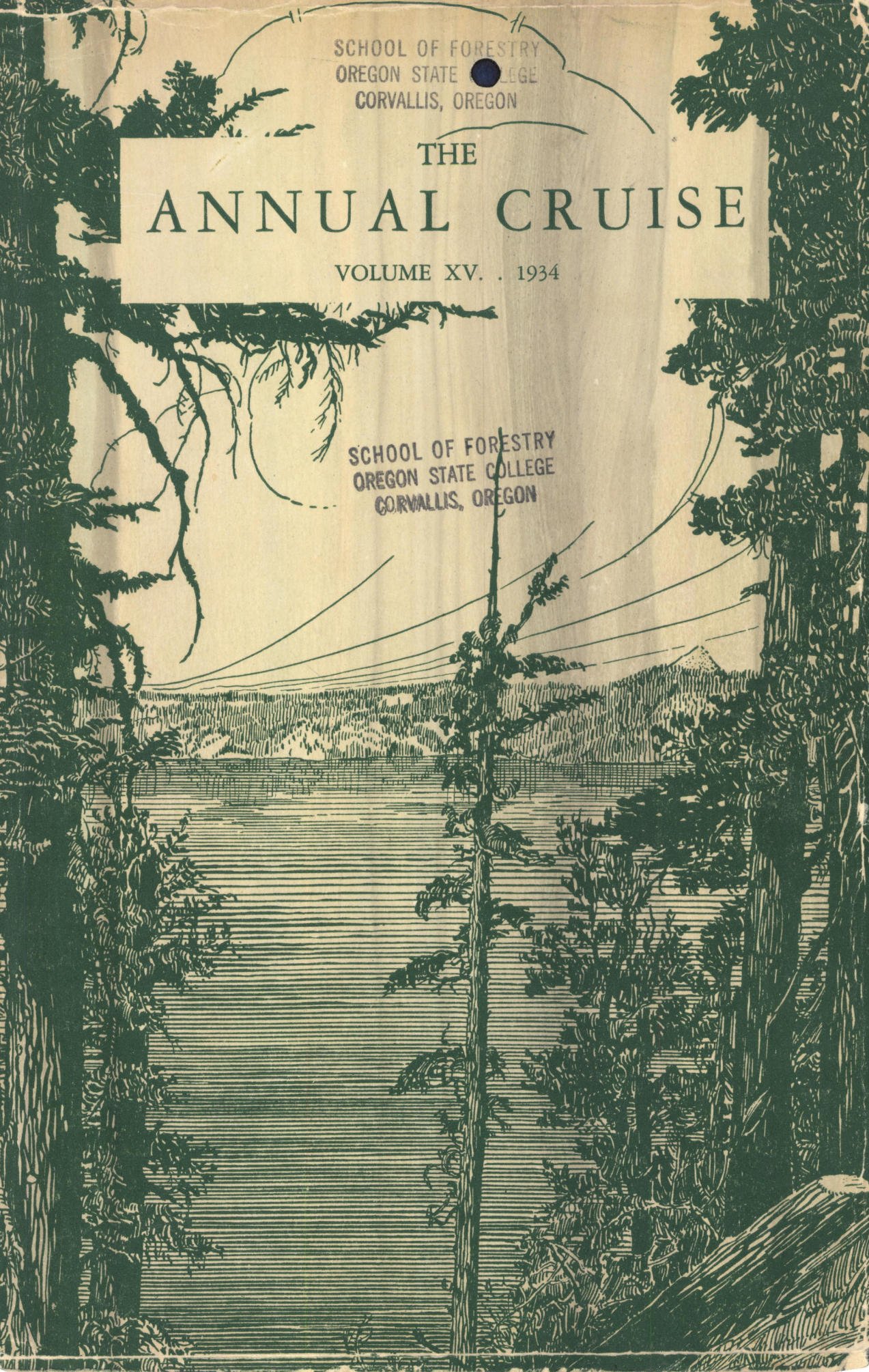


SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
OREGON STATE COLLEGE
CORVALLIS, OREGON

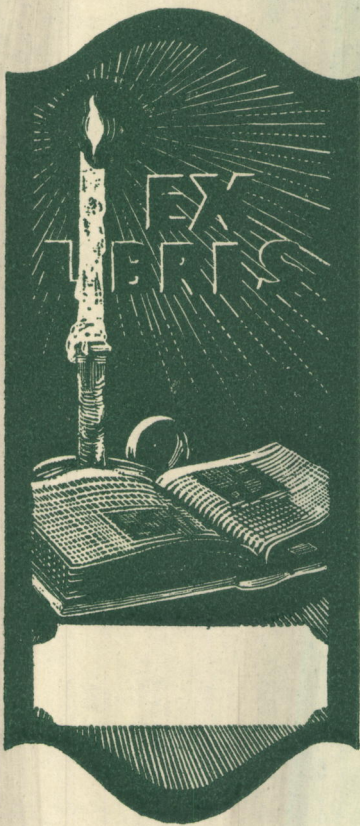
THE ANNUAL CRUISE

VOLUME XV. . 1934

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
OREGON STATE COLLEGE
CORVALLIS, OREGON



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
OREGON STATE COLLEGE
CORVALLIS, OREGON



THE ANNUAL CRUISE

VOLUME XV.

1934

OREGON STATE COLLEGE
CORVALLIS, OREGON



Published Annually by
THE FOREST CLUB



The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



GEORGE W. PEAVEY



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





To the "Dean"
whom we may now call
"President" the staff of the
"Annual Cruise" wishes to
dedicate this volume





The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



The Forest

In gracious friendliness the forest stands
 With arms outspread to shield from sun and rain
 And beckons us into a quiet lane
As one who welcomes friends with outstretched hands,

And proffers freedom of his house and lands.
 Though filled with voices one cannot explain,
 A quietness pervades the vast domain
As when one enters some cathedral grand.

On entering we feel beneath our feet
 Luxurious carpeting of moss and leaf,
 As, reverently, down arching aisles we pace.

With majesty the woodland seems replete;
 Enchanting, wondrous, strengthening our belief
 That sylvan gods are dwellers of the place.

—Conrad Sedgewick





The **ANNUAL CRUISE**

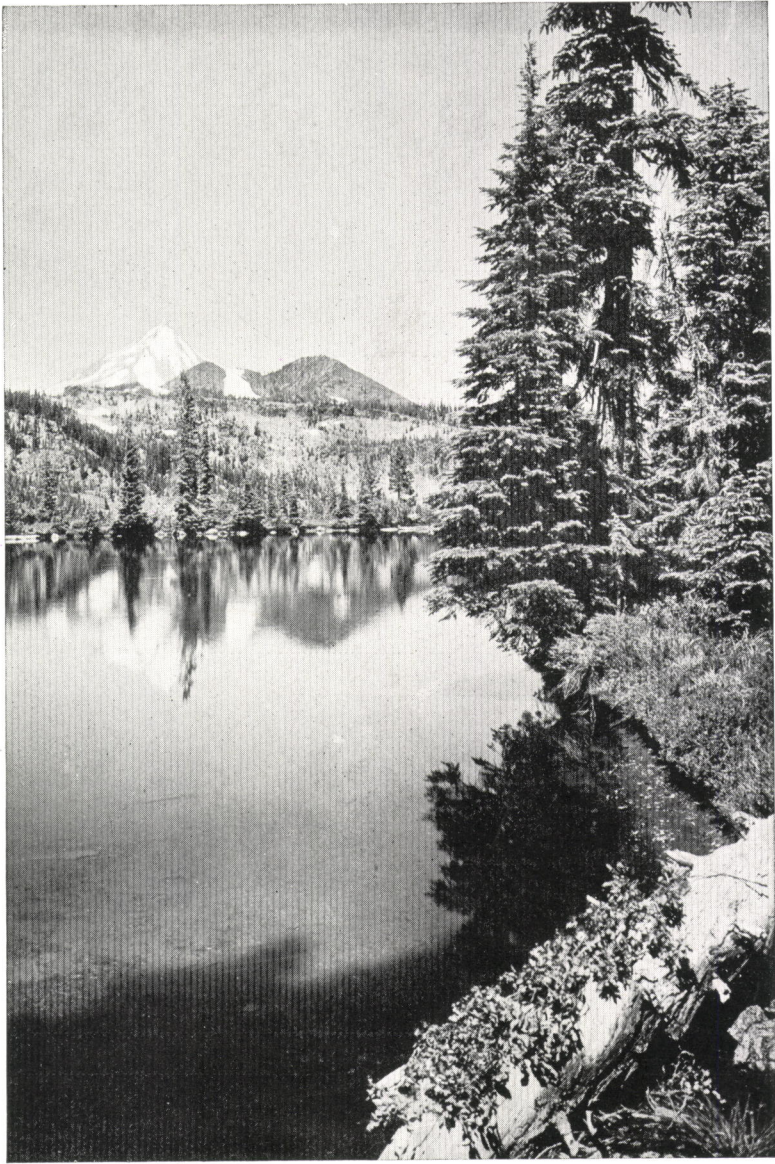


TABLE OF CONTENTS

SENIORS	8
SCHOOL	14
The Fifteenth Cruise	15
The Forest Club Forward	17
Xi Sigma Pi	19
Awards	19
Address at Initiation Banquet—Xi Sigma Pi	20
Shavings From the Log	22
Museum Material	23
Log of a Forest Economics Class	23
Civil Service Examination	24
Snapshots	25
“Fernhoppers” Brighten Cathlamet Logging Show	26
The Photographing Caravan	28
FEATURES	32
The Lumber Code and Forestry	32
Problems of the Naval Stores Industry	34
Extraneous Materials in Wood	36
Planting Methods	38
ALUMNI	42
The Mail Must Go Through	42
Fernhopper’s Annual Homecoming Banquet	44
Alumni Directory	46
ADVERTISING AND HUMOR	51



The ANNUAL CRUISE



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



Lift Me

Lift me up, hiltop, lift me high,
Be thou my ladder, leading to the sky,
Whereon I climb from out these level lands.

Let the large winds be angels on the rungs,
Murmuring wisdom in their foreign tongues,
Winding my garments, holding fast my hands.

Lift me up, mountain, lift me high up o'er
My brothers' rooftrees; spread for me a floor
Of furrowed cloud, stretched wide as desert sands.

Raise me to heights where only eagles are.
Let me life neighbor to the evening star.
Lift me up, mountains, reach me, winds, your hands.

—Frances Holstrom





The ANNUAL CRUISE

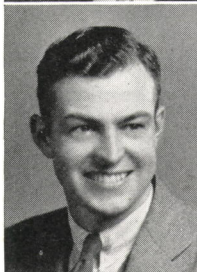


ANGLE, MARVIN G.
 "Marv"
 Courtland, Kansas
 Technical Forestry
 Activities:
 Cruis Artwork 3, 4
 Fernhopper Banq. 2, 3, 4
 Pres. Artists Guild 4
 Experience:
 Ochoco National Forest
 '30, '31, '32



ARMSTRONG, THOS. B.
 "Tom"
 Pasadena, California
 Wood Products
 Experience:
 Road Construction
 Lassen Natl. For. '30-'31
 Umpqua Natl. Forest '32

BISHOPRICK, STANLEY
 "Stan"
 Portland, Oregon
 Wood Products
 Activities:
 Xi Sigma Pi
 Alpha Delta Sigma
 Pres. Forest Club
 Chm. Fernhopper Banq.
 Married
 Experience:
 Plenty



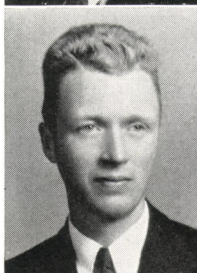
BOTTCHER, RICHARD P.
 "Dick"
 Portland, Oregon
 Technical Forestry
 Activities:
 Intramural Wrest. '32, '33
 Annual Cruise Staff '33
 Lieutenant R. O. T. C.
 O.S.C. Horse Show '33
 Sec. Forest Club '33
 Experience:
 Santiam Natl. Forest '27
 Mt. Hood Natl. For. '28
 Colum. Natl. For. '29, '30
 Umatilla Natl. For. '31
 Mt. Rainier Natl. Forest
 '32, '33

BURNETT, GEORGE L.
 "George"
 Portland, Oregon
 Technical Forestry
 Activities:
 Phi Kappa Phi Freshman
 Award
 Rook-Soph Tug-o-War 2
 Class Crew 2, 3
 Pres. Social Fraternity 3
 Treasurer Forest Club 3
 Xi Sigma Pi 3, Pres. 4
 Phi Kappa Phi 3
 Cruise Staff 3, Editor 4
 Experience:
 Whitman National Forest
 '31, '32, '33



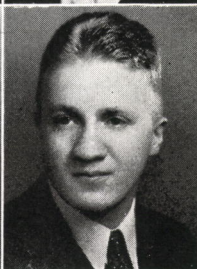
COMPTON, LEO MILES
 "Miles"
 Friendship, N. Y.
 Wood Products
 Activities:
 Annual Cruise 4
 Married
 Experience:
 Plenty, 30 years.

EASTON, MONTAGUE W.
 "Monty"
 Corvallis, Oregon
 Technical Forestry
 Activities:
 Forest Club
 Cosmopolitan Club
 International Rela. Club
 Married
 Experience:
 Wenatchee Natl. Forest
 '31, '32, '33
 Mt. Baker Natl. For. '30



FOSBURG, H. ORANSON
 "Cran"
 Marshfield, Oregon
 Technical Forestry
 Activities:
 Rook Track
 Sigma Delta Phi 1, 2, 3, 4
 Intramural Mgr. 1, 2, 3, 4
 Gymnastic Champion 2
 Experience:
 Siskiyou Natl. Forest 4
 summers (13 mo.)

HATHORN, JESSE
 "Jess"
 Hood River, Oregon
 Technical Forestry
 Activities:
 Rook Track
 Forest Club
 Married
 Experience:
 Columbia Natl. Forest
 '28 through '33



LAMMI, JOE O.
 "Joe"
 Portland, Oregon
 Technical Forestry
 Activities:
 Cruise Staff 2, Ass. Ed. 4
 Fernhop. Banq. Com. 3, 4
 Phi Kappa Phi 3
 Xi Sigma Pi 3
 Pres. Hawley Hall 4
 Indep. Stud. Council 4
 Forest Club Treasurer 4
 Homecoming Comm. 4
 Experience:
 Blister Rust Control '31,
 '32, '33



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The ANNUAL CRUISE



LEMERY, FRED

"Fred"

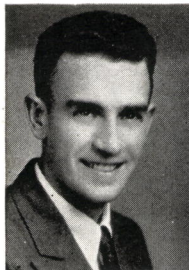
Brooks, Oregon
Wood Products

Activities:

Class Crew 3
Forest Club Banquet 4
Married

Experience:

Umpqua Natl. Forest '27
2 Years in Small Mills
2 Yrs. Log., Woodcutting
Siskiyou Natl. Forest '33



LEWIS, ROB'T. STANLEY

"Bob"

Jacksonville, Oregon
Technical Forestry

Activities:

Forest Club Treasurer 4
Hell Divers 4

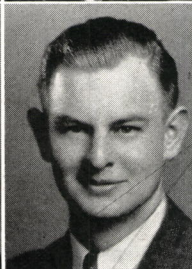
McCABE, FRANCIS R.

"Mac"

Portland, Oregon
Technical Forestry

Activities:

O.S.C. Radio Club 1, 2
Summer '25, '26, '27
Blister Rust Control '30
South. Pac. R.R. '28, '30
Fremont Natl. Forest '33



LINSTEDT, KERMIT W.

"Kerm"

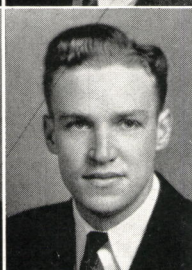
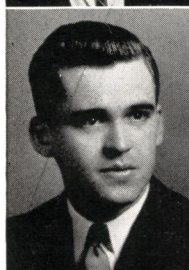
Santa Cruz, California
Technical Forestry

Activities:

Vice. Pres. Student Body
President Forest Club
(Treas., Sgt. at Arms)
Pres. Independent Stud.
Dance Committees
Gen. Stud. Body Activ.
Matrimonial Agent?

Experience:

Cascade Natl. For. '31, '32
Willamette Natl. For. '33



MILLER, JACK M.

"Jack"

Elgin, Illinois
Wood Products

Experience:

Clearwater National
Forest 3 mo.



PHILBRICK, JOHN RAE

"Phil"

Portland, Oregon
Technical Forestry

Activities:

Cadet Lt. Colonel
Scabbard and Blade
Class Crew 1, 2, 3, 4
Forest Club

Experience:

Mt. Hood Natl. For. '30
Malheur Natl. For. '31, '32



UPHAM, A. C.

"Dick"

Hermiston, Oregon
Technical Forestry

Activities:

Beaver Sales
Men's Dorm Cent. Coun.
Treas. Cauthorn Club
Junior Prom. Comm.
Senior Ball Comm.
Charles Lathrop Pack
2nd Prize

Experience:

Umpqua Natl. Forest '30
Selway Natl. Forest '31
Fremont Natl. Forest '33

PETTERSON, WALDO I.

"Pete"

Colton, Oregon
Technical Forestry

Activities:

Cruise Staff 2, 3
Associate Editor 4
Varsity Track 2
Class Crew 3
Cross Country 4
Fernhoppers Banq. 3, 4
Xi Sigma Pi 3
Forest Club 1, 2, 3, 4
Fernhop. Banq. Com. 3, 4
Cruise Staff 4

Experience:

DeWolf Lumber Co.

Experience:

Blister Rust Con. 13 mo.

WARG, SAM A.

"Sam"

Prineville, Oregon
Technical Forestry

Activities:

Rook Track
Varsity Track 2, 3
Married

Experience:

Penn. Dept. Forests and
Waters '25, '26
Ochoco Natl. For. '27-'33

WEISGERBER, JOHN E.

"Johnny"

Portland, Oregon
Technical Forestry

Activities:

Junior Follies Chorus 3
Senior Ball Comm. 4

Experience:

Eldorado National
Forest '30, '31
Stanislaus Natl. For. '33



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



Out of the Silence

Men need to go back; back from the cities,
And live with growing trees
To find new wells of wisdom
Deep in Earth's throbbing bosom;
And steep their souls in calm sweet
silences
That gave the men of old their simple
faith;
Where time and space shall teach them
all anew
Endurance, patience, self-denial, truth
Which, rooted deep in steadfast hearts
and souls,
Produced a mighty nation.

—Isabel Wister.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The ANNUAL CRUISE



KEY TO THE SPECIES IN THE FAMILY FERNHOPPERACEAE

(With apologies to several that have gone before.)

Family: Fernhopperaceae (Peavy)

Species monoecious or dioecious, never both; as a rule members of this family regular. General form and habitat requirements variable, some thriving in such adverse conditions as are found in California. Roots and stems of various sizes but increase in diameter is general with all species—an increase in size at the mid-section with advanced age. A family of major importance.

Note: Peavy's authority on nomenclature of this family may be questioned since he left (?) the profession of Forestry.

I. Genera: Wedlockeae

Dioecious species. Male individuals never found far from the native habitat of the female. Prolific or non-seeders as the case may be.

A. Group 1: Prolific seeders. The representatives of this group show reproduction in the advanced stage.

1. Protective investment diminished and greater efficiency obtained through cultivation of this species. (See Chapman on Insurance.) The King of the Cottonwoods.
—Bishoprick.

2. The oldest species in this family. Remarkable for appearing on the "Citrus" honor roll in the fall term of his Senior year.
—Compton.

B. Group 2: Non-seeders. The fact that these are dioecious species seems to have no effect on "forest reproduction."

1. A species of characteristic odors. Native of England. Very close grained.
—Easton
2. Quiet and suppressed species of the Columbia National Burn. Very domestic.
—Hathorn.
3. Only recently found to be dioecious. Because of habitat was often mistaken for the "Cedar" of Lebanon.
—Lemery.
4. An exotic species from Holland. Seems to thrive equally well in the vicinity of the Botany Department. Colloquially known as the Lava Bear.
—Warg.

II. Genera: Singleblisseae.

Monoecious species. Male representatives only found which probably accounts for the decided limited number of each species. Very susceptible to feminine charm and beauty. No groups represented.

1. An artistic species originating in Kansas where it was often mistaken for corn-stalks and used for hog food. Has migrated a good deal for a slow mover.
—Angle.
2. Native of Southern California; sometimes found as far north as Corvallis but then appears only in a tin soldier's uniform. Sometimes classified in the family Liliaceae.
—Armstrong.

3. Brick readily substituted for this species. Leaves and other wearing apparel held on by the use of rubber.
—Bottcher.

4. Appears as a co-dominant with Linstedt in most sites. Heavy foliage a distinguishing characteristic.
—Burnett.

5. A musical species but not recognized as such by the School of Forestry. Squeaks in the breeze, especially when rendering (?) "Hills of Home".
—Fosburg.

6. Native of the Puget Sound region transplanted in Corvallis. If acclimated, would probably thrive well in Russia under a 5-year rotation period.
—Lammi.

7. A species that could not thrive well in female surroundings at Ashland. Quite responsive to Mason's theories of Economics.
—Lewis.

8. A dominant in political circles. A handshaker of the first order. A showy species. First boner pulled when he attempted to grow a beard in the forest Service. "Hello, Carrot-top."
—Linstedt.

9. A species not often found in association with other representatives of this family. Solitary in habits.
—McCabe.

10. Well known species of the Soap Creek region. Burns well at the mention of fire-extinguishers. The sheik of the class.
—Miller.

11. An aboreal species gone rusty. First reported in Sweden but recently found in association with Philbrick showing it has degenerative tendencies.
—Pettersen.

12. A species of little or no value except for show and ornamental purposes. Easton's pansy No. 1.
—Philbrick.

13. Short species with bushy crown. Even Winchell would have trouble in getting anything on this solitary species.
—Upham.

14. A native of California. Foliage becoming sparse in early age. Dormant in Finance classes.
—Weisgerber.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



The Call

And have you heard the Call where world-old
silence broods—

And have you heard the Voice that speaks
from solitudes?

Lone the trails we ride that run

Where canyon shades shut out the sun.

Rock-gated is the opening pass

Whence bursts the mountain's awesome mass,

Where, far above the proudest height,

A searching eagle hangs in flight

And, ever soaring, wheeling, throws

A circling shadow on the snows—

And have you heard the Call where world-old
silence broods—

And have you heard the Voice that speaks
from solitudes?

—Scott Leavitt
From American Forests.



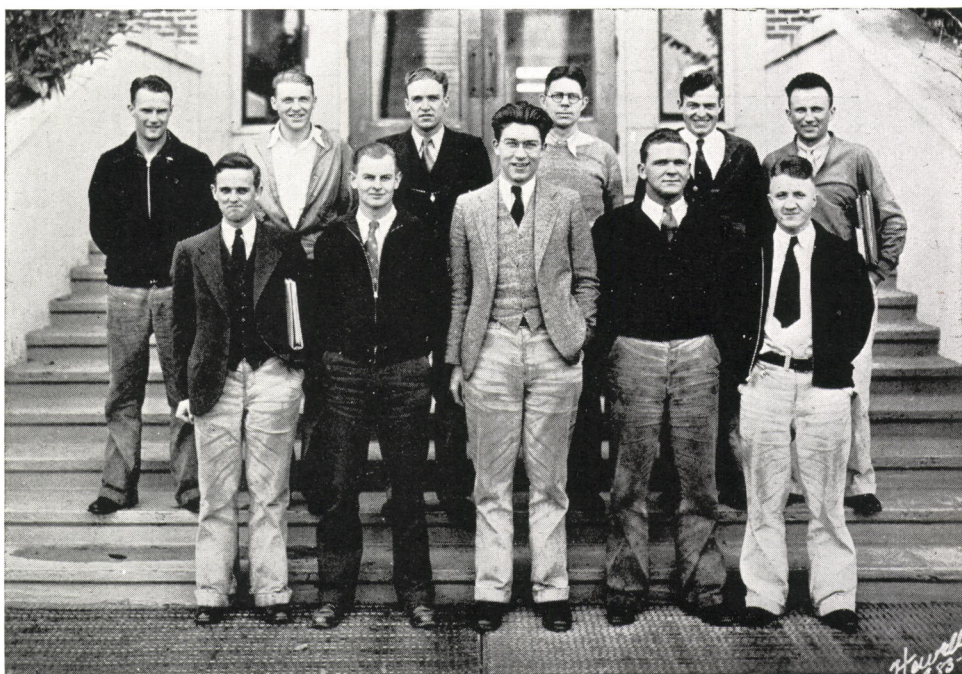
The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY



The ANNUAL CRUISE



Back Row: Whitehouse, Marshall, Petterson, Compton, Bishoprick, Wirch
Richen, McCabe, Burnett, Holmes, Lammi

The Annual Cruise

Vol. XV

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor	GEORGE L. BURNETT
Assistant	JOE O. LAMMI
Assistant	WALDO PETTERSON
Senior	{ HAYDEN WHITEHOUSE RAE PHILBRICK ARTHUR WIRCH ED MARSHALL
Alumni	
Humor	
Art	
	{ CLARENCE RICHEN ELDON HOLMES LOUIS JAVETTE

MANAGERIAL STAFF

Manager	STANLEY BISHOPRICK
Assistant	MILES COMPTON
Assistant	FRANCIS MCCABE



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The Fifteenth Cruise

With the appearance of this year's Annual Cruise the volumes line up fifteen on the shelf; the Cruise has been published annually since 1920. This volume has used what we hope will develop into a standard cover design. The same design was used in the three preceding years and has received much favorable comment. Aside from the standard cover design the make up of Volume XV has followed the dictates and ideas of the current year's staff.

We have tried to include as many school activities as possible, feeling that the annual should be primarily a record of the activities of undergraduates and alumni, though realizing that constructive articles

upon current forestry events and problems are necessary for the well balanced publication.

The articles of the feature section were selected from outstanding men, rather by subject matter than by region. It was thought that a variety of subjects was superior to numerous articles upon the same subject. It is gratifying to note that wherever articles were requested they were readily submitted.

The editor wishes to take this opportunity to commend the staff upon their splendid cooperation. Without their help and good will it would have been impossible to publish the annual.

This school year was packed with excitement and activity, all of which the Forest School observed, and a good deal of which it participated in. The event which stands out in the minds of its members, however, is the advancement of the Dean to President of the College. It was a pleasure to know that his capabilities were recognized and rewarded. Although we miss his presence in the Forestry Building, his leadership and good wishes are still with us.

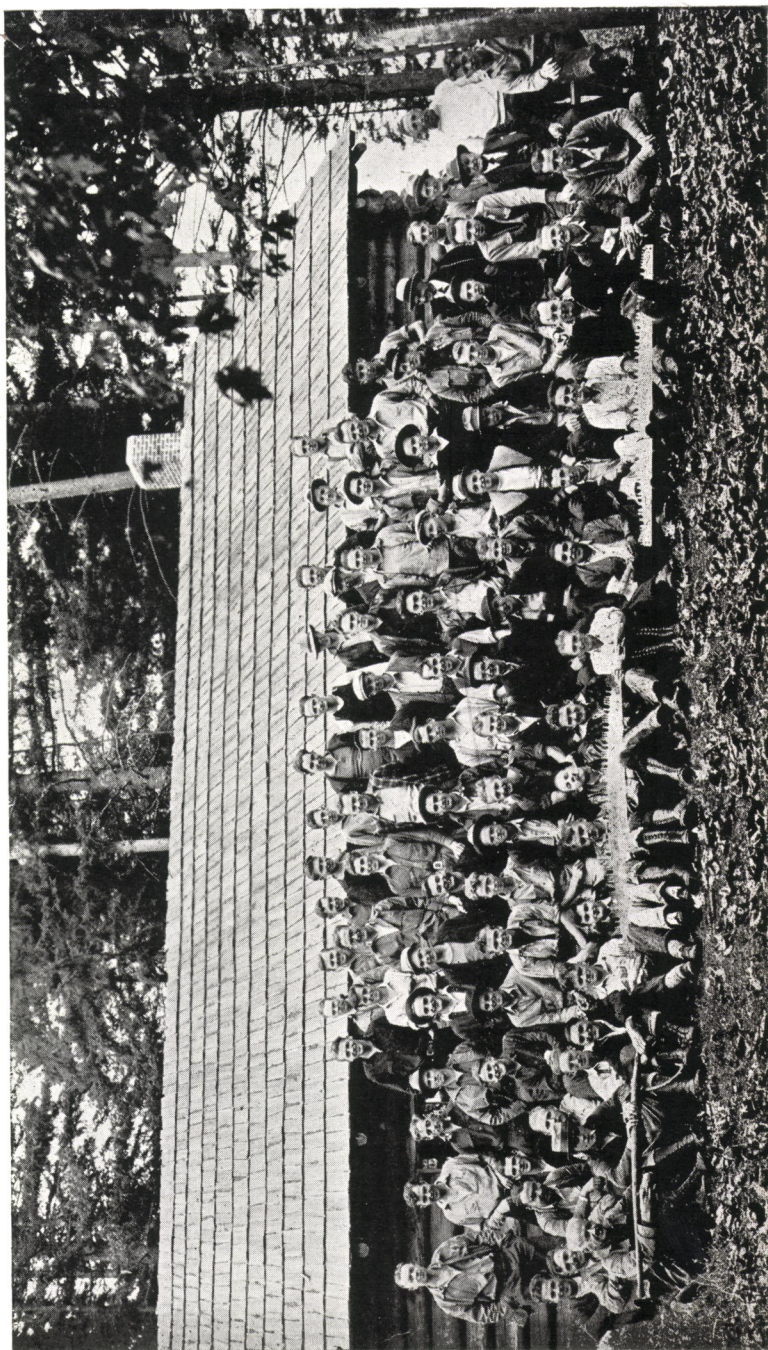
The Forest Club has two exceptional scholars in Marion Nance, a junior, and Waldo Petterson, a senior. Both men were pledged this spring to Phi Kappa Phi, the national honor fraternity in scholarship.

The Annual Cruise awards a rotation Cruise cup. Each year the name of the outstanding worker is engraved on this cup. It seems rather unfair to narrow the recognition to one man when several have done excellent work. However, the choice of the honor this year was finally narrowed to Miles Compton. He deserves





The ANNUAL CRUISE



THE FOREST CLUB



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The ANNUAL CRUISE



The Forest Club Forward

The Oregon State Forest Club is widely known for its healthy "woodsman's" vigor and manly accomplishments. This year has been characteristic of fernhopper banner years and we may well grin with pride when we look back on the work of the foresters during the past school season. The Forest Club is unsurpassed for its good fellowship, outstanding spirit or cooperation, whole-hearted interest in the profession, and the traditional and well-known enthusiasm and zeal for doing and accomplishing.

Faculty and students cooperated to put over two of the outstanding arboretum days the school has ever experienced. In both the fall and spring fernhoppers had an opportunity to show their woods prowess in the use of the axe, saw, and hodag, and, boy, did they show it! When some of the old-timers come back they can well gasp in surprise at the change that has been brought about in the old "lab." Enlargement and improvement is everywhere in evidence—a bigger and better arboretum!

The fernhopper fellowship prevailed in characteristic fashion at the Annual Banquet, the biggest foresters' event of the year. Never before have the fernhoppers been host to a larger or a more distinguished gathering. The address of the evening, delivered by Mr. C. J. Buck, the Regional Forester, gave the men an opportunity to hear at first hand the facts that will be of such great importance to the profession with the "Broadening Horizons."

Through the cooperation of the Pacific

Northwest Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service the students had an unusual educational opportunity in hearing a series of talks on important forestry problems by members of the Experiment Station staff, authorities in their respective fields. Seldom has the Forest Club had the benefit of such a series of professional lectures as the following, presented during the winter and spring terms:

Mr. F. H. Brundage: Problems of Fire Control

Dr. W. H. Meyer: Use of Statistical Methods in Forest Studies
Growth of Selectively Cut Ponderosa Pine Stands

Dr. R. E. McArdle: Fire Detection
Forest Fire Research

Dr. J. E. Lodewick: Forecasting Lumber Needs for Portland Homes
The Technic of Mill Production Studies

Mr. E. F. Rapraeger: Motor Truck Logging
Log Scaling Studies

Mr. L. A. Isaac: The Silviculture of the Douglas Fir Type

The Life and Dissemination of Douglas Fir Seed
Mr. D. N. Matthews: Measuring Fire Danger

The Tillamook Fire
Mr. A. J. F. Brandstrom: Selective Logging in Douglas Fir

The Relation of Logging Engineering to Forest Management

Mr. R. W. Cowlin: The Forest Survey

Mr. S. A. Wilson: The Economic and Social Aspects of

Continued on page 55.

FOREST CLUB OFFICERS First Half-Year

President	Kermit Linstedt
Vice President	Stanley Bishoprick
Secretary	Dick Botcher
Treasurer	Joe Lammi
Auditor	Jim Snyder
Yell Leader	Bill McBride
Athletic Manager	Lincoln Chapman
Sergeant at Arms	Bob Rushing
Critic	Prof. T. J. Starker
Gaboon Chairman	Sam Corum

Second Half-Year

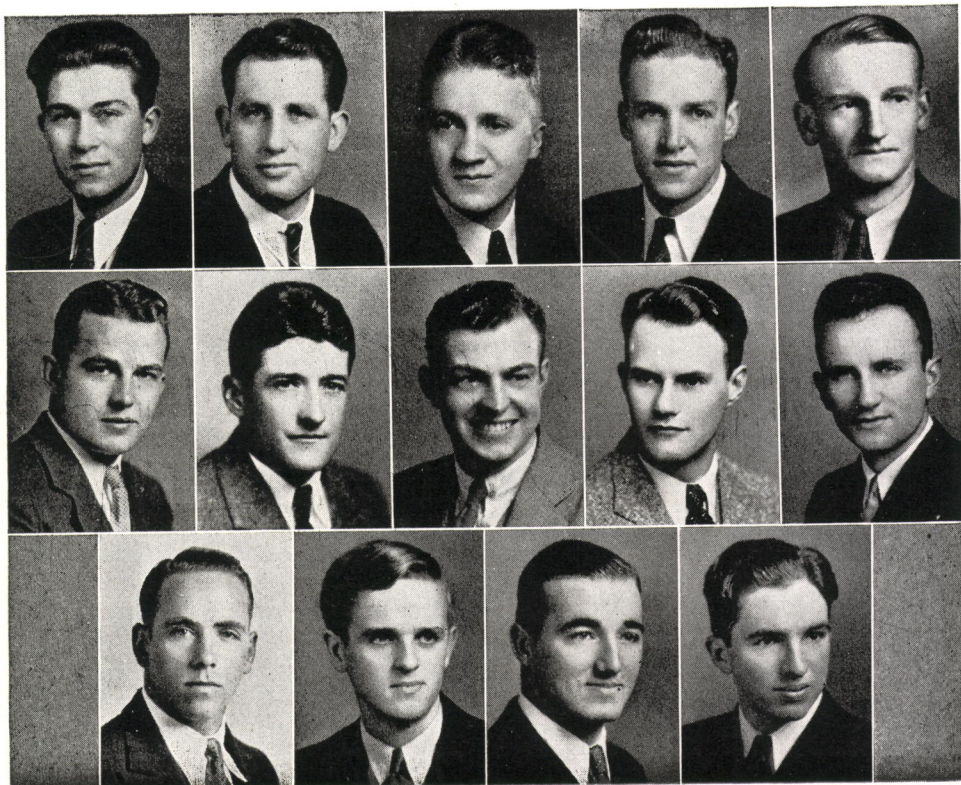
President	Stanley Bishoprick
Vice President	Arthur Wirth
Secretary	Marion Nance
Treasurer	Robert Lewis
Auditor	Miles Compton
Yell Leader	Boyd Rasmussen
Athletic Manager	Delbert Turner
Sergeant at Arms	Robert Rushing
Critic	Prof. E. G. Mason
Gaboon Chairman	Sam Corum



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY



The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



Xi Sigma Pi

Zeta Chapter

Oregon State College

Installed 1921

Forester	Assoc. For.	Sec.-Fiscal Agent	Historian	Ex. Council
George L. Burnett	Kermit Linstedt	Joe O. Lammi	Waldo Petterson	Henry Tiedemann
Everald Nelson	Johnny Parker	Stanley Bishoprick	Hayden Whitehouse	Arthur Wirch
Marion Nance	Clarence Richen	LeVon Dunford	Jack Saubert	

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY



The ANNUAL CRUISE



Xi Sigma Pi

Zeta chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, national honor fraternity in forestry, was installed at Oregon State College in 1921 for the purpose of promoting scholarship in the School of Forestry, for the upbuilding of the forestry profession, and for the promotion of closer comradeship among men engaged in forestry work.

Xi Sigma Pi fills an important niche in the Oregon State forest school and recognizes its responsibility in building up and maintaining the highest traditions of the forestry profession and its students.

As the local unit of the forestry fraternity Zeta chapter has undertaken projects intended to benefit the school and the students. The loan fund recently established will be of value to deserving foresters. The loan fund is for forestry students only, who may apply for it at the Dean's office, and is administered through the Forest School by forestry men.

To promote higher scholarship Zeta chapter awards each year to the man maintaining the highest scholarship during his first two years in the school a paperweight with the recognition of having his name engraved on the bronze plaque in the Forestry building. This award was won in 1933 by Robert M. Snyder.

As a memorial to foresters who fell in the World war the fraternity sponsored the planting of the scarlet oak trees near the building, registering them with the American Tree Association, and erecting suitable memorial plaques.

Xi Sigma Pi qualifications for membership are good scholarship, character, and interest and activity in forestry. These essentials were recognized in the following men who were initiated on March 7: Stanley Bishoprick, LeVon Dunford, Marion Nance, Clarence Richen, Jack Saubert, Hayden Whitehouse, and Arthur Wirsch.

Active members include: G. G. Peavy, T. J. Starker, F. J. Schreiner, H. R. Patterson, W. J. Baker, B. G. Mason, faculty; Everald Nelson, Henry Tiedemann, graduate students; George Burnett, Joe Lammi, Kermit Linstedt, and Waldo Petterson, student members.

Awards

Recognition may be achieved in the School of Forestry in many and various activities. A student usually comes to school to learn something, therefore scholarship is important and scholastic achievements are recognized in many ways.

The annual award given by Xi Sigma Pi to the outstanding student in scholarship during his freshman and sophomore years was won by Robert M. Snyder. He receives a bronze paperweight and has his name engraved on the plaque in the Forestry building.

Joe Lammi received the 1934 Mary J. L. McDonald Fellowship in Reforestation, one of the greatest distinctions an Oregon State forester can receive.

The lumber seasoning research fellowship was awarded to Stanley Bishoprick. This award is made each year to the outstanding man in Wood Products.

Three prizes were given in 1934 in the

Charles Lathrop Pack Contest. These prizes are given out each year to the students writing the best articles along forestry lines suitable for publication. Sam Warg received first prize and Clarence Richen the second, and Del Turner third.

The annual award by Dean Peavy of a cruiser coat to the Freshman with the greatest total number of grade points for his first two terms of school was won in 1933 by Howard Cail and in 1934, this year, by Oscar Heintz.

The awards made annually by Phi Kappa Phi, all-school scholastic honorary, to the outstanding freshman scholars were received by Howard Cail and George Sterba, in the School of Forestry.

Fernhoppers pledged to Phi Kappa Phi this spring were: Marion Nance, from the Juniors, and Waldo Petterson, the Senior representative.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





Address at Initiation Banquet - Xi Sigma Pi

Major F. W. Bowley, F. A.

President Peavy, Gentlemen of the Forestry Faculty, Members and Neophytes of Xi Sigma Pi:

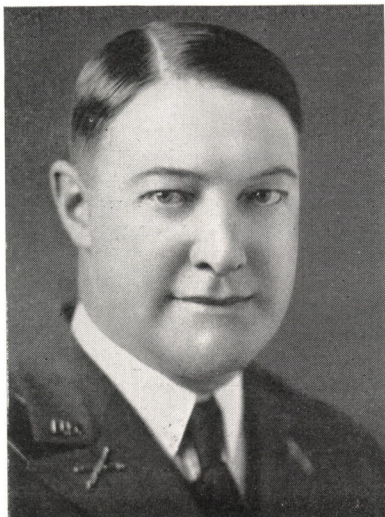
Last evening your representative called me on the telephone and extended an invitation to address this gathering. I accepted with alacrity because I believe with Napoleon that an army travels on its stomach and my past experience with foresters has demonstrated to me that they are the eatingest crowd with which a hungry man would wish to be affiliated. Then out of curiosity I asked how you had happened to pick on me and as near as I can gather it is because I have a trunk and limbs, habitually lose my annual leaves, and am as wooden as possible.

Very naturally I asked what subject I was supposed to discuss and with true hospitality I was told to use my own judgment. I then asked if it was to be a serious talk, and I deduced from the fine example of sidestepping that it was not desired that this be too serious. Well, said I, do you desire me to limit myself to wisecracking and I was assured that there really ought to be something of a serious nature to uphold the dignity of the occasion. Therefore, having learned exactly what the committee wanted in the way of a speech, I shall endeavor to combine the qualifications of Dean Dubach and Will Rogers and tell you what I know about the subject of Forestry,

which is exactly nothing at all. I do however know something about trees. I love the redwoods of my native California and the elms around the parade ground at West Point, the Koas, Monkeypods, and algerobas of the Hawaiian Islands, the pecans and mesquite in Texas, the poplars and maritime pine in France, the long-leaf pine of North Carolina, the hardwoods of New England. I remember something good about trees wherever I have lived. I also am familiar with singletrees, doubletrees, boot trees, epilogues, dialogues and monologues. This is the extent of my knowledge of Forestry.

I have however formed some very decided opinions about the personnel of the School of Forestry of Oregon State College and the men who go in for the profession of forestry in general.

I have gleaned my information both on the campus and in the woods. Strange to say the opinions one forms on the campus, where one sees ones neighbor attired in all the glory of a white collar, and the ideas one gathers when out where the sagebrush twineth and the whangdoodle calleth to his mate, do not synchronize, harmonize, or even gibe in any particular. Let us start with the Dean for example. From my campus contacts I was convinced that the Dean is a man of meticulous habits, a law-abiding pillar of society, a stern administrator, an earnest educator, a capable presiding officer, and



Major F. W. Bowley





The ANNUAL CRUISE



except for the very thoughtless habit of laughing a little louder and a little longer than the heads of the other schools on the campus, nevertheless there was nothing in his makeup that wouldn't get by with the Dean of Women, the National Board of Censorship, and the College Hill W.C.T.U. But—last spring I was ordered out to reconnoiter for camp sites for the C.C.C. Wherever I went, in the Cascade Forest, the Willamette, the Siuslaw, the Umpqua, the various state reserves, I contacted forest superintendents and their staffs. A large proportion of these men were from Oregon State and there first question on learning that I too was from the college was "How is the Dean?" By the time that one spends a day or a couple of days with a man in the woods, on foot, on horseback, or in a puddle-jumper, one has attained a fairly high degree of intimacy. I am the world's best listener especially when my companion is as full of conversation and anecdote as a dog is of fleas. To my utter amazement I learned a lot about the Dean when he is off the campus, and to my everlasting credit be it said that I have never revealed just what I learned as is witnessed by the fact that he was selected as the president of the college at a recent meeting of the Board of Control.

But I will let you in on a few minor bits as this is in a sense a family conference. I gleaned from the tough men of the woods that the Dean could spit longer and harder, he could cuss louder and longer and with a greater variety of language, he could drive a car wilder and faster, and that he could do a number of other things with greater finesse and elegance than anybody connected with the profession of forestry. And furthermore he has frequently indulged in ribald songs of the order of "There's a still on the hill" which give one grave doubts as to the genuineness of his austerity. But the real pay dirt will remain sealed in my bosom for the reason that I shall probably terminate my service here this coming summer and when I leave I probably will want a letter of recommendation covering my period of duty which the

President will have to sign. I do not advocate blackmail or the principle of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" but I am a firm believer in Reciprocity. After all log-rolling is a woodsman's art and not a soldier's.

Now as to the rank and file of the Forestry School. It is manifest that anything doing with loyalty to one's organization, high morale, high esprit, and genuine professional enthusiasm is right up the alley of an army officer. The Forestry student body as I have observed them during my six years at Oregon State has demonstrated clearly that they have more pep, more unity, more good fellowship and more out-and out punch than any group of students on the campus. Moreover I believe that the contact that they maintain with their alumni and with the profession of forestry and the allied logging fraternity and lumber manufacturers is as near an ideal as such a situation could be. A number of years ago before I entered the Army I attended the University of California. The students of the College of Mines were then known as the Mining Push. They hung together as a unit, they thoroughly believed that their school was head and shoulders over all others in the University, they had their own festivities, traditions, customs. And unconsciously the Mining Push was the nucleus about which the whole University spirit crystallized. And so, as I see it, will a bigger and better Oregon State Spirit, a bigger and better Beaver loyalty develop if and when the balance of the college follows the lead of this loyal group of Fernhoppers.

In a sense the Forestry Service is very like the profession of arms. When a man enters the army he does so with the complete understanding that he will probably sacrifice the amassing of wealth in favor of a life which he will love amid surroundings that have a decided appeal to him. Unless a man loves the woods he should seek his livelihood in the towns. Just as in the Army there comes a time when you are called on to render service far above the ordinary call of duty and

Continued on page 63.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The ANNUAL CRUISE



Shavings from the Log

By Richard Bottcher

1906-1909

November 16, meeting called to organize the Forest Club. Drawing constitution. Minutes read and approved. Constitution read and accepted. Finding an appropriate emblem. No quorum. Discussion of forestry subjects. Stereoptican lectures. Trips to Mary's Peak. Motion passed that girls not be allowed at meetings. Six men in Club. Constitution lost. Club pins yet in question. Pictures of Redwood forests of Southern Oregon and California. Visiting lumber plants. New constitution. Forest Club library. Losing record of last meeting. No meeting because building was locked and no one had key. Meetings on Wednesdays. Arbor day. Special tax. Critic's report.

1910-1913

Election of officers. Presenting spoon to Prof. Peavy. Fining absent and late members. Cooperating with Engineers. "Forest Hop." Examinations for Forest Ranger. Excuses for not having lessons. Reprimands by profs Junior Annual. Bid to consolidate the Forest Club with the Associated Engineers. Bill in legislature to provide for Forestry building. Treasurer's report. New officers installed. State school lands. "Forestry Ball." Green caps. Billy buttons. Sleeve insignias.

1914-1917

More pep needed in meetings. Smokers. Forestry edition of Barometer. Plans for publication of Annual. Football games. Accepting bid to join Intercollegiate Association of Forestry Clubs. News letters. First spadeful of earth turned for new building. Convention of I.A.F.C. The despised Muckers. Treasury shows deficit. Growth of the club. Meetings at Avery's Woodlot. Cost of Engineering show. Installing local honorary. Critic says that faculty talk too much. Spring trips. Entertainment by rooks. Foresters in the Army. The flag in front of the Forestry building.

1918-1921

Fernhopper's Ball reinstated. The Hoot Owl. Sigma Lambda Epsilon. First "Forestry Annual" in 1920. Mock Courts. White pine board for members' names. Planting trees on the campus. Meetings and smokers in Coote Hall. Memorial Trees. Freshmen build bonfire. Meetings at Dean Peavy's house. Hot-handing. Weiner roasts. Forest Club Museum. The "Whistle Punk." Revival of the club pins. The "Annual Cruise." Picnics at Colorado Lake. Land on Mary's Peak. "Robin Hood" dance. Traditions.

1922-1925

Arboretum Fund. Relief maps. Yells. One hundred and eighteen students. Xi Sigma Pi. Plans for the quarter. Dedicating Bell Fied. Supporting the Cruise. Withdrawal from the I.A.F.C. The pet pig. Eating the pig at Avery's Woodlot. Selecting an editor. The Knot-Hole Collector. Plans for the Arboretum. Stag shirts. "Hello" spirit on the campus. Kangaroo court. Logger's Congress. Arboretum acquired. Alouette.

1926-1930

The first "Annual Fernhopper's Banquet." Rooks paddled for letting the Dean carry in wood. The faculty entertains the club. Gaboon chairman. "Knights of the Clam Gun." Dues due. Volunteer Arboretum days. Support the Cruise. Power song. Critic's report. New dry kiln. Checking on the treasurer. Official meetings. Seniors drub the sophs. Coleman lanterns for the cabin. Dean's pep talk. New gavel from old White House. School library. Brush Rattle. Motion pictures. History of the Arboretum.

1931-1934

Building lookout tower. Appeals for Cruise material. Exposition plans. Elections. Spring days. Seventy dollars in the treasury. Silviculture trips to Wind River. Trip to Crater Lake. Critic wants meetings started on time. Timber shieks and

Continued on page 57



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The ANNUAL CRUISE



Museum Material

By T. J. Starker

Old grads do you remember Room 309? That rather dark room at the East end of the upper floor where you were exposed to Wood Utilization, Surveying, etc. Well, on December 11, 1933, it became the location of the Forest Museum, and this is an appeal to send in material or let us know about available articles that would be suitable.

Our most recent acquisition along this line is a Sitka spruce road sign that has served 23 years and is still as legible as the day it was placed in service on a wind-swept plateau in southwestern Oregon. This sign was exposed to high ocean winds and the soft wood has been literally sand blasted away from the lamp black painted letters. This sign, sent in by "Monty" Holst, F'28, is truly a museum piece.

Another fine addition to our exhibit material is the private wood collection of Donald N. Matthews, F'20. This collection of almost 100 pieces has been worked into our wood samples in the Wood Technology laboratory. One of the interesting sections of this collection is the 17 specimens of Douglas fir showing the great variation in structure of this species. A sample of the Napoleon Rice black wal-

nut tree is also included. This tree was purchased for \$500 and shipped to Grand Rapids, Michigan where it was made into valuable veneers. The governor's table at Salem is finished from this tree.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Assn., thru Mr. Mackie, of their Portland office, has given us portions of a replica of the bridge over the Toutle River, Washington, built by our Bob Conklin, F'23; a fine scenic painting about 14 feet square of the Shevlin Hixon Lumber mills at Bend, Oregon, and a section of 12 inch creosoted pipe.

Thus you see we are accumulating material of a very varied interest. If you find that you think would be suitable, write the school about it or if it is small, just mail it in. Karl Pfeiffer, F'25, mailed in a 25 cent piece of Tenino wooden money. We are interested in securing samples of new uses of wood or of forest products; specimens of wood that have withstood service for long periods of time; odd formations; dendrological specimens not available on the campus; interesting photographs with complete data, etc, etc.

T. J. STARKER

December 12, 1933.

Log of a Forest Economics Class

May 21, 1934

10:01 a.m.—Mason asks for questions.

10:01½—Philbrick suggests no final examination in the course and is heartily endorsed by other members of the class.

No response from Mason.

10:02—Mason again asks for questions.

10:03—Bottcher asks a deep one about the long term price trend (whatever that is).

10:04—Mason begins to answer.

10:04½ — Philbrick enters discussion, egged on by Corbin.

10:32—Several asleep.

10:44—Mason asks what subject of argument is.

10:48—Vote is about to be taken as to whether forestry pays in U. S., result of vote to be used in revising Article X.

10:50—Class saved by whistle—Bring answer tomorrow and WHY?



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





Civil Service Examinations

Although many professions are yet deep in the clutches of industrial stagnation, strange as it may seem, foresters are actually in demand. When after a lapse of three years the civil service examination for Junior Forester was again given in November, 1933, everyone of the Oregon State Forest School graduates that passed the examination with a 65 or better average have been offered jobs in the Forest Service. Considering the fact that 38 out of the 40 that took the examination passed compared with the statistics of the entire United States in which 413 out of 1500 passed, we can readily appreciate the record set by Oregon State Foresters. This enviable record is largely the result of the able coaching of Professor T. J. Stark-er.

Oregon State Fernhoppers showed their worth by passing the examination with unusually high marks. Harry Fowells, who is now at the University of California, deserves special mention, having passed the exam with an 85 per cent average which was the fourth highest in the United States. Herb Willison, at present studying for his Master's degree at Yale, was close behind Fowells with an 82.94 average and placed seventh in the United States. Cleon Clark also set a high mark with an average of 81.94.

As a result of the examination Oregon State Foresters have accepted jobs ranging from \$2000 to \$2600 in various parts of the United States. Six went to the Great Lakes region, three to Arkansas, two to Illinois, three to Wisconsin, four to Arizona, six to California, one to each of the states of Nevada, North Dakota, Washington and Oklahoma with the rest being located on various forests in Oregon.

Seven Oregon State Fernhoppers took the civil service examination for Junior Park Naturalist that was given last fall. Uriel Corbin received a grade average of 87 per cent to win the honors for high score, closely followed by Edward Smith-burg with an 86.66 average. Most of those taking the examination have accepted jobs from the Junior Forester list. Sam Warg

has accepted a position on the Ochoco National Forest.

The Assistant to Technician (Forestry) examination was of considerable interest to Foresters who had not yet graduated since it was possible to get on the civil service eligibility list through it. The examination was unassembled, and grades were based on experience and education. Thirty-one graduates and undergraduates took the examination and the grades ranged from 70 to 95. Graduate students have found it unnecessary to accept positions under this examination, however, undergraduates who were ineligible for the Junior Forester examination have been especially benefited since it gave them a chance for short-term civil service appointments. Waldo Petterson has accepted a camp boss of a 30-man camp in Blister Rust Control on the St. Joe National Forest in Idaho. Joe Lammi and Bob Lewis have accepted offers with the Grazing Survey on the Ochoco National Forest. Johnny Weisgerber and Lincoln Chapman have tentative appointments with the Division of Blister Rust Control. George Burnett will be doing Grazing Survey work on the Washakie National Forest of Wyoming.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the lea,
The loughman homeward plods his weary
way,

And leaves the world to darkness and to
me."
—Thomas Gray

PAGE BRUMBAUGH, George

An irate customer complained to her butcher about finding pieces of rubber in the sausage meat and demanded an explanation. The butcher said, "It is only another proof of how the automobile is taking the place of the horse."

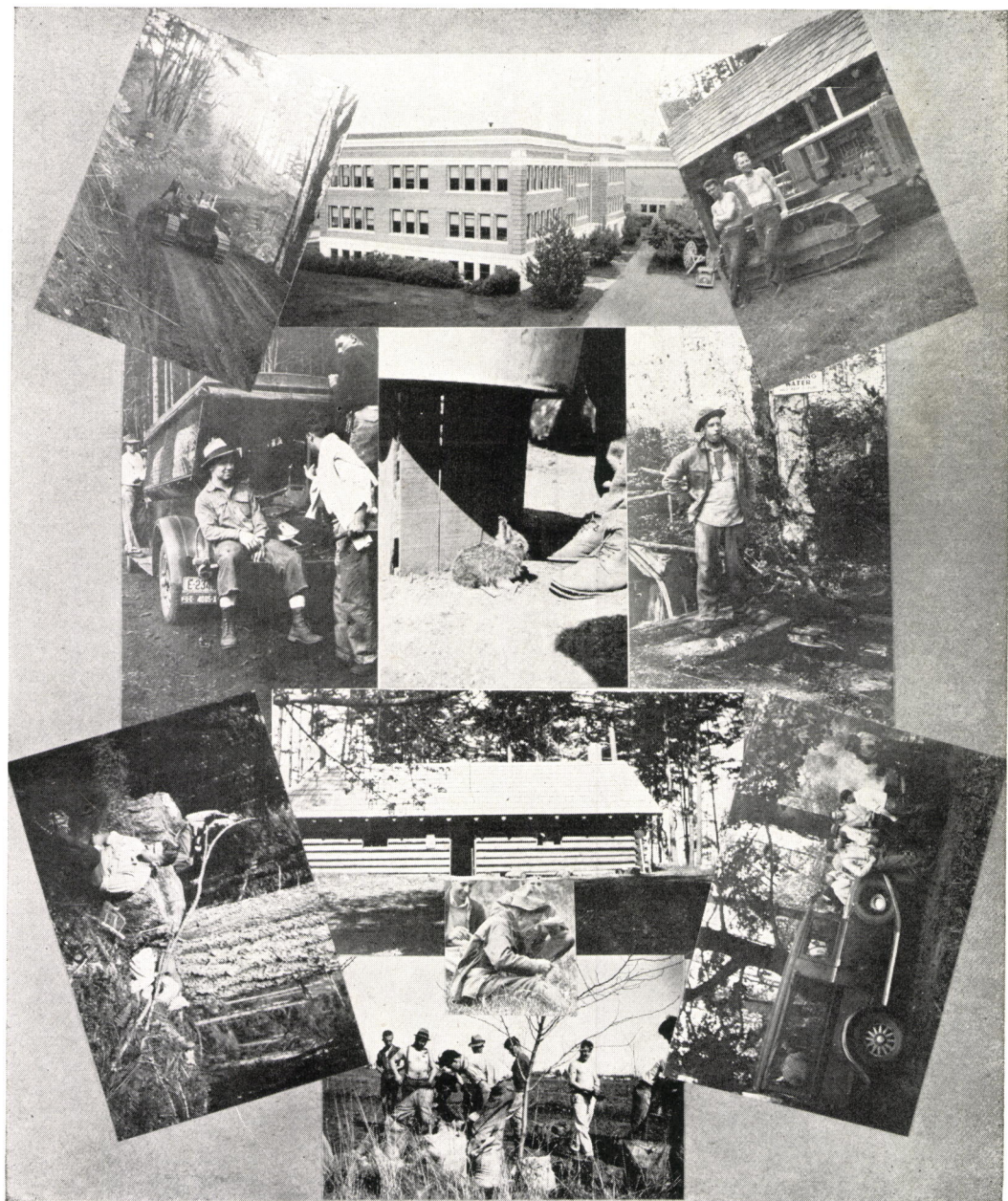
* * * *

Prof.: "There is one respect in which a live business man isn't like a tree."

Johnny: "What is that?"

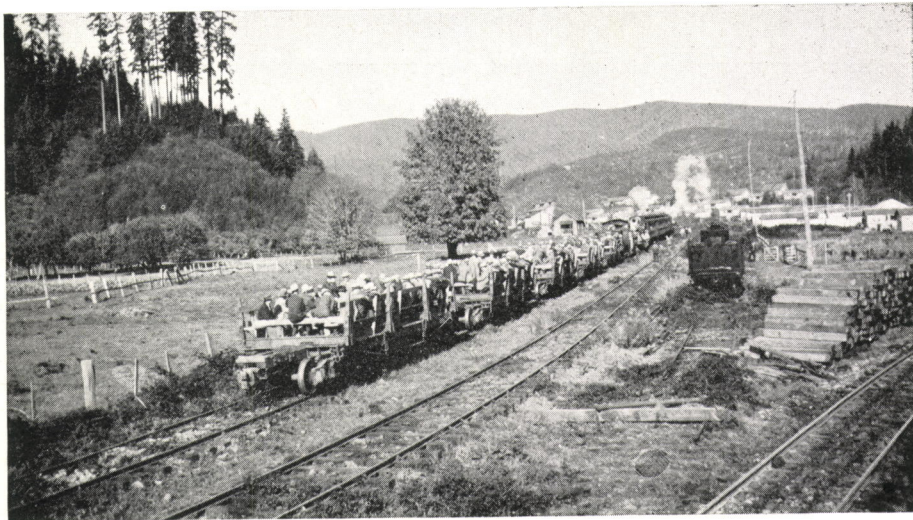
Prof.: "If he remains rooted to the spot, he can't branch out."







The ANNUAL CRUISE



"Fernhoppers" Brighten Logging Show

"Where do they get that stuff? Why all the red neckties? What do they think they're doing—trying to run this outfit?"

These and many other similar remarks were overheard by 20 traveling "fernhoppers" from the local school of forestry as they looked, listened and learned last Thursday and Friday on a two-day field trip to the Pacific Logging Congress meeting at Portland and in conjunction with it on a trip to the operation of the Crown Willamette Paper company near Cathlamet, Wash. But the remarks were not all adverse or critical.

In fact Dean Peavy's "boys" made quite a hit at the logging meet with their hickory shirts and flaming adornments of their larynx. In contrast to the city clothes of the members of the congress this striking garb of the local foresters gave them a distinction and drew much favorable comment from the 400 loggers, lumbermen and foresters who had gathered at the convention from all the Pacific coast states and Canada.

"T-i-m-b-e-r-r-r-r down the hill"—such

was the far-sounding cry of the "snuff-chewing" headfaller from the Scandinavian peninsula as he demonstrated the finer arts of falling the giants of the Gray's river country to the multitude of the congress who attended the field show put on by the paper company at their Washington operations. A familiar scene this was to many of the Staters but others caught their first glimpse of timber falling.

But this was but a small part of the fast moving panorama of logging activities with modern high-speed equipment presented for the approval of the visitors. The "fernhoppers" observed machines at work which have set world's records for yarding and loading logs for a day's operations.

Lifting logs weighing more than 10 tons the Lidgerwood yarders which the fellows observed in operation performed their tasks with ease. Yarding and loading one million and forty thousand board feet was but a day's work for the record-breaking Willamette steelspar skidder which set the above mark for loggers to shoot at.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The ANNUAL CRUISE



Building logging roads with bulldozers boasting 80 horsepower was shown to be quite simple when handled rightly and moving a large donkey engine was an easy task when you know how to "sling" the rigging. In fact just about everything from the risky job of highclimber to the "hashslinging" activities of the cooks was portrayed to those who attended the field demonstrations.

And the cooks really did do their "stuff" for the forestry men when with but an hour's notice they prepared a model lunch consisting of everything from nuts to hot bottled coffee. These were distributed to the men who were able to enjoy their

repast as they rode along the operations and observed the various phases of the work being carried on.

Although the meetings of the congress included many sessions in Portland of a serious nature at which papers were presented dealing with the leading problems of the industry the field jaunt was the highlight of the "fern hoppers" trip. Twenty more from Oregon State attended the Portland sessions Friday in addition to the group which went to Cathlamet Thursday. All reported a most interesting experience and commended highly the hospitality accorded the visiting Staters. —Oregon State Barometer.

The Great Fire

The turbulent Wilson winds down through the mountains
On its way to the boundless sea.
Once along its shores and on hillsides,
Grew the giant fir and the hoary spruce tree.

But now they are gone, gone forever.
Stand their charred trunks like ghosts on the hill,
For men built a fire and neglected to 'tend it.
It destroyed a great forest as a neglected fire will.

It spread through small bushes and to tops of young trees,
It roared like a furnace, being fanned by a breeze,
From the tops of tall snags, flames leapt toward the sky,
Now men sought to stop it but 'twas useless to try.

It ran o'er the hillsides, down valleys, up ridges,
It destroyed mountain homes, and burned down bridges.
The birds by the hundreds flew up toward the sky,
But the young ones, so helpless were left there to die.

The deer and the cougar ran ahead of the flame,
While the bear and the wildcat, all kinds of small game
Rushed madly for water in lakes, rivers and streams,
But in great numbers perish amidst roars and wild screams.

Now, if all of our woodsmen and all sportsmen, too,
Would pay heed to fire warnings as we all should do,
(No difference it makes though we're young or old)
This sad, sad story need never have been told.

—Mr. H. H. R.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The Photographic Caravan

Albert Arnst

During the past field season, a bevy of cruising fernhoppers (boasting the following O.S.C. forestry personnel: Robert L. Cooper, James D. Rittenhouse, Robert M. Snyder and last, Albert Arnst, R-O, in charge) galavanted thru the timbered wilds of Oregon's National Forests on an expedition devoted to the securing of oriented panoramic photographs from lookout stations. The project was sponsored by the Forest Service and is the initial step in detection planning work in Region 6, comprising Oregon and Washington.

Never before was it brought home so forcibly that O.S.C. fernhoppers are behind every bush and rock, but not necessarily sleeping. Indeed, far from it! Under the impetus of the enlarged ECW and NRA projects, jobs for capable men were comparatively plentiful after the appalling dearth of the past two years and many fernhoppers found themselves in quite responsible capacities. By and large, judging from personal observations and local gossip gleaned from reliable sources, most of the O.S.C. boys are delivering the goods, as per usual!

The itinerary of the photographing caravan embraced the far-flung reaches of the Deschutes, the alpine meadows of the Fremont, the rugged slopes of the Rogue River, the timbered wealth of the Umpqua, the snowcaps of the Willamette and the recreational nooks of the Mt. Hood National Forests, respectively. And here's the glorious list of O.S.C. fernhoppers encountered by the photographers in their herculean task of scaling lookouts and having enough surplus energy to run a super-scientific picture machine.

Deschutes National Forest

Over in the beautiful Sister's country, Cleon Clark, foreman at the Sister's CCC camp. And right close by, watching Cleon's every move from his lofty perch, perched Myrl Haygood, lookout on Black Butte. Still closer to Cleon's camp was Jim Thompson, guard at Allingham Guard

Station. Down on the Fort Rock district Royal Nettleton kept vigilance on Sixteen Butte lookout.

Unfortunately, our stay on the Deschutes was short and prior to the normal fire season, and many of the lookouts were not as yet up on their jobs.

Fremont National Forest

Enjoyed supper and an overnight stay with Norman Spangenberg on Drake Peak. Right across the line was Theron Faris on Shoestring Butte, while Bus Minton, on Albert R'm L. O. rounded out the trio of fernhoppers. Over on wild and wooley Cougar Peak, Walter Bowne managed to hold down a firefinder and watch a buzzing switchboard. Down on Dog Mt. was Moffitt and his wife. Shorty McCabe kept a tree tower from swaying too much in the Fremont dust storms down on Strawberry Mt. Keeping this mad-house in check was Les Colville on the Fremont administrative staff, while Chet Bennett managed the business end of the reins on the Pasiley ranger district.

At the Ingram CCC camp it was discovered that Herbert Dennis was doing his stuff in the approved army style.

Rogue River National Forest

Not so many fernhoppers on these rugged hills—wonder why? Anyway, we did meet some: Doc Grim, guard at Hamaker Guard Station, Bill Tucker, guard at Lake-of-the-Woods Guard Station, and Tom Meade in the Applegate CCC camp. The Dean will have to sell his wares to this forest, no foolin'!

Umpqua National Forest

Better luck here! Harold Dahl was doing some lookouting on the Diamond Lake district, Black Rock being his hangout. Over on Elephant Mt., Henry Homolac dropped out some supposed stew to the hungry photographers. And say, a real secret—whom should we meet the dean of fernhoppers over at Diamond Lake, giving the elusive trout a merry chase over the bounding waves—(that's what he told us!)—Dean Peavy himself,





The ANNUAL CRUISE



and in his roughest garb!

Vic Lindwall was doing some heavy mapping for ECW. Kenneth McReynolds is in the Rorseburg forest headquarters, in active charge of fire and public relation activities. Paul Pieper made things pleasant for the photographers on his district, the Bohemia.

George Churchill was doing a good job at P.A. at Steamboat Bridge, assisted by his wife; pretty soft for George hanging out near Zane Grey's rendezvous! Red Thomas was handling freight at the ECW warehouse in Roseburg. Henry Drewfs, logger, was handling the army end of affairs at several CCC camps, Steamboat and Wolf Creek, the latter winning honors for organization in the 9th corps area. Larry Chapman had his lofty perch on Fairview Mt.

Willamette National Forest

Business good here! Seems that all P.A. work on this forest is left to O.S.C. boys—look at this list: Harold Bowerman, Oakridge; Harold Powell, West Boundary; Ed Smithburg, McKenzie Bridge; Emmett Calvert, Fish Lake; Phil Newton, Detroit—that's a 100% sweep!

More names. Bill Parke is recreational engineer, seeing that things are done aesthetically. Kenneth Wilson was lookout on Bear Point and near by was Virgil Health, Pamela Lake fireman. Heath Hall, headquarters fireman at Detroit and John Tryon on Vatterson Mt., swelled the list. Hugh Stewart as an ECW road locator was doing good work and Kermit Linstead as ECW trail foreman was supplementing Hugh's transportation arteries. Jay Grant was also an ECW road foreman.

Swinging to other districts, we find John Wilkinson holding down the berth of assistant ranger on the Oakridge district, while Estevan Walker was acting as headquarters fireman at McKenzie Bridge. Kournouhoff, now Nogero, was stationed at Rigdon, assisting in recreational work. Perry Price, principal at Pleasant Hill high school, also held down a berth at Rigdon. Merle Lowden, eminent fernhopper journalist, was getting literary perspective from the summit of Fuji Mt.

A crew of high-balling cruisers, consisting of Spencer Moore, Edwin Erickson, Jim Snyder, Ivan Crum, Parker Grimes and Horace Miller were also holding out at Rigdon CCC camp. Also met a Biological Survey man named Smith at McKenzie Bridge, but neglected to get his first name.

Just look at that list! Ain't dat some-thin'!

Mt. Hood National Forest

More Fernhoppers! Horace Cooper, famed motor cyclist of school days, and now dispatcher at Summit Station, grabbed himself a bag of glory by managing telephone connections during the Mt. Jefferson climbing tragedy, when three men were lost in a crevasse. B'g Bill Brown, brother of the identical Brown twins, Carlos and Carroll, both at Herman Creek Ranger Station, rode herd on snag-falling activities on the Clackamas Lake district. Harlan Hiatt is still efficiently managing the Bull Run ranger district. Maurice Bonney was a foreman at the Bear Springs CCC camp and not getting any close shaves either. Simeri Jarvi was also riding patrol on snag falling in the Bull Run district. Blanchfield is assisting Scotty Williamson on recreational planning. Rolf Reierstad was in CCC status at some undetermined camp. Walter Rust managed the picnickers on popular Eagle Creek during the summer. Clarence Richen kept his eye peeled on the Ollalie Lake country from the pinnacle of Ollalie Butte.

Also met Bill Rhuman, doing time for the Klamath Fire Protective Association; Ted Rainwater, deputy state forester; Sam Miller, state forestry office; Ellis Cummins, with the Pacific N. W. Forest Experiment Station, as is Richard Kearns. Bob Mansfield was P.A.ing down at Brookings on the Siskiyou National Forest. Veldon Parker was somewhere in northern California on ECW work.

And that is as far as the span of memory will carry us. Count the representation of O.S.C. foresters in our national forests and then proudly admit you're a native son, too! Many a forest school would truly envy a record like this.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



Ranger Bill

I rode on a lonely trail when night
From the depths of the canyon drew
A dusky veil over crag and height
And the wild land dimmed from view—

I must go on my way, for the long miles lead
By the mountain cleft ravine;
And now must my mount be true indeed,
For we follow a way unseen.

Save a moon-rimmed cloud on the eastern line,
The sky wears an inky shroud.
So still are the masses of rock and pine
That the hoof beats call aloud—

And my horse goes true to the end of the trail,
Where the light of the camp shines out—
And true goes our purpose that will not fail
Till we pass the gloom of doubt.

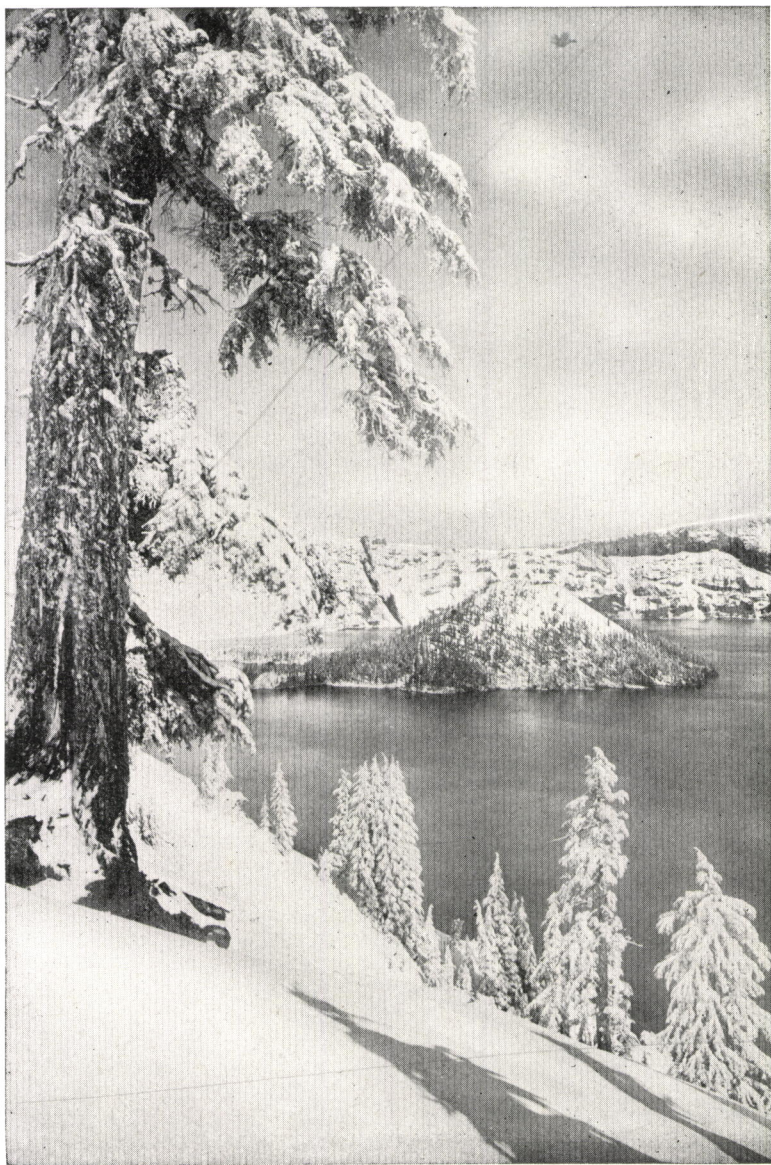
—Scott Leavitt
From American Forests



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY



The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY



The Lumber Code and Forestry

By Thornton T. Munger, Director
Pacific Northwest Forest
Experiment Station

The year 1934 will go down in American forest history as a memorable date, for on June 1 of this year compulsory regulation of timber cutting on private lands goes into effect for the first time. A new era in forestry is acclaimed.

For years forest conservationists have decried the logging practices that left lands unproductive, that looked upon the forest as a mine rather than a farm. Preachments, educational work, the example of good forestry on public lands, cooperative help of one kind and another, even the threat of public regulation of private logging, have accomplished disappointingly little in promoting continuous production management of private lands. A substantial ground work of forestry-mindedness within the industry, of technical research, and of public demand for forest conservation, has, however, been laid. The National Industrial Recovery Act was therefore a logical medium for bringing to fruition measures long recognized as necessary both to stabilize the forest industries and to leave forest land in productive condition after logging.

This legislation gives all industry the permission and the machinery to regulate itself to bring about a more equitable and stable basis of operation and to correct at the same time certain social and economic evils, such as child labor, unemployment, unfair division of profits, destructive competition, and wasteful overproduction that are contributing causes to the depression and the social unrest. It is a fundamental experiment in social economics, as appropriate in the forest as in the factory, mine or shop.

Along with other industries, the lumber industry has written and adopted an NRA code of trade practice, which controls with the force of law well nigh every activity of the industry, and with which all loggers and lumbermen, large and small, must comply. It is compulsory co-

operation — industrial self-regulation — with governmental sanction and supervision. The Lumber Code is achieving many of those things which the voluntary trade associations for years has been trying unsuccessfully to do, like avoiding overproduction and eliminating unfair competition.

Article VIII of the Lumber Code, for example, prescribes that the amount of lumber to be produced in the United States be limited to the estimated consumption, and that every three months each and every sawmill be given an authorization to cut a certain quota of lumber and no more.

Articles V, VI and VII establish labor provisions, hours of labor and minimum wages that must be paid by this industry, so that all regions and all operators may be on a parity, that the working men may have a decent wage, and that labor may be spread as widely as practicable.

Article IX permits the industry to fix minimum prices based on costs for every grade and class of lumber, below which it shall be unlawful to sell lumber.

These articles of the Code in promoting stability in the lumber industry and among its workers also contribute toward progress in forestry, for there can not be proper permanent private forest land management unless it be economically sound. But the provision of the Code of most significance to foresters is Article X, entitled "Conservation and Sustained Production of Forest Resources."

This article was written into the Code by the lumber industry delegates who drafted it last summer at the express request of the Administration. It is a recognition that the long-time troubles of the wood-using industries can not be righted until the forest problems are corrected. The industries must have a permanent sustained supply of forest products, not a waning supply. They must





The ANNUAL CRUISE



be on a stable not a nomadic basis, forest ownership must be adjusted to bring about more rational land use, fire must be controlled.

Article X also recognizes that solving the forest problems of the country is a dual responsibility, shared by the industries and the public. It is for industry to keep its land productive and to work toward sustained yield forest management. It is for the public to remove certain of the difficulties that have made private forest ownership unattractive and precipitated forest land neglect and abandonment.

Since the Code itself could not be detailed and specific in all the rules of woods practices, Article X provides that the applicant industries will request a conference with the Secretary of Agriculture, and such state and other public agencies as he may designate, to draft supplementary requirements and regulations. Two such conferences have been held in Washington, one in October, 1933, and the second in January, 1934. Here a group of some 75 or 100 men about evenly divided between the industries and the public agencies met and drafted the specifications for rules of forest practice that should hereafter apply on logging operations. These were described under six headings: Forest Protection During Logging; Extension of Cooperation in Protection Against Fire, Insects and Disease; Conservation of Immature Trees and Young Growth; Provision for Restocking the Land after Cutting; Partial Cutting or Selective Logging; and Sustained Yield.

Meanwhile, committees of lumbermen in each of the regional divisions, assisted by representatives of the Forest Service and the States, have met and adopted detailed and specific rules of forest practice that must be observed in each forest type "to insure the conservation and sustained production of forest resources". These rules are worded so as to be enforceable and are specific about such things as fire prevention, fire equipment, provision for a seed supply, slash disposal, the sparing of immature growth and in

some cases diameter limit cutting. These local rules, after being approved by the national Lumber Code Authority, become a supplement to the Code and go into effect June 1. Machinery for their enforcement by the local divisional authority of the industry will be provided, and the NRA will make, through the Regional Foresters of the Forest Service, inspection for the protection of the public interest.

The other side of this cooperative undertaking, namely, the measures that the public should take to promote conservation and sustained production of forest resources, was also given full discussion at the two Washington conferences. These measures cover a wide field, as the titles of the conference recommendations will indicate: public timber disposal, public acquisition of forest land, forest credits, forest taxes, fire control, control of forest diseases, forest insect control, forest economic survey, forest research, forest extension, foreign economic survey, protection of markets, wood utilization, emergency timber salvage. These recommendations of what the public should do as its share in straightening out the forest problems and making forestry a reality on all forest lands are to be sent to the President in the hope and expectation that he may ask Congress to enact legislation, where that is necessary, or take other steps to carry out these recommendations.

The extent to which woods practices will improve over those of the past will depend partly on the genuine good faith with which Article X Code provisions are accepted and applied. It will also depend, to a very great extent, on the way in which the foresters of the country meet this challenge to their ability, preparedness, and faith in their program. Their duty is both to the industry and to the public. NRA offers a means of uniting the two in a common purpose with better forestry result.

Forestry has made the great leap ahead for which it has been preparing for many years. Though the Lumber Code is the outgrowth of emergency temporary legis-

Continued on Page 54



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





Problems of the Naval Stores Industry

By Lenthall Wyman
Southern Forest Experiment Station

The forester from the north or west visiting longleaf and slash pine forests for the first time is immediately impressed by the turpentine faces which are cut on most trees over eight or nine inches in diameter and indeed, in many localities, on even six-inch trees. It would not be exaggerating to say that ninety-five per cent of all second growth longleaf and slash trees in the turpentine belt of the southeast are worked for naval stores (turpentine and rosin) before they are cut for other purposes. Practically no "round" or unchipped second growth pines reach the saw mills.

In a belt comprising forty-seven million acres of second growth slash and longleaf pine gum turpentine production comes first in the plans of the timber owner. He works his trees primarily for naval stores and salvages whatever wood products he can from the timber later. Approximately one hundred twenty-five million barrels (50 gallon each) of turpentine, and production has been going on for the past thirty-five years at this rate with fluctuations, of course, so that occasionally the crop has reached three quarters of a million barrels and under adverse economic conditions, as in 1932, it reached a low point of less than four hundred thousand barrels.

A single face on a tree is chipped weekly from March to November for five years and most of the trees then have another face worked for a like period. Larger trees eventually have a third face cut. Perhaps ten years would be a fair average of the period during which a tree is worked for turpentine, not counting the year or years of rest between faces. Every year between twelve and thirteen million of these pine trees are worked out for naval stores and should be utilized for other products. The proper and profitable utilization of these trees is a major forest problem in the south, particularly because the trees

are small and the turpentine scars have to be reckoned with.

These scars are caused by the repeated wounding or chipping away of the cambium and outer sap wood. Naturally this interferes with the normal development of the trees. When improperly done, turpentineing seriously cripples the trees by exposing them to the damaging attacks of boring insects and wood rotting fungi.

Not so many years ago turpentine operators worked mainly in old growth timber. After all the trees available within a few miles of the turpentine still had been exploited for naval stores, the still was moved to a new location. Trees were large and the gum production per tree was high. Growth had slowed down and practically all trees were readily merchantable. No attempt was made to work the trees more than 3 or 4 years, after which they were immediately cut and utilized for saw logs before they had time to deteriorate.

With the exhaustion of the supply of original timber and the necessity of relying upon second growth stands for a source of naval stores products a new set of conditions was confronted and many new problems arose.

It was at once apparent that the marginal turpentine tree must be defined. The gum yield from a tree is roughly proportional to the diameter of the tree, other factors remaining constant. This logically follows because, in common practice, the width of the face increases as the size of the tree increases and gum yield is, in general, proportional to face width. On the other hand many of the operating costs remain constant regardless of the size of the face. For example chipping, cup and gutter installation and fire protection measures cost as much for small trees as large ones. Market prices of naval stores and wage levels for labor obviously are important factors affecting





The ANNUAL CRUISE



the margin of profit. The Southern Forest Experiment Station has done considerable work bearing on this point and has reached the conclusion that a nine-inch tree (d.b.h.) is the smallest tree which can be profitably worked if the market value of a naval stores unit* is \$68.00 at the port. Under some conditions, however, this limit may be lower. This is particularly the case when a stand has been placed under management and fire protection so that large crowned trees have developed.

The natural tendency of timber owners is to start working their trees as soon as possible so as to bring in money to help pay carrying charges. A nine inch tree has practically no value for any wood product other than pulp so that, unless a pulp market is close by, it becomes necessary to work the trees in such a manner that they may keep growing until they reach a merchantable size for ties, poles, saw logs or some other product.

In order to do this a new type of chipping had to be developed. Instead of chipping streaks which removed three quarters of an inch or more of wood each week it was apparent that it was desirable to reduce this as much as was consistent with satisfactory gum yields so as to prolong the period of work. Furthermore any other chipping methods which might be injurious to the health of the tree would be exaggerated when practiced over a long period of time so it was necessary to study them carefully. This the Station did, finally evolving a plan of chipping which permits the working of each face for six to eight years instead of three or four years as was customary when virgin timber was turpentine. This was accomplished by reducing the width of streak to one-half inch or less, making the length of faces cut each year about twelve to sixteen inches. Faces were worked consecutively rather than concurrently and it appeared possible to cut three successive faces on fast growing trees.

Fire protection became increasingly necessary under a scheme of long time naval stores operations. Faced trees constitute

a high fire hazard and must be protected over the entire period of work to avoid heavy losses from insect attacks which are sure to occur on burned faces. The form of protection which will be most effective is a matter of some concern. Most operators rake the trash away from faced trees and burn the turpentine woods during damp weather. Others rely on complete elimination of fire through organized patrol, lookouts and fire lines.

The problem of producing the type of tree best suited for gum production is important. The Station tests have shown the trees produce gum somewhat in proportion to their crown areas. In order to get large crowned trees it is necessary to provide plenty of growing space. Thinnings at an early age are especially desirable in dense stands of trees to be devoted primarily to the production of gum. Naturally, widely spaced trees are knotty with short usable lengths and make poor grade lumber.

The problem of disposing of worked out trees has been mentioned already. The pitch soaked faces and knotty boles make it difficult to get good lumber. Some timber is used for ties, poles and piling, a limited amount is used for stave wood to make rosin barrels and pulp mills take some worked out trees. Many timber owners, however, do not know what to do with trees no longer valuable for gum production.

Preliminary figures on potential future production seem to indicate the possibility of a much larger crop of naval stores than can be marketed without an expansion of uses. If this situation materializes and the consumer demand does not increase then a limit or restriction of production becomes essential. Just how this can be best accomplished is another problem. A logical solution might be to work only bushy trees for turpentine. They are the best trees for naval stores and the poorest for lumber products. Perhaps the good lumber trees could best be handled by chipping them for only a limited period, say one or two years immediately prior to logging. This plan would not

Continued on Page 54



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





Extraneous Materials in Wood

By Geo. J. Ritter, Chemist
Forest Products Laboratory*, Forest
Service, U. S. Department
of Agriculture

All species of woods contain materials other than wood substance and water. Although such materials are not an integral part of the wood structure, nevertheless they affect the properties of the wood as a whole. They are referred to under the all-inclusive term, extraneous materials. These materials vary over a wide range both in amount and composition among the different species of woods, among different trees of the same species, and even among the various parts of the same tree. Consequently, an infinite amount of painstaking chemical work would be required to describe and identify all the compounds included in this group of substances. In this short article a general account of only a few of them is given. In general, except for some dyes that require oxidizing treatments to remove them from wood, most of the remaining extraneous materials can be divided into two classes: (1) those soluble in water, and (2) those soluble in such neutral organic solvents as ether, alcohol, or mixtures of alcohol-benzene.

Among the water-soluble materials is a class of compounds known as tannins. Some of these are toxic toward wood-destroying fungi and thus, when present in sufficient quantities, act as natural wood preservatives. Although tannins are present in only minute quantities in most woods, in a few, such as hickory, oak, and redwood, they are more plentiful; their main source of supply for commercial use is chestnut wood and hemlock bark. They are extracted from the wood or the bark by means of water which is subsequently evaporated to obtain a concentrated tannin liquor or a dry powder, depending on the process employed. These concentrated tannins are used in the leather and fur industry as they have the property of reacting with the proteins in hides,

making them resistant to putrefaction.

Another water-soluble extraneous material is galactan. It occurs in large quantities in western larch and can be converted by hydrolysis to a sugar, galactose, which in turn can be converted to mucic acid. This acid is adapted for use in the manufacture of baking powder, self-rising flours, effervescent salts, and soft drinks. Still another water-soluble extractive is pinite. This sugar-like substance has been found in a few conifers. In sugar pine it is plentiful enough to concentrate as a white powder on the surface of the lumber during seasoning in the kiln and the yard. Then, too, sugar maple is known to contain sugars and esters which are concentrated from the sap to form such well-known products as maple syrup and maple sugar.

Under certain conditions water-soluble extractives produce undesirable effects in wood, whereas under other they increase its value. Some of them darken on prolonged exposure to the atmosphere or to elevated temperatures. During the seasoning of some species of lumber, especially by improperly controlled artificial means, these materials produce, near the surface of the stock, intense discolorations which cause heavy degradations to otherwise select stock. On the other hand, some extractives in conjunction with the natural dyes impart harmonious colors to wood and thereby enhance the value of lumber. A knowledge of the changing of these colors during natural or artificial aging of wood is invaluable to the architect in selecting the woods best suited, from an artistic point of view, for the innumerable types of wood construction.

Compounds found in the class of extraneous materials that are soluble in neutral organic solvents, in general, are resins, oils, fats, and waxes. In most of





The ANNUAL CRUISE



the pines the resinous materials consist of a mixture of oils and rosin. However, in Jeffrey and digger pines the oily portion is principally normal heptane which belongs to a different class of compounds than do turpentine oils. There is also present in the oily portion minute amounts of aldehydes which are thought to impart a fruitlike odor, but the rosin is similar to that in the other pines. Thus far, turpentine oils and oils belonging to the pentine class have been found only occasionally in the same species. The crude distillate of oleoresins from Jeffrey and digger pines was early known as abietene, and it has been used locally in California as a cleansing agent, an insecticide, and as a constituent of chewing gum, cough syrup, and other medicinal preparations. A recent new use has arisen for heptane as a constituent of a standard fuel for the measurement of "knock" in automobile engines.

A high resin content in lumber is undesirable because it interferes with the proper surfacing of the stock and with the pleasing appearance and the wearing qualities of surface finishes. In one process developed for removing the excess resin, the lumber is stacked on trucks which are pushed into a fairly air-tight shed. The lumber is then subjected to a treatment with turpentine fumes which condense on the stock and dissolve the resin on and near the surface of the lumber. The resin solution then trickles to the floor from which it is conveyed, by gravity to a heated retort. There the turpentine is again vaporized and conducted to the lumber, leaving behind the concentrated rosin for use in paper sizing and other commercial processes.

A process for recovering resins from wood waste having a high resin content has been used extensively. In this process the turpentine is recovered by steam distillation of the wood waste and the rosin is then dissolved by means of gasoline from which it is recovered by vaporizing the solvent. Turpentine and rosin obtained from conifers by this procedure supplement the gum oleoresin obtained from living trees as sources of supplies for naval stores.

Fats are also present in the ether extractives of woods. Some of them are similar to the solid fats that occur in lard whereas others are oils at ordinary temperatures. Both fats and oils are formed by the combination of fatty acids and glycerine. Another class of compounds closely related to fats and oils are waxes. These materials are formed by the combination of free fatty acids and sterols which are classed as alcohols having a high molecular weight.

Research studies have shown a general distinction between the ether extractives of the young, second-growth sapwood and the heartwood of southern pines. The content of the sapwood extract is considerably less than that of the heartwood extract. Moreover, the major portion of the sapwood extract consists of fats, waxes, and fatty acids and is semiliquid in nature. In contrast the major portion of the heartwood extractives consists of resins and is solid in character. It is likely that the lower ether-soluble extractive content and the more liquid state of the extractives in the sapwood than in the heartwood account for the difference in the pulping qualities of the two types of wood. These differences in the extractives would seem to explain why the sapwood can be pulped by the sulphite process, whereas the heartwood requires an alkaline process for its successful conversion into pulp.

From this brief discussion it is evident that wood is both a finished raw product and a storehouse of raw materials. A knowledge of the chemical composition of the extraneous materials in conjunction with that of the wood itself offers a direct aid in the silvicultural control of wood and its properties. Such knowledge forms a scientific basis for selecting, handling, seasoning, surfacing, finishing, preserving, and converting wood into pulp and other products — in short, it affords a rational cooperative means by which our forests can be more economically utilized than at present.

*Maintained at Madison, Wis., in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





Planting Methods

By T. J. Starker

Professor of Forestry, Oregon State College

Editor's Note: This article deals with very extensive tests of various types of planting methods and gives the results secured thus far, not only as to condition, but as to leader growth.

The preliminary results seem to indicate that some of our forestry text books give incorrect values on some common planting practices and that workmanship may be the controlling factor regardless of method.

In 1932, while the writer was at Pennsylvania State College, an experimental planting in cooperation with A. C. McIntyre, Research Forester, was undertaken. This planting was of Norway pine, *Pinus resinosa* S., 3-0 stock, and consisted of 1600 trees planted in 8 different ways. This plantation was practically ruined as the result of frost heaving during the winter of 1932-33. In the fall of 1932 and the spring of 1933 the test was repeated twice using Ponderosa pine, *Pinus ponderosa* Law., stock. This planting was located on the Oregon State College Forest, seven miles north of Corvallis, Oregon, on the Westside Highway.

The trees planted were carefully graded as to size, condition and root system, and were 1-1 stock. They were planted 4 feet apart in rows spaced 8 feet between rows. Student labor, under careful supervision, was used. Each row contained 50 trees and each method was repeated 4 times each season, using 200 trees to the method. The methods were run in series so that any small inequalities in site would be balanced.

Before planting, a square of approximately 2 x 2 feet was cleaned of all grass, weeds and litter. As both fall and spring plantings were used, it gives us a check on the better season to plant in this region, as well as doubling the number of plants used in the Pennsylvania work.

Some slight rabbit injury was noted in April and May 1933 to the fall planted stock, but no attempt to separate this dam-

age was made. It would not have affected the results appreciably, and was scattered through all the methods.

METHODS

Row 1. Cone planting. Theoretically, by building up a small cone of good earth in the bottom of the planting hole and spreading the roots over this cone, excellent results should be obtained. In the Pennsylvania test, 3-0 Norway pine seedlings were used and, having a well-defined main root, did not lend themselves well to this method. The Oregon stock was 1-1 Ponderosa pine and had a more fibrous and branching root system. As the best, this was a slow and expensive method of planting.

Row 2. A preparation of earth and water was used in this series making up a quantity about the consistency of thick cream and keeping the plants in the mixture during the progress of planting. Careful mattock planting was used in placing the seedlings in the ground. Toumey (2) says "Pudding is not necessary and usually does more harm than good."

Row 3. Great stress has been placed on the duty of a tree planter in getting the roots down straight and in a natural position. However, Cheyney (1) in Minnesota made a limited test to determine the purposeful bunching of roots and found little difference in results. In this series, the roots were bent back one half their length and inserted in a spade-made slit. The root depth was therefore decreased one-half compared to that of the regularly planted stock.

Row 4. These trees were planted by the slit method. A heavy steel dibble or straight spade was used to make the slit and the roots were inserted to their natural depth. Care was used in closing the bottom of the slit so as not to leave an air pocket. The roots were comparatively well-distributed over the surface of the slit.





The ANNUAL CRUISE



Rows 5-6-7. Planted in this order was a series of three sets of plants, the first being exposed to the sun 15 minutes, the second 30 minutes, and those of row 7, 60 minutes. The plants were spread out on the ground so that the roots were directly exposed to the sun's rays. A thermometer placed between the roots recorded the maximum temperature.

The fall planted Oregon stock was exposed to a maximum of 67°F and a relative humidity of 82%. The spring planted stock was affected by a temperature of 53°F and a relative humidity of 82%.

All these trees were wrapped in moist burlap at the end of their exposed period and planted in a workmanlike manner with mattocks.

Row 8. Carefully prepared mattock planting, with no special treatment of the stock, was used in these rows.

The Oregon fall planting occurred October 28, 1932, and a small amount of rain fell the night of October 30.

Two days before the Oregon spring planting, April 10, 1933, a snow of 2 inches covered the ground and during the planting day the weather was cloudy, and conditions were generally good for planting.

RESULTS OF THE OREGON PLANTING

From the accompanying table, certain preliminary facts may be drawn. However, it should be noted that these results are only preliminary, as a planting test to be judged successful, must run several years. In fact, the condition of the planted trees at rotation age might be the best criterion. For example, although very good results are now apparent with using bunched roots, five years hence these bunched root trees may show strangulation. Kimmel (3) points out that susceptibility to windthrow may be one of the results of bunched roots. With more adverse site and weather conditions different results might be obtained.

1. Fall planting shows less dead trees than spring planting, even though the fall planting was exposed to the elements, rodents, etc., for almost six months longer.

2. The fall planted stock has as great or greater average leader lengths than the spring planted stock, method for method. Weather is a potent factor in any planting and final results cannot be based on one comparison. However, from general observation, the writer believes that fall planting will give the better results in this climate and altitude.

3. The total number of good and medium plants is very close when comparing fall to spring planted stock. Fall showing 1398 and spring 1370 trees of these two grades.

4. Cone planted stock contained the largest number of good trees, while 60' exposed stock showed the least number of trees in good condition.

5. The number of good trees gradually decreased and the number of dead trees gradually increased with the increase in exposure to the sun. The length of leader also decreased with the greater exposure.

6. There is a very small variation in average leader length regardless of the "method of planting" used.

7. Cone planting, with the largest number of good trees, has a leader length slightly less than bunched or puddled.

8. The bunched root method gave the greatest number, by a small margin, of good and medium trees, and the smallest number of dead trees.

9. Eliminating the three exposure tests, there was only a mortality of 56 trees or less than 3% for the other 5 methods. This indicates very favorable weather and site conditions.

10. The above (No. 9) also indicates that, regardless of method, a good workman can plant trees well. The best method is one therefore that facilitates rather than handicaps good execution.

(1) Cheyney, E. G., 1927, "The Effect of Position of Roots Upon the Growth of Planted Trees."—*Journal of Forestry*, page 1013.

(2) Toumey, James W., 1916, "Seeding and Planting," page 344.

(3) Kummel, Julius F. Personal correspondence.

Continued on Page 62



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



Alma Mater

Within a vale of western mountains,
There's a college we hold dear.
Her shady slopes and fountains
Oft to me appear.

I love to wander on the pathway
Down to the trysting tree,
For there again I see in fancy,
Old friends dear to me.

Carry me back to O. S. C.,
Back to her vine-clad halls:
Thus fondly ever in my mem'ry
Alma Mater calls.



The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY



"The Mail Must Go Through"

The following section will tell you something of the activities of a few of the alumni. With proper support from you fellows that are hopping ferns for a living, this could be a real honest to goodness bright point of the book. Cummins has the idea.

Cummins, Wm., F. — At the start of the 1933 field season I was in the employ of the Office of Forest Pathology working specifically on White Pine Blister Rust Investigations — that particular branch of the profession that Starker sneers at so depreciatingly. At that time the Office had engaged, among others, such well known luminaries as Jas. L. (Jim) Mielke, T. W. (Toby) Childs, and J. W. (Jim) Kimmey.

Anyway, while Toby Childs and I were making a sizeable plantation of infant pine trees at Rhododendron, Oregon, (Jarvey from the Zig Zag Ranger Station helping us) Jim Kimmey was up in British Columbia decl'ning drinks with one hand and hunting for Blister Rust with the other, so to speak. After the planting job was finished I went hunting the Rust over in Idaho — the cream of the White Pine country! While I was over there I met Ed Joy, Roy Bloomstrom, Homer Hartman, and Fred Joy, all from the Office of Blister Rust Control and all from School.

Then about June 1, Kimmey and I were let out of the work because Uncle Sam was so busy helping the unemployed that he didn't have any more money left for us. Kimmey got a job as Checker in a C.C.C. Camp down around Orofino, and Hartman put me to work as one of the Foremen in another C.C.C. Camp near Emida, Idaho. That was when the fun started! You fellows know or have heard enough about the camps to appreciate the jolly good times one would have working a bunch of green men without any experienced hands among them. Well, this is supposed to be a "news," "stories," "pictures"-letter so I will not dwell on

the hearaches of a C.C.C. Foreman. You might, however, drop a tear at this point for the lost souls of these Foremen — considering the language they must have used I do not see how it could be otherwise.

Along in August I received an attractive offer of a job as Cultural Foreman in a C.C.C. Camp in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire. This I accepted and straightway motored across the continent in company with my wife and a goodly share of our world possessions. The trip was ten days of delightful scenery for my wife and 3,627 miles of darn hard driving for me. On the way we stopped in at the Eagle Creek Ranger Station at Cascade Locks, Oregon, to see Walt Rust who we found directing a crew of C.C.C. boys on bridge building, pipe-laying and similar engineering feats.

When I got to work I found that I had to review a good deal of my Drendrology so I would recognize the common trees here and more especially revise my ideas of a forest so I could feel at ease in the woods and not think all the time that I was in some one's park. I saw such denizens of the forest as red fox, grey squirrel, and partridge (pronounced in good old New England style as "patridge"). I learned to call creeks "brooks," and to say "way down Maine way." I learned that stone walls must never be alluded to as "stone fences," and that blue-berries were spoken of as "blueburys."

Over Labor Day weekend in company with Alan McCreedy we made a trip up to Quebec and Montreal coming back by way of Lake Champlain. We had a fine time on that trip. Saw the Plains of Abraham, Notre Dame Cathedral, a big pulp and paper mill, a river full of pulp wood bolts, and many other places of historic and natural interest. One thing I could not help noticing was how in a few hours drive we could leave an English-speaking people and find ourselves





The ANNUAL CRUISE



needing interpreters, so accepted was the use of the French language around Quebec.

While I was busy learning my way around here I heard that Toby Childs had accepted a Fellowship in Botany, I think it was, at the University of Pennsylvania and Kimmey had been put on in his place in the Office. Also, John Renfrew Stevenson, the boy with the raucous almost ribald voice, was appointed on Blister Rust with him. Harve Robe, down in the San Bernadino National in California, sent me a card to the effect that he was helping Mrs. Robe pick up after Harve Jr. born August 2, 1933. At a Cultural Foreman training school over at Passaconaway, N. H., I saw Tom Adams from Oregon State. Ralph G. (Jack) Brown just wrote me that he was appointed under the J. F. on Timber Stand Improvement near Russellville, Arkansas. He enclosed a snapshot with himself in the foreground and a bunch of dead possum, racoon, and skunk in the background that he claims he shot, I guess any one could rent or borrow them like they do big fish for pictures of fishermen. Oh! Yes! Jack (Ralph Brown) is now one of the ever increasing host of married Foresters.

Brown, Carroll E. writes from Mondeaux River Camp, Westboro, Wisconsin. "This is sure a great country; if you don't care what you say—Hardwood forests and lots of swamps. Am on a J. F. appointment as technical foreman in a C.C.C. Camp. The work is very interesting with a lot of silvicultural practice and mapping. Right now (April 29) we have a 300 acre fire to fight. It's the same old grind. Would appreciate some news of the old gang."

Lindh, A. G. wants a 1934 Annual Cruise; he says to "keep 'er coming."

Patten, H. C. "I am still in the employ of the Hammond Lumber Co. with headquarters in the Terminal Sales Bldg., Portland, Ore., as assistant to the general manager in administering their lands in Oregon and Washington. Work consists of engineering and cruising with considerable fire fighting as I was on the board of directing the forces on the big

Tillamook fire of this year, which fire killed approximately 4 billion feet of H. Lbr. C. timber. Also had charge of the field work for the timbermen in mapping up the Tillamook burn."

Culver, B. C. is with the American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation and has been with them for the past four years. He is District Sales Manager for the Insecticide Division of this company and looks after their interests in eleven states, making his home in Park Ridge, Ill. He isn't sure that he is classed as a forester any more but comes in contact with it a great deal. Says his family has two boy twigs and three girl twigs on it now and that it takes a lot of these "Baloney dollars" to keep them going.

Janzen, Dan, is still single and feels pretty safe. He is temporarily handling the acquisition work on the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina and Tennessee, but expects to return shortly to the Biological Survey and continue the establishment of refuges for migratory birds. He advises ambitious young foresters to stay out of Land Acquisition unless they care for a tramp's life.

McCready, Alan G., received his M.F. at Yale in June, 1933. He worked as "Cultural Foreman" in the ECW program in Maine, N. H., and Vt.; now working on same area as staff assistant in charge of timber stand improvement and considers it a mighty good job. He married Miss Gladys Willson, of Mosesto, Calif., on Jan. 13. Passed the J. F. exam with 74.27.

Stingii, Charles, is logging engineer for the K-1 Timber Co. and what with fires during the summer months and floods in the winter, finds life quite exacting. He has just finished patching up the railroad from last winter's storms and will soon have logs rolling toward the river again.

Freydig, P., is looking forward to his Cruise and shall get it.

Jones, DeWitt, is with the Underwriters Adjusting Company; he is married and has two daughters—no prospective Fernhoppers; he appreciates the Dean's news letter.

Continued on Page 53



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





Fernhoppers Annual Banquet

The Seventh Annual Banquet of the Forest Club was the "eatiness" success of them all. Those attending went away full and satisfied. One had but to notice the contented looks on the faces of guests, alumni, and students to know that another Homecoming of the Foresters was indeed a success.

A date very near Washington's Birthday is becoming a regular part of the proceeding. Alumni and foresters throughout the Northwest are beginning to look toward Corvallis for a feed and get-together during their Washington Birthday holiday. On February 23, of this year three hundred seventy-five of them gathered in the Memorial Union Ball Room to make the largest attendance so far registered by the Forest Club. Invitations had been sent to the Regional Forester and his staff; the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station staff; all the Forest Supervisors and staffs including military and camp superintendents; Deans of three schools of forestry; several of the prominent loggers and editors of forestry publications; those comprising the State Foresters organization; and most of the ex-students and graduates. A good representation of these groups arrived and were with us. The fact that special invitations were not sent to every forester in the region did not mean that they were not welcome. A complete roster of the yearlong employees of two of the National Forests were present — a record in itself.

The program was put on entirely by forest school students. It included tumbling, musical numbers, a skit by the neophytes of Xi Sigma Pi, and mass singing.

The guest speaker of the evening was Regional Forester C. J. Buck who gave an address entitled "Forestry's Opportunity." The following are excerpts from Mr. Buck's speech:



C. J. Buck

"One of the first steps was the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps with the triple purpose of providing unemployment relief, building men, and improving, protecting, and developing our timber and land resources. These camps were efficiently and effectively administered so that they received the most popular public acceptance of any in the new deal program. Over two thousand

professional foresters were given jobs and placed at forestry work. The stand improvement and thinning work in the east demanded a degree of skill which taxed the forestry profession to the utmost. The reforestation camps are a success. Apparently the Administration favors their permanent continuance, probably on the basis of one hundred thousand to one hundred fifty thousand boys each year with provisions for expansion during periods of large unemployment. This work serves as a tremendous entering wedge for forestry in the Nation's public consciousness. The contact with forestry through the home boys was close and intimate. The effect on the boys themselves of the coming general will be felt for





The ANNUAL CRUISE



decades.

—What are the conditions in the Northwest? We all know them. Forestry is suffering from lack of land planning. Basically, we have excessive high costs of local government, high taxation of timberland. We have local obsolescent forms of government in which the location of counties is based up on the time required to travel on saddle horse or ride in a buggy to the county seat; heavy delinquencies and total abandonment of cut-over lands, throwing them into no-man's land, with inadequate fire protection; conflict policies between local governments and timber companies even who like to be encouraged to handle properties under sustained yield. We have processes of liquidation which if continued unrestrained, will later result in dead communities. We already have examples of the suffering and instability caused by over-cutting—see Grays Harbor; see Clatsop and Columbia Counties. Yes, even see the Tillamook fire. Parenthetically it may be stated that the Tillamook fire was not the result of very unusual weather conditions. Similar conditions occur with us every few years. It was caused by logging at a period when logging should have been prevented through public regulation. The fire was carried through past operations by snags which should not have been left standing. I am very glad to say that both of these causes have been rectified, one by the legislature shutting down logging operations in times of extreme fire hazard, and the other by provision for falling of snags in the woods practice code. However, the fire is a forestry and conservation disgrace. It is not my purpose here to point out such problems but rather to drive home to you that present trends are demonstrating daily that such problems will be faced now, at the present time by the public, and reasonable remedies applied. These problems now rest on the shoulders of foresters and ways and means must be found and pointed out for their solution.

—It is claimed in some quarters that foresters are suffering from an inferiority complex; that they have done good

jobs in the past; that their work is admirable; but that now after the President has spoken and through legislation of various kinds, in a very vital way, that foresters are lacking in the enthusiasm which should be theirs. However, it will be seen that foresters will accept the challenge. Many of us have trodden long and devious trails to reach the present "promised land." It fills our hearts with cheer and courage. We now know we have not hoped in vain. We now know we can gain the recognition and practice of forestry to which we as professional foresters always have known it was entitled. I say to you young foresters: There are not enough of you. There are land planning programs yet to be worked out; silvicultural practices in the woods on federal, state and private lands yet to be developed to their maximum in practicability; problems of sustained yield and stabilization of communities yet to be solved, and enlarged federal and state forests to be acquired, developed and administered.

As foresters, and thinking along the lines foresters think, we have followed together through some but not all of the New Deal steps which lean so strongly towards forestry in the program of saving America for Americans—the human social element being uppermost—human welfare being based on fairness of man to man and all relying on the wise planning for the use of natural resources in the water and soil, and the promotion of agriculture and forestry as major benefits to mankind. Is it not clear? Forestry is no longer a hope; forestry is here! Franklin D. Roosevelt has built a new trail for us—he has done it so quickly out of the needs of the economic depression that it is difficult to realize that it is here. It is even a primary route and not the way-trail we expected. But here it is—we have but to travel, and travel it we will."

Mason: "What's the most common impediment in the speech of the American forester?"

Pat: "Chewing Climax."



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





Alumni Directory

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

1910

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

1911

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

1913

DUTTON, WALT L. — B.S.F., Forest Supervisor, Whitman National Forest, Baker, Oregon.
TURLAY, HAROLD S. — Warren, Ore.

1914

CHRISMAN, ROBERT — B.S.F., Box 1085, Portland, Oregon.
CRONEMILLER, LYNN F. — B.S.F., State Forester, Salem, Oregon.
EMERY, LEE E. — B.S.F., McMinnville, Oregon.
EVENDEN, J. C. — B.S.F., Forest Entomologist, U. S. F. S., Coeur d' Lane, Idaho.
FREYDIG, PAUL E. — B.S.F. and B.S.L.E., Logging Mgr., McCormack Lbr. Co., 636 Henry Building, Seattle, Wash.
HAYES, MARSHALL C., Jr. — B.S.F. Deceased 1918.
MILLER, CARL N. — B.S.F., Cashier, Wallowa National Bank, Enterprise, Oregon.

1915

ANDERSON, EDMUND G. — B.S.L.E. Deceased 1923.
BATES, EDWARD G. — B.S.F., Supt. Elco Dairy, Rt. 6, Box 1160, Portland, Oregon.
BLACKDEN, RALPH S. — B.S.F., 4116 Sherman Way, Sacramento, California.
CHAMBERLAIN, WILLARD J. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (O.S.C. '16) Professor Entomology O. S. C. Ph.D. (Stanford '28).
CHAPLER, RAYMOND H. — Oregon Forest Fire Assn., Porter Bldg., Portland, Oregon.
CHASE, ERNEST — B.S.F., R. F. D. 4, Corvallis, Oregon.
CULVER, BENJAMIN C. — B.S.F., 926 Vine Ave., Park Ridge, Ill.
DEUTSCH, HENRY C. — B.S.F., 814 Clackamas St., Portland, Oregon.
WENDOVER, ROYCE F. — B.S.F., Philippine Cutch Corp., Zamboanga Mindanao, P. I.

1916

ARCHIBALD, CAPT. H. G. — Fort Kamehameha, T. H.

BRETT, MAJOR SERENO — Army War College, Washington, D. C.
HOLMES, FREDERICK — 166 Embarcadero, San Francisco, Calif.
HULT GUSTAV W. — B.S.F., 3027 Johnsen St., Corvallis, Oregon.
LOOF, HANS W. — B.S.F., 5517 33rd St., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
SHUBERT, BEN — 1518 Grant St., Boise, Idaho.
SPAULDING, H. CLIFFORD — ex'16; Supt., Charles K. Spaulding Log. Co., Newberg, Ore.
WILSON, DAVID M. — B.S.F., Gen. Mgr., Pihl Transfer Co., Portland, Oregon.
WOODS, LEROY — B.S.F., Fort Lewis, Wash.

1917

ALLEN, M. H. — ex'17, Allen Fuel Co., Corvallis, Oregon.
BLACKDEN, EARL B. — B.S.F. Killed in France.
BUDELIER, C. J. — State Camp No. 204, Reedspport, Ore.
CRAWFORD, JAMES A. — B.S.F., No address. Wash.
CRONEMILER, FRED P. — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Alturas, Calif.
FERTIG, CHARLES A. — B.S.L.E., Route 1, Warrenton, Calif.
FREYDIG, PAUL E. — B.S.L.E., 3536 Shore Drive, Seattle, Wash.
JACOBY, CARL C. — B.S.L.E., Pacific Spruce Corp., Toledo, Oregon.
JONASEN, OLAF B. — B.S.L.E. No address.
LUNDEEN, ARTHUR R. — B.S.F., care of Westport Lbr. Co., Westport, Oregon.
MCCOLLUM, JOHN E. — B.S.F., 505 J. St., Sacramento, Calif.
O'NEIL, WILLIAM J. — B.S.L.E., 2203 E-67th St., Chicago, Ill.
PATTON, HARRY C. — B.S.L.E., Hammond Lbr. Co., Portland, Oregon.
PAULSEN, EDWARD M. — B.S.L.E., 796 E. Hoyt St., Portland, Oregon.
SPAULDING, DON — ex'17, Ft. Benning, Ga.
STEPHENS, JAMES T. — B.S.L.E., no address.
WAKEMAN, WILLIAM J. — B.S.L.E., 2722 N. E. Skidmore St., Portland, Oregon.
WOODS, LEROY — Fort Lewis, Wash.
WRIGHT, MARK F. — No address.
YATES, LLOYD D. — B.S.F., 703 S. Central Ave., Glendale, Calif.

1918

BOONE, W. W. — ex'18, Seventh Infantry, Vancouver, Wash.
BYERS, OSCAR L. — B.S.F., 826 Montana Ave., Portland, Oregon.
CLANCY, JAMES P. — ex'18, Yeon Bldg, Portland, Ore.
ELOFSON, H. W. — B.S.F., Wenatchee N. F., Wenatchee, Wash.
HAZELTINE, CARL F. — B.S.L.E., Fort George Wright, Spokane, Wash.
HOWE, GEORGE B. — ex'18, Deputy State Treasurer, Olympia, Wash.
JOHNSON, OWEN — ex'18. Killed in France.
JOHNSON, WILLARD — B.S.L.E., O & C Power Co., Roseburg, Oregon.
LANKENAU, WALTER — ex'18, Germantown, New York.
MCCOLLUM, CHARLES A. — B.S.F., Nat. Supply Co., Houston, Texas.
WILMONT, RICHARD K. — B.S.L.E. Deceased.





The ANNUAL CRUISE



WOODBURN, HOWARD R. — ex'18, 76 E. Lombard, Portland, Ore.

1919

HABERER, ERWIN D. — ex'19, 1015 Prairie Ave., Park Ridge, Ill.
THOMAS, HERBERT F. — B.S.L.E., Cobbs-Mitchell Co., Valsetz, Oregon.

1920

ALSTADT, GEORGE J. — B.S.F., 1144 Wisteria Ave., Portland, Oregon.
BRENNAN, A. F. — 1104 Washington St., Boise, Idaho.
HOLMES, J. F. — B.S.L.E., Woodland, Calif.
MASON, EARL G. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Yale '24). Asst. Professor O.S.C. Forestry School.
MATTHEWS, DONALD M. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Yale '24), 3417 N. E. 11th St., Portland, Ore.
REGNELL, LLOYD C. — B.S.L.E., Bureau Public Roads, Portland, Ore.
SHEN, PENG FEI — B.S.F., Canton Ag. College, Canton, China.
SMILIE, ROBERT S. — B.S.L.E., Logging Mach. Co., 82-2nd St., San Francisco, Calif.
STORM, EARL V. — B.S.F., 2063 E. 39th St., S., Salt Lake City, Utah.

1921

BODINE, ROGER C. — ex'21, Dept. of Forestry, L. A. County, Los Angeles, Calif.
BRACHER, KARL — ex'21, Mgr. Roseburg Lbr. Co., Roseburg, Ore.
COMAN, ELIS S. — B.S.F., Covina, Calif.
EILESTON, JOHN F. — ex'21, County Engineer, St. Helens, Ore.
HAYSLIP, EARLE E. — B.S.L.E., Mgr. Standard Oil Co., Gresham, Ore.
HEALY, ROGER D. — B.S.F.L., North Bend Timber Co., North Bend, Wash.
JOHNSON, CHARLES M. — ex'21, Johnson & Davis Co., Wilark, Ore.
KOLLER, FRANK O. — B.S.F., 1654 Wabash, Portland, Ore.
LUEBKE, GEORGE B. — B.S.L.E., Merchant Forest Grove, Ore.
MEDLEY, JAMES W. — M.S.F., care of Bureau of C. & R., Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
NETTLETON, HARRY I. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Idaho '26), Forest Supervisor, Indian Res., Mes-calero, New Mexico.
RICKSON, CARL A. — B.S.F., Toledo, Ore.
YOUNG, ELLSWORTH S. — B.S.L.E., Chas. R. McCormick Lbr. Co., Port Ludlow, Wash.

1922

BAILEY, LAWRENCE D. — ex'22, U. S. F. S., Lakeview, Oreg.
CHAPMAN, EARL H. — B.S.F., Whittier, Cal.
FUGH, PAUL C. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Cornell), Ph.D. Harvard. No address.
HOLMES, LEE S. — B.S.F., 1084 E. Broadway, Portland, Ore.
OSBORNE, GIFFORD L. — B.S.F., Cathlamet, Wash.
OWENS, THOMAS — B.S.L.E., Raymond, Wash.
OWENS, WILLIAM O. — B.S.L.E., Raymond, Wash.
PEAVEY, BRADLEY A. — 210 N. 23rd St., Corvallis, Ore.
PRYSE, E. MORGAN — B.S.F., M.A. (American U. '31), LL.B. (National U.), 6012 4th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
SMITH, LAWRENCE H. — U. S. F. S., Union Creek, Oregon.
STEEL, Joseph I. — B.S.F., Moore Dry Kiln Co., N. Portland, Ore.

1923

ALLEN, JOHN W. — ex'23, Indian Service, San Carlos, Ariz.

ALLEN, SAMUEL — ex'23, 4503 N. E. Halsey St., Portland, Ore.

CANNAVINA, TONY — Carson, Wash.
CONKLIN, ROBERT — 1609 22 Ave., Longview, Wash.
DAY, DELBERT S. — B.S.L.E., 1608 Kerby St., Portland, Ore.

DUNCAN, GORDON A. — B.S.F., Washington Athletic Club, Seattle, Wash.

DUNHAM, MARK W. — B.S.F., Marshfield, Ore.
EDGERTON, HARRY L. — ex'23, Likely Lbr. Co., Likely, Calif.

FERNSTERMACHER, HARRY L. — B.S.L.E. No address.

GERVAIS, LOUIS — ex'23 Asst. Supt., Hines Lbr. Co., Burns, Ore.

HEATH, JAMES A. — ex'23, Chas. R. McCormick Lbr. Co., Port Gamble, Wash.

JONES, DEWITT C. — B.S.L.E., Underwriting Adjusting Co., 1018 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis Mo.

KELLY, WILBUR C. — B.S.F., 495 Vancouver Ave., Portland, Ore.

LOVEGREN, W. D. — B.S.L.E., Willamette Valley Lbr. Co., Black Rock, Ore.

MENDENHALL, F. B. — ex'23, Deceased 1929.

MULKEY, L. IVAN — B.S.L.E., care of Pacific Power & Light Co., Toppenish, Wash.

NUTTING, BERNARD L. — B.S.L.E., Owen-Oregon Lbr. Co., Medford, Ore.

SWEENEY, E. J., 2226 17th Ave., N. E., Portland, Ore.

WILLERT, FLOYD B. — B.S.L.E., Principal of Dayton Union High School, Dayton, Ore.

WILLIAMS, SUMNER W. — B.S.F., Service Mgr. Loggers and Contractor's Machinery Co., Portland, Ore.

WRIGHT, ERNEST — 308 Wells-Fargo Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

1924

BENEDICT, WARREN — Gov't. Island, Oakland, Calif.

GRIFFEE, WILET — E. 1702 E. Gold Ave., Albuquerque, N. M.

KENYON, EDGAR C. — B.S.F., 1569 S. Crescent Heights, Los Angeles, Calif.

KERR, CLAUDE — Ouachita N. F., Chula, Ark.

KNAUFF, WILLIAM J. — B.S.F., Newport, Ore.

MELIS, PERCY E. — B.S.L.E., Indian Service, 424 Federal Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

MORGAN, GILBERT — ex'24, Milwaukie, Ore.

MOWAT, EDWIN L. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Yale '27), P. O. Box 669, Ogden, Utah.

PETERSON, HAROLD — B.S.L.E. No address.

REYNOLDS, LLOYD J. — B.S.F., English Instructor, Reed College, Portland, Ore.

STRONG, CLARENCE C. — B.S.F., Blister Rust Control, 618 Realty Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

TOUSEY, REGINALD F. — B.S.F. No address.

WOLFE, HARRY M. — ex'24, Dist. Mgr. Mutual Benefit, Health & Accident Assn., Salem, Ore.

1925

BACHER, FRED A. — B.S.F., U. S. Army Air Service, Selfridge Field, Mich.

BALDEREE, ELMER — B.S.L.E., Gabriel Powder Co., Salem, Ore.

EDMUNDS, MILTON — B.S.F., 748 Adams St., McMinnville, Ore.

GILBERT, PHILIP B. — Westside Lbr. Co., Steilacoom, Wash.

GNOSE, IRA — B.S.L.E., 320 Hickory St., Anaconda, Mont.

HALE, MILLARD P. — B.S.F., Morgan Hill Lbr. Co., Morgan Hill, Calif.

HOPPING, GEORGE — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Iowa '31), P. O. Box 308, Vernon, B. C.

MALHORTA, DES RAJ — ex'25, Logging Engr., Jammer Division, Wazirabad, Punjab, India.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The ANNUAL CRUISE



McDANIEL, VERN — B.S.F., M.S.F. '31, Oregon Forest Nursery, Rt. 1, Corvallis, Ore.
 MIELKE, JAMES L. — B.S.F., care of Bureau of Plant Industry, P. O. Box 4137, Portland, Ore.
 MORSE, CLAYTON — B.S.F., Building Supply Co. Inc., Newport, Ore.
 MURDOCK, KENNETH M. — C.C.C. camp, Agness, Ore.
 ROBINSON, TEMPLE M. — Indian Field Service, Whiteriver, Ariz.
 ROTSCHY, SAMUEL — U. S. F. S., Prineville, Ore.
 SPAUR, GEORGE — B.S.F., 930 Jackson St., Roseburg, Ore.
 STREHLE, JOSEPH — B.S.F., Booth-Kelly Lbr. Co., Eugene, Ore.

1926

BURSELL, HOMER G. — B.S.L.E., 1511 E. Sherman Ave., Portland, Ore.
 CARTER, THOMAS L. — ex'26, Supervisor, Yakima Indian Agency, Toppenish, Wash.
 CASE, PAUL C. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Yale '27), Santa Barbara Nat. Forest, Santa Maria, Cal.
 CURRAN, WILL E. — ex'26, Trimmer Rt., Box 58, Sanger, Calif.
 FISCHER, ERNEST E. — B.S.F., 1157 E. 21st St., Portland, Ore.
 GIBSON, ROY C. — B.S.L.E. No address.
 HALL, CHARLES W. — B.S.L.E., 1106 N. Baker, McMinnville, Ore.
 HAWKINS, LEROY A. — B.S.F., Toledo, Ore.
 JANOWSKI, ALBERT F. — B.S.F., 875 E. Market St., Portland, Ore.
 JONES, SIDNEY C. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Iowa '27), Entomology Dept., O.S.C., Corvallis, Ore.
 LEWIS, TREVOR R. — B.S.L.E., 1712 S. 8th St., Tacoma, Wash.
 McGUIRE, KELLEY B. — B.S.F., Logging Supt., Caspar Lbr. Co., Caspar, Cal.
 MILLER, WALLACE M. — ex'26, Deceased.
 OBYE, HERSCHEL C. — B.S.F., Act. Supt., Ochoco Nat. Forest, Prineville, Ore.
 PIEPER, PAUL S. — Snoqualmie N. F., Skykomish, Wash.
 ROSENKRANS, CHARLES R. — B.S.L.E. Deceased 1927.
 SHAVER, JAMES D. — B.S.L.E. Deceased.
 ZOBEL, LOUIS R. — B.S.F., Principal High School, Prospect, Ore.

1927

BAGLEY, JOHN H. — B.S.L.E., Public Service Commission, Salem, Ore.
 BAKER, WILLIAM J. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (O.S.C. '28), Professor of Forestry, Corvallis, Ore.
 BRANDEBERRY, J. K. — U. S. F. S., San Francisco, Cal.
 CRAVEN, ALEX R. — B.S.F., 1360 Clayton St., Denver, Colo.
 CRAVEN, MILTON — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Myrtle Point, Ore.
 FEHREN, RICHARD B. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Yale '28), 436 Shorehaven Drive, Eaglehurst, Erie, Pennsylvania.
 FOX, CHARLES W. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (O.S.C. '28), Gen. Mgr. International Cedar Corporation, Marshfield, Ore.
 GARMAN, ERIC H. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Yale '28), 1217 Hewlett Place, Victoria, B. C.
 HANN, JAY B. — B.S.F., P. O. Box 155, Evanston, Wyoming.
 JOY, EDWARD L. — B.S.F., Blister Rust Control, 618 Realty Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
 LAWSON, HAROLD — ex'27, U. S. F. S., Vancouver, Wash.
 LIBBY, JOE A. — U.S.F.S., U. S. A. S., Logan, Utah.

LINDH, OTTO C. — B.S.F., Snoqualmie Nat. Forest, 518 Federal Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 LUND, WALTER H. — B.S.F., Snoqualmie Nat. Forest, 518 Federal Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 OLSEN, ALVIN C. — B.S.L.E., California Fruit Growers Supply Co., Hilt, Calif.
 PARKER, ALVIN L. — B.S.F., Modoc Nat. Forest, Alturas, Calif.
 SCHREINER, FRED J. — B.S.L.E., Instructor, School of Forestry, O.S.C., Corvallis, Ore.
 THOMPSON, PAUL L. — Vernonia, Ore.
 WILKINSON, JOHN C. — Willamette N. F., Oakridge, Ore.

1928

BAILEY, SHELBY — B.S.L.E., Lakeview, Ore.
 CUMMINGS, LAWRENCE J. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Yale '31), U.S.F.S., Missoula, Mont.
 DANIEL, CLARENCE M. — B.S.L.E., Teacher of Math. and Science, Ione, Ore.
 DENNEY, W. R. — U.S.F.S., Ydallpom, Calif.
 ENGLAND, MAX H. — B.S.F., Chamber of Commerce, Escondido, Calif.
 HALSEY, WILLIAM W. — B.S.F., Fort Belknap Indian Agency, Harlem, Mont.
 HENDERSON, JOHN M. — B.S.L.E., Prairie City, Ore.
 HOLST, MONTEREY L. — Siskiyou N. F., Brookings, Ore.
 HORTON, LYNN A. — B.S.L.M., U. S. F. S., Mentone, Cal.
 HUTCHINSON, ROBERT D. — Box 102, Warner, Alberta.
 MILLER, DOUGLAS R. — B.S.F., 231 Giannini Hall, Berkeley, Calif.
 PAINE, PHILIP L. — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Baker, Ore.
 PRICE, CURTIS E. — B.S.F., Teton Nat. Forest, Elk, Wyoming.
 RAWIE, CARL D. — B.S.F., Supervisor, Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Lame Deer, Mont.
 RICHMOND, HECTOR A. — B.S.F., Dominion F. S., P. O. Box 308, Vernon, B. C.
 ROUNSEFELL, HARRY N. — B.S.L.E., 4304 66th St. S. E., Portland, Ore.

1929

BYRD, ADOLPH C. — B.S.F., HINES LBR. Co., Hines, Ore.
 EICKWORTH, LORANCE W. — Marshfield, Ore.
 GRANT, JAY F. — B.S.F., Rt. 2, Springfield, Ore.
 GRAW, JACK — U. S. F. S., Delta, Colo.
 HAWLEY, NORMAN R. — Ouachita N. F., Eagleton, Ark.
 HERZOG, THEODORE H. — B.S.F., Herzog Lbr. & Dcor Co., 1660 E. Firestone Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 JANZEN, DANIEL H. — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Washington, D. C.
 JOHNSON, PHILLIP C. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (O. S. C. '31), 341 Giannini Hall, Berkeley, Calif.
 JONES, IVAN H. — ex'29, State Forest Service, Lufkin, Texas.
 LIBBY, JOHN W. — B.S.F., Fort Berthold Agency, Elbowoods, N. Dakota.
 LLOYD, LESLIE D. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Mich. '30), 332 Giannini Hall, Berkeley, Calif.
 McKINNON, FINDLEY S. — 151 Gov't St., Victoria, B. C.
 McPHERSON, LESTER — U.S.F.S., Curlew, Wash.
 McREYNOLDS, KENNETH P. — U.S.F.S., Medford, Ore.
 NEWTON, PHILIP A. — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Ashville N. C.
 PEPOON, GEORGE W. — B.S.L.M. No address.
 POWERS, FLORIAN E. — Idaho N. F., McCall, Idaho.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The ANNUAL CRUISE



PRICE, PERRY, H. — B.S.F., Science Instructor, High School, Goshen, Ore.
 SCRITSMIER, HAROLD F. — B.S.L.E., Coos Bay Lbr. Co., Powers, Ore.
 STINGER, CHARLES R. — K-P Timber Co., Kerry, Ore.
 TAYLOR, HERBERT G. — B.S.F., 303 E. 46th St., Portland, Ore.
 VARNEY, PRESTON B. — B.S.L.E., 2025 Hudson St., Longview, Wash.
 VOORHIES GLENN — B.S.F., M.S.F. (O. S. C. '30), Pacific Spruce Corp., Toledo, Ore.
 WEAVER, HAROLD — Indian Service, Federal Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

1930

ANGUS, C. B. — U. S. F. S., Weaverville, Calif.
 BENNETT, CHESTER A. — U.S.F.S., Bly, Ore.
 BONNEY, MAURICE C. — U. S. F. S., Russellville, Ark.
 BROWN, RALPH G. — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Russellville, Ark.
 CHILDS, THOMAS W. — Botany Dept., U. of Penn., Philadelphia, Penn.
 CRAWFORD, RALPH W. — B.S.F., Mt. Hood Nat. Forest, Estacada, Ore.
 DeHEGY, ORELIN F. — B.S.L.M., 903 Julian St., San Jose, Calif.
 HARTMAN, HOMER J. — B.S.F., 618 Realty Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
 ILER, JAMES C. — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., John Day, Ore.
 KALLANDER, HARRY R. — N. W. Forest Exp. St., Wind River Nursery, Carson, Wash.
 KEARNS, RICHARD S. — N. W. For. Exp. Sta., U. S. Court House, Portland, Ore.
 LANE, KENNETH J. — U. S. F. S., John Day, Ore.
 MANLOVE, WILLIAM B. — B.S.F., care of Marcella Lbr. Co., Chehalis, Wash.
 MILLER, VONDIS E. — B.S.F., M.F.S. (O.S.C. '31), U. S. F. S., Agness, Ore.
 MILLER, ELMER E. — B.S.F., 4629 73rd St. S. E., Portland, Ore.
 MILLER, SAM L. — B.S.F., State Foresters' Office, Salem, Ore.
 NEWTON, PHILLIP A. — U. S. F. S., Asheville, N. C.
 RAINWATER, THEODORE H. — B.S.F., Deputy State Forester, Salem, Ore.
 RAMSEY, FRED B. — U.S.F.S., Darrington, Wash.
 RUHMANN, WILLIAM — Algoma Lbr. Co., Algoma, Ore.
 SCHLEGEL, FRASER W. — U.S.F.S., Hevener, Okla.
 SMITH, ALLEN C. — B.S.L.E., Coos Bay Lbr. Co., Powers, Ore.
 VAN WAGNER, RALPH M. — B.S.L.M., L. A. County Forestry Dept., Newhall, Calif.
 WELTER, NICHOLAS — Ft. Apache Indian Res., McNary, Ariz.
 WHITLEY, DAVIS — B.S.F., Rt. 2, Box 265, Sanger, Calif.

1931

ARNST, ALBERT — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., 5326 N. Williams Ave., Portland, Ore.
 AYDELOTT, OWEN L. — B.S.L.M., Independence, Ore.
 BLOMSTROM, ROY — B.S.F., 618 Realty Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
 BOWERMAN, HAROLD R. — U. S. F. S., Eugene, Ore.
 BROWN, R. G. — U. S. F. S., Russellville, Ark.
 BUCK, MILTON — ex '31, Mendocino Nat. Forest, Upper Lake, Calif.
 CUMMINS, E. E. — 921 State St., Hood River, Ore.
 CUMMINS, WILLIAM F. — B.S.F., Rt. 5, W. Campton, N. H.

DREWFS, HENRY F. — Brice Creek Camp, Cottage Grove, Ore.
 ELLIS, HAYDEN P. — B.S.L.E., care of Washington Pulp Co., Neah Bay, Wash.
 EVENDEN, ROBERT M. — Pctlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, Idaho.
 FERGUSON, ROLAND H. — 129 Chester Ave., Bakersfield, Calif.
 FRENCH, NORMAN H. — B.S.L.E., Forest Expt. Station, Berkeley, Calif.
 HAMILTON, L. F. — Crook N. F., Safford, Ariz.
 HITCHCOCK, ELMER G. — Santa Barbara N. F., Jamesburg, Calif.
 KIMMEY, JIM W. — B.S.F., P. O. Box 4137, Portland, Ore.
 LINDH, A. G. — U.S.F.S., Leavenworth, Wash.
 MANSFIELD, H. ROBERT — Siskiyou N. F., Grants Pass, Ore.
 McCREADY, ALLAN A., Camp Compton, Compton, N. H.
 NETTLETON, ROYAL M. — U.S.F.S., Three Lakes, Wis.
 NICHOLAS, IVAN J. — 1636-74th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
 RUST, WALTER J. — U.S.F.S., Zigzag, Ore.
 WIEST, RAYMOND, — Ryderwood, Wash.
 WESSEL, LOUIS — B.S.F., P. O. Box 418, Great Falls, Mont.

1932

APPERSON, RALPH O. — Rosebud Indian Agency, Rosebud, S. D.
 BERGER, PHILLIP K. — U. S. F. S., Federal Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
 BOWNE, WALTER B. — 440 N. 6th, Corvallis, Ore.
 CLARK, CLEON L. — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., M. R. B. No. 3, Box 11, Bend, Ore.
 CORY, HENRY NEWELL — Red River Lbr. Co., Westwood, Calif.
 DOYLE, JOHN B. — 707 Brent Ave., So. Pasadena, Calif.
 FOWELLS, HARRY — 331 Gianinni Hall, Berkeley, Calif.
 GUSTAFSON, WALTER A. — Hines Lbr. Co., Burns, Ore.
 HANSON, ORRIE W. — U.S.F.S., Charleston, S. C.
 HORN, RALPH — 2635 S. W. Market St. Drive, Portland, Ore.
 HUNT, LEE O. — U. S. F. S., Grants, N. M.
 JARVI, SIMERI — U. S. F. S., Zigzag, Ore.
 JOY, FRED L. — U.S.F.S., Hot Springs, Ark.
 LADD, CHARLES H. — B.S.F., Surveyor, State Board of Public Roads, P. O. Box 199, E. Greenwich, R. I.
 LEISHMAN, MILTON — 2901 1st Ave. So., Seattle, Wash.
 LEWIS, ROBERT O. — B.S.F., Wamic, Ore.
 LOVIN, CLARENCE V. — B.S.F., 6409 60th St. S. E., Portland, Ore.
 LOWDEN, MERLE S. — B.S.L.M., Corvallis, Ore.
 MOFFITT, John D. — B.S.L.M., New Pine Creek, Ore.
 MOISIO, WALFRED J. — 326 Antwerp St., Astoria, Ore.
 NELSON, EVERALD E. — 542 N. 15th St., Corvallis, Ore.
 NOGERO, ALEXIS T. — Willamette N. F., Eugene, Ore.
 PARKER, EDGAR J. — 271 E. Marshall St., West Chester, Pa.
 PARKER, JOHN R. — O.S.C. School of Forestry, Corvallis, Ore.
 PARKER, VELDON A. — Care of Hackamore Camp F-3, Alturas, Calif.
 PATCH, DENNIS W. — B.S.L.M., Instructor at High School, Halfway, Ore.
 POWELL, HAROLD G. — U.S.F.S., Three Lakes, Wis.
 PUHN, WALTER — U.S.F.S., Susanville, Calif.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The ANNUAL CRUISE



SMITHBURG, EDWARD J. — U.S.F.S., Rhinelander, Wis.
 STEWART, LORAN L. — B.S.L.E., 1807 E. Main St., Cottage Grove, Ore.
 TEDROW, MAURICE L. — U.S.F.S., Medford, Ore.
 WALKER, ESTEVAN A. — B.S.F., 2372 Sandy Blvd., Portland, Ore.
 WING, HAROLD R. — P. O. Box 720, Astoria, Ore.

1933

ADAMS, ROBERT S. — Lakeview, Ore.
 BAKER, Gail C. — Callahan, Calif.
 BEAL, BOB — Yosemite Nat. Park, Yosemite, Calif.
 BROWN, CARLOS T. — Vancouver, Wash., R. F. D. 3.
 BROWN, CAROL I. — Westboro, Wis., (Jump River C.C.C. Camp).
 BURWELL, GERALD L. — Walker's Ranch, (C.C.C.) Reedsport, Ore.
 CALVERT, EMMET R. — 1528 Ardendale Ave., San Gabriel, Calif.
 COURTNEY, ROBERT F. — 45 A-Airport Camp, Miami, Ariz.
 DILL, HERMAN — U.S.F.S., Munising, Mich.
 HOMOLAC, HENRY L. — Point Lake C.C.C. Camp, Gibs, Mich.
 LUCAS, H. A. — U.S.F.S., Tamms, Ill.
 MOORE, MERLE S. — U. S. F. S., Wenatchee, Wash.
 MORIN, CLAUDE ORIN — 2705 6th St., Baker, Ore.
 PARKE, WILLIAM NORWOOD — U. S. F. S., 1870 Feed Ave., Eugene, Ore.
 RAPRAEGER, HAROLD A. — U. S. F. S., Nat. Park, Hot Springs, Ark.
 REIRSTAD, ROLF R. — 2825 N. E. 39th Ave., Portland, Ore.
 RETTMAN, ARTHUR A. — U. S. Indian Service, Whiteriver, Ariz.
 SPANGENBERG, NORMAN F. — U.S.F.S., Minden, Nev.
 STAPLES, HERBERT E. — Hillsboro, Ore.
 STEWART, HUGH J. — U.S.F.S., Rhinelander, Wis.
 TIEDEMANN, HENRY — O.S.C. School of Forestry, Corvallis, Ore.
 WESSELA, CONRAD P. — 618 Realty Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
 WHEELER, WALLACE — U.S.F.S., Yachats, Ore.
 WILLISON, HERBERT — 4407 S. E., Stark St., Portland, Ore.

1934
 ARMSTRONG, TOM — 1450 San Pasqual St., Pasadena, Calif.
 BISHOPRICK, STANLEY — 830 Pacific Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 BOTTCHER, DICK — 4366 N. E. 33 Ave., Portland, Ore.
 BURNETT, GEORGE L. — 8428 N. Chautauqua Blvd., Portland, Ore.
 CHESTER, CHARLES E. — 526 14th St., Astoria.
 CHURCHILL, GEORGE W. — U.S.F.S., Glide, Ore.
 COMPTON, L. MILES — Crown Willamette Co., Lebanon, Ore.
 COOPER, HORACE — New P. O. Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 EASTON, M. W. — 719 S. 4th St., Corvallis, Ore.
 FORSE, HAROLD — Courtenay, B. C.
 HATHORN, JESSE — Hemlock Ranger Station, Carson, Wash.
 LAMMI, JOE — 3736 N. Albina Ave., Portland, Ore.
 LEMERY, FRED O. — BROOKS, Ore.
 LEWIS, ROBERT S. — P. O. Box 3, Jacksonville, Ore.
 LINDWALL, VICTOR — 8744 N. Drummond St., Portland, Ore.
 LINSTEDT, KERMIT W. — U.S.F.S., Detroit, Ore.
 McCABE, FRANCIS R. — 4249 S. E. 9th Ave., Portland, Ore.
 MILLER, JACK M. — 325 Villa St., Elgin, Ill.
 PETTERSON, WALDO I. — Camp No. 6, U.S.F.S., Harvard, Idaho.
 PHILBRICK, JOHN R. — 1431 North East 21st Ave., Portland, Ore.
 TINSLEY, WILLIAM K. — 3560 Tyler, Corvallis, Ore.
 UPHAM, A. C. — Hermiston, Ore.
 WARG, SAM — U.S.F.S., Prineville, Ore.
 WEISGERBER, JOHN E. — 748 Lincoln Ave., Alameda, Calif.
 WHITFIELD, NORMAN C. — Weyerhaeuser Lbr. Co., Longview, Wash.

EX-INSTRUCTORS

BOUL. ED: The J. P. Van Orsdel Co., Seattle, Wash.
 CONOVER, C. J.: U. S. F. S., Wenatchee, Wash.
 NEWINS, H. S.: Dept. of Forestry, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.
 VAN ORSDEL, J. P.: The J. P. Van Orsdel Co., Seattle, Wash.



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The ANNUAL CRUISE



Oregon Pine Logger's Vocabulary

(Garanteed Correct by Harry Mesner, Klamath Falls.)

Capering clothes — party clothes.
 Broad, filly — any and all women.
 River pig, lumberjack, jack, timber beast — logger.
 Sawdust-eater — millman.
 Round stuff, stick — log.
 Big blue butt — butt log.
 Cat — tractor.
 Hay burner — horse.
 Caper, bust — any festivity.
 Snoose, Swedish condition powders — snuff.
 Nosebag — meal in woods.
 Chow — meal in camp.
 Belly robber — cook.
 Hash slinger — waitress.
 Bull cook — camp roustabout.
 Flunkey — waiter.
 Push — foreman.
 Brains — mill owner.
 Sheepherder, scissorbill — someone who is not a logger.
 Truck skinner — truck driver.
 Road monkey — road worker.
 Pond monkey — mill pond worker.
 Sky-hooker — top loader on trucks or cars.
 Hooker ~~the~~ person who hooks hook in loading operation.
 Jammer-puncher — loading engineer.
 Tallow pot, great ball — foreman on train.

Brush rabbit — choke setter; i.e., person who attaches cable to log.
 Pavement-pusher — tourist.
 Moon — intoxicating liquor.
 Beer — beer.
 Highball — hurry up.
 How's chances to drag? — request for advance pay.
 Drag day — advance pay day.
 Punk — bread.
 Cold shut — doughnuts (derived from blacksmith's term for replacement link in chain).
 Iron burner — blacksmith.
 Sand — sugar.
 Skid grease — butter.
 Log wrench — tool for rolling logs.
 Pup — hook in end of loading line.
 Swedish fiddle — saw.
 Cook shack — cook house.
 Clam gun — shovel.
 Mush log — outside log.
 Bright lights — city.
 Mix me up a mope — request for time when quitting.
 Rolled — robbed while drunk, usually by woman.
 Bender, spree — state of being intoxicated.
 Pike pole — pole used in pushing logs in water.
 —The Oregonian



"—THIS TREE WOULD MAKE A FINE OBSERVATION POST—"



" — ? — "



NEVER SAY "CAN'T"



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY





The **ANNUAL CRUISE**



They Deserve Our Appreciation

We wish to thank those that have helped make possible Volume XV of the Annual Cruise. An inexperienced staff relies a great deal upon advice and assistance given by experienced men in the field of journalism. To the advertisers we wish to express especial appreciation, for it was through their cooperation that the book is a financial success.

To the following we owe sincere thanks:

E. T. Reed, College Editor, for use of engravings.

Ethel E. Allen, Ass. College Editor, for cheerful assistance.

George W. Peavy, Dean of Forestry, for assistance, advice, and sincere backing.

Mary Lou Tilton, School of Forestry, for doing everything which she thought would help.

Portland Chamber of Commerce, for use of engravings.

The Timberman, for use of engravings.

• Royce C. McCandliss, for unsolicited help.

H. F. Fisher, Gazette Times, Corvallis, Oregon, for advice and help in organizing this volume.

The advertisers, who have aided us in this undertaking:

School of Forestry, Corvallis

Electric Steel Foundry Co., Portland

Corvallis Hotel, Corvallis

Morrow's Garage, Corvallis

Leopold, Volpel & Co., Portland

Pendleton Woolen Mills, Portland

First National Bank, Corvallis

Dunning's, Portland

Millers, Corvallis

Marshfield Shoe Co., Portland

Hicks Chatten Engraving Co., Portland

Gazette-Times, Corvallis

Portland Outdoor Store, Portland

Co-op, Corvallis

Montgomery Ward & Co., Corvallis

Campus Store, Corvallis

C. C. Filson Co., Seattle

The Timberman, Portland

Howells Studio, Corvallis

Penn Mutual, Portland

Stiles Book Shop, Corvallis

Nolans, Corvallis

Benton County State Bank, Corvallis



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY



Quality Printing

by the

GAZETTE-TIMES

Our modern plant is fully equipped to care for all printing needs

Expert Craftsmen All Work Guaranteed

Telephone 391

THE MAIL MUST GO THROUGH

Continued from page 43

Griffie, W. E., "I've a new reason for being glad to send my dollar to get the Cruise this year. Most of the time since graduation I've been in the East so didn't see fernhoppers often. However, since coming down here as District Manager for the Association three months ago I've found that the woods are infested with Oregon State foresters, and I'd like to locate the rest of them. For example, while waiting for a train at Grants, N. M., I saw a young couple reading an O. S. C. monthly and, upon introducing myself, I found that they were Lee Hunt

and his wife. A month later while eating Christmas dinner in an Albuquerque hotel I look out the window and saw Temple Robinson going by. He had recently switched from park work at Amarillo to bossing a big crew of Indians at Whiteriver, Arizona. He says the Indians won't work unless they are paid and if they have any money they get drunk! I notice on the Indian Forest Service list that Harry Nettleton is Forest Supervisor on the Mescalero and that at least half a dozen of the men I used to work with on the Klamath are scattered around Arizona and New Mexico. I'll have a chance to see a good many of them in the next few months."

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Stanley Bishoprick

830 Pacific Bldg., Portland, Ore.

HOWELLS STUDIO

Official Photographers
for the 1934
Beaver

"Courtesy, Quality, Service"

LUMBER CODE AND FORESTRY

Continued from page 33.

lation, no one believes that the effort will be dropped in June, 1935, when the present NRA legislation terminates. If the public keeps its part of the Conservation Conference agreements and removes at least some of the economic difficulties to permanent private forest land management, and if the lumbermen sincerely practice those rules to which they are committed, it is fair to expect that the new era in forestry which has now dawned will never set.
March 27, 1934.

PROBLEMS OF NAVAL STORES

Continued from page 35.

cause any degrade or involve much risk of damage and is practically the same plan that was followed in working old growth timber.

A safe management plan would provide for a variety of products. Pulp wood would come from thinnings. Most of the stand would be turpented for twenty to thirty years, and a selected number of trees would be carried through as unchipped seed trees to make high grade poles, piling or lumber.

Research is providing answers to many of the problems of naval stores industry. Some of the information is being applied today by naval stores operators but much can be applied only by trained foresters working out management plans for individual properties. Sustained yield and steady revenue can be more easily put into effect in naval stores operations than in lumber producing operations. There is plenty of opportunity for foresters to sell their services to timber owners in the South but first the owners must be convinced of the value of management plans. This is the forester's problem.

*A unit is composed of one fifty-gallon barrel of turpentine and three and one-third five hundred-pound barrels of rosin.

DON'T READ THIS

if you are not interested in Forestry.

But if you are, then a

a subscription to

THE TIMBERMAN

AN INTERNATIONAL LUMBER JOURNAL

Geo. M. Cornwall, Editor

Portland, Oregon

San Francisco, California

Will keep YOU informed about the latest happenings in the fields of technical forestry, logging, lumber manufacturing and allied wood industries. Always the latest news in the field with up-to-the-minute suggestions how YOU can better YOUR position in this industry.

An answer to the query why some United States Civil Service examiners go mad might be found in the following questionnaire filled out by applicant applying to the service for employment.

- Q. Born? A. Yes, once.
Q. Nativity? A. Hard-shell Baptist.
Q. Parents alive yet? A. Not yet.
Q. Hair? A. Thin.
Q. Voice? A. Weak.
Q. Healthy? A. Sometimes.
Q. Previous experience? A. No.
Q. Where? A. Different places.
Q. Business? A. Rotten.
Q. Salary expected? A. More.
Q. Drink? A. Not in dry states.
Q. Why do you want a job. A. Wife won't work any more.

* * * *

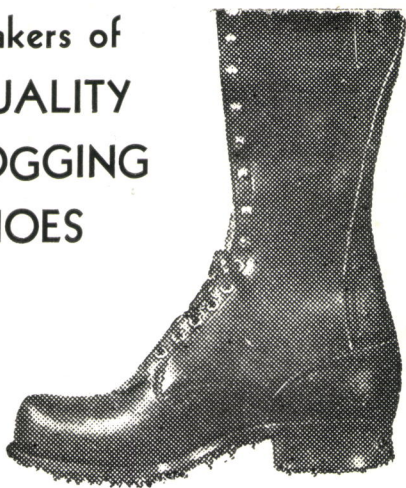
Beginner (who had never fished before):
"Oh, I've got a bite. Now what do I do?"

Fisherman: "Reel in your line."

Beginner: "I've done that. The fish is tight against the end of the pole. Now what do I do?"

Fisherman (disgusted): "Climb up the rod and stab it!"

Makers of QUALITY LOGGING SHOES



Marshfield Shoe Factory
913 W. Burnside Portland, Ore.

FOREST CLUB FORWARD

Continued from page 17.

Tax Delinquent Lands.

Yea, Bo, Foresters, you can well be proud of this year's record, each year a better one! Moments of serious toil, the Arboretum Days, enjoyable social evenings, the Annual Banquet, fleeting minutes of fun and frivolity, the "Brush Rasle," make—the Forest Club!

COMFORT! CONVENIENCE! LONG WEAR!



Just ask any seasoned forester. He will know. Filson garments are designed especially for the outdoors lover, at work or play. Plenty of pocket room for convenience and -comfort. Neat appearing, yet most serviceable. Cruising Coats and Laced Breeches in a number of fabrics; Mackinaws in a variety of colors and in two weights; Russell Pacs and other stable footwear. In short, a complete outdoors outfit, including light weight Sleeping Bags.

Send for complete illustrated, descriptive catalog. It's free for the asking. You'll find prices most reasonable. Write today.

C. C. FILSON CO.

2nd Avenue at Madison

Seattle, Washington



WHERE COLLEGE MEN MEET



DEPARTMENT STORE

—DAYLIGHT SHOPPING

AROUND THE CAMPFIRE

"Crop failures?" asked the old timer.

"Yes, I've seen a few in my day. In 1854 the corn crop was almost nothing. We cooked some for dinner, and my father ate fourteen acres of corn at one meal."

* * * *

Tiedaman (describing a catch): "The trout was so long—I tell you I never saw such a fish!"

Mac: "No, I don't suppose you ever did."

* * * *

A GOOD JOB

Wirch: "What have you been doing all summer?"

Nance: "I had a position in a Ranger's office. And you?"

Wirch: "I wasn't working either."

* * * *

WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BIG BAD WOLF?

Prof: "What are the characteristics of a wolf tree?"

Jack: "Err, it's snarly . . ."

* * * *

Robinson: "You have entered the debit item under the credit."

Richen: "Yes, sir, I'm left-handed."

* * * *

A thing of beauty has joy rides forever.

DENDROLOGIST

She (seated in park): "Oh, Lammi, we'd better be going. I'm sure I felt a rain-drop."

Joe Lammi: "Nonsense, dear, we are under a weeping willow."

* * * *

Forest Service Employer: (to forest school graduate) "Can you learn quickly the duties of your position?"

College Graduate: (proudly) "Yes, sir! I had five jobs this summer and I learned the duties of every one of them."

* * * *

Johnny Wells: "How do you know the men who stole your car were professionals?"

Burnett: "Because no amateur could have started it."

* * * *

Red head: "I'm hungry."

Linstedt: "What?"

She: "I said I was hungry."

Linstedt: "Sure, I'll take you home; this car makes so much noise that I thought you said you were hungry."

* * * *

Pete: "Do you smoke cigarettes?"

Johnny: "Sure, what do YOU do with them?"

Students' Supplies

at

The Campus Store

2003 Monroe Street

"Drop in and Look Around"

—the wallop—the punch
behind your success is
your financial backing

"MAKE YOURS"

**Benton County
State Bank**

"FINANCIAL BACKING"

Deposits Insured under Banking
Act 1933

Montgomery Ward & Co.

— A Symbol of Service —

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
with A Record of Over 60 Years of
HONEST DEALINGS

To Serve You and to Satisfy You Is Our Creed
Retail Store No. 96, Corvallis, Ore.

SHAVING FROM THE LOG

Continued from page 22

their selective logging. McDonald Fellowship. Museum. Arboretum now two thousand acres. The men who stayed out of school to work in the C.C.C. The Banquet gets better every year. PRESIDENT PEAVY. Support the Cruise. No more Old Business. Under New Business we have confidence and some more of the good old Fernhopper Spirit. Meeting adjourned. Altogether now—DOWN UNDER THE HILL—.

Mrs. Lemery: I consider, Fred, that sheep are the stupidest creatures living."
Fred (absent mindedly): "Yes, my lamb."

Walkin' thru the slashin'
Met a two-ton bear,
Slapped him on the kisser
Cause he mussed my hair,
Skinned him with my fingernails;
Ate his liver raw,
When I git a three-cent postage stamp
Gonna mail his pelt to maw.

* * *

The speaker was waxing eloquent and after his preoration on woman's rights, he said: "When they take our girls as they threaten, away from co-educational colleges, what will follow? What will follow, I repeat?"

A loud masculine voice in the audience (sounded like Rushing) replied: "I will."

Our Aim » »

IS TO HELP YOU ACCOMPLISH THE MOST IN THE EASIEST WAY. To do this, we have stocked the best tools and equipment available and are prepared to furnish the proper texts and supplies when you need them.

*Our Success in accomplishing this aim
is shown by your satisfied patronage!*

THE CO-OP

"THE STUDENTS OWN STORE"

Corum: "Hey, you boob, how do you expect to see the game up here? Sit down in front!"

Faris: "Can't do it, buddy. I ain't built that way."

* * * *

(Close to a Forest Highway)

I think that I shall never see
Along the road, an unscraped tree

With bark intact, and painted white
That car ever hit at night.

For every tree that's near the road
Has caused some auto to be towed.

Sideswiping trees is done a lot
By drivers who are not so hot.

God gave them eyes so they could see,
Yet any fool can hit a tree.

Walkin' thru the slashin'
Met a two-ton bear,
Slapped him on the kisser
Cause he mussed my hair,
Skinned him with my fingernails;
Ate his liver raw,
When I git a three-cent postage stamp
Gonna mail his pelt to maw.

Prof. Mason:: How long did it take
your wife to learn to drive?"

Fred Schriener: "It will be ten years
in September."

FOG

(With Apologies to Carl Sandburg)

The fog comes
on little cat feet—
about the time
of examinations—
It sits looking—
over desk and chair—
on silent haunches;
Then moves on—
and sometimes it stays.
"Life"

A flea and a fly in a flue
Were imprisoned; now what could
they do?

Said the fly, "Let us flee."
"Let us fly," said the flea,
And they flue through a flaw in the
flue.

Bake: "Who is this waiter? You've
charged me two dollars and a half for
planked stake!"

Waiter: "Sorry, sir, but lumber's gone
up again."

PORTLAND OUTDOOR STORE

"The Most Unique Store of Its Kind in the West"

304 S. W. THIRD AVE. — CORNER OAK — PORTLAND, OREGON
TELEPHONE AT 1753

Everything for the Outdoor Man or Woman



THE CHOICE OF EXPERIENCED SPORTSMEN

Headquarters for
Sleeping Bags

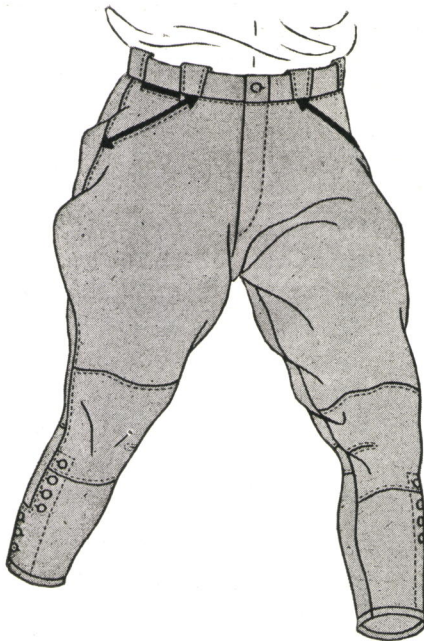
Ask to see our special Scout
Bag at \$7.45. Also a large
selection of bags of the finer
grades at ROCK BOT-
TOM PRICES

— when you think
of outdoors you nat-
urally turn to this
store for your ap-
parel and equip-
ment.

Breeches
Hiking Boots
Leather Coats
Sweaters
Wool Shirts
Camp Stoves
Camp Utensils
Tents
Tarpaulins
etc., etc.



PORTLAND OUTDOOR STORE



SHORT TERM OUTFITS
UNUSUAL QUALITY, at
DUNNING'S
1129 S. W. Stark Street, near 12th
Portland, Oregon

Personalized » »

Service for you . . . Means, simply, that when you go into DUNNING'S you receive the personal attention of either Mr. or Mrs. Dunning, who have a sincere desire to serve you properly . . . with the best service; to see that your togs fit properly . . . and to give you a true dollar for dollar value.

The breeches illustrated here were designed especially for men in the

U. S. Forestry Service

The cloth and color of cloth in these breeches is recommended by the Forestry Dept., at Washington. The cloth is closely woven; has a very hard finish and is much more durable than the average "whipcord" breech material.

BUILT Especially for DUNNING'S

Here is your extra value . . . Heavy whipcord cloth . . . Five leather trim pockets . . . Wide tunnel belt loops . . . Extra length inside pockets; Made of heavy Army Duck . . . Reinforced seat clear to knee . . .

George W. Peevey
Corvallis, Oregon
Deer Sur:

I just gettin hall of a gude letter from you inwitin me to come over to your place on nite of Febuary twentytird, an you bet I am comin for sure, cos I no you will have a gude tam.

But Mister Peevey, it is sometings in das letter som I dont exactly unerstan . . . You say "4 bits for the feed" well course I unerstan dat alrite.

Den you say, "Bring the makins". Now just exactly wot you mene, "Makins"? An if it is "Making" for Tom & Yerry some you ban talking about?

Now I fine out long ago alcohol ban werry gude "Makins" for Tom & Yerry. But I dont got any **wood** alcohol an I spose a Forester wen he goin to say "Skoal" skal always hav to hav **wood** alcohol, becos he skal always ban boosting "Wood producks"

Den you say, "Out of the brew skal come a set up". Wot you mene "Brew?" an wot you mene "Set up?"

Well course I no Harry Patterson can make gude beene hole beens, but can he make gude home brew?

But you say, "Forestry is in the melting pot". So I spose we skal have plenty of "Making". Plenty of "Set up" and plenty of gude "brew".

Vell anyhow you needent boder yo rite to me for I am sure ven we get over to your place everyting skal ban alrite and every fellar skal hav hall of a gude tam.

I send you my best expects

2 Qt. Kittleson

Your Money in the FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CORVALLIS

is insured in accordance with
the Banking Act of 1933

**Commercial, Savings and Trust
Departments**

Dear Mr. Sheep Company: I have your literature concerning your sheep co. & I am interested in as much as I am thinking I would like to get a sheep & go into the sheep business this summer.

I wonder if you have any sample sheep you give away? Even a small one would be all right, as I will have to keep it in my office until I can get where I can turn it out & have it pasteurized.

I would like a nice, medium-weight, all-wool sheep in stripes, if you have them—one I can skin & make a Pendleton jacket out of later.

When you skin a sheep once, is that the end of it, or can it be skinned regularly like a human being?

I have an old sheepskin in my office I have been living off of for 27 years, & I thought if I had a whole live sheep I might do better.

I see in the papers there is a lot of trouble about tariff in wool, so if you can pick out a sheep that hasn't any tariff on the wool it might save me cleaning it when it gets here.

And another thing, don't send me a U sheep because they have signs on the streets here that says you can't make a U turn & I couldn't get one to the office very well if I couldn't make it turn.

Stoop: "What's worrying you, Jack?"

Saubert: "I've just figured a way of getting to class 10 minutes earlier, but I don't know just what to do when I get there."

* * * *

Mrs. Warg: "Does your car have a worm drive?"

Mrs. Bishoprick: "Yes, but I tell him where to drive."

* * * *

"Say Phil, can you tell me why there are fewer railroad accidents than auto accidents?"

Corbin: "Well, not exactly, but I think the main reason is because the engineer is not always hugging the fireman."

A Shirt Made for Foresters



This new Pendleton wool shirt is beautifully tailored from 10 oz. virgin wool Forest Green fabric. Flat Collar, One button cuffs and two large pockets.

The Pendleton Woolen Mills make an entire line of superior quality outdoor clothing—Stag and Cruiser shirts, Blazers, pants, and the finest wool shirts in America.

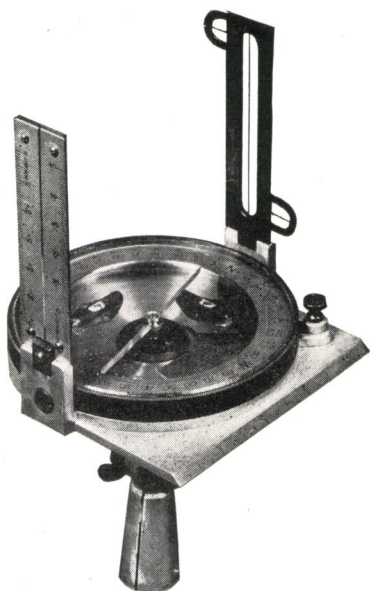
\$5.75

AT YOUR DEALER'S

Pendleton Woolen Mills

218 S. W. Jefferson St., Portland, Oregon

The L & V Surveying Compass



embodies latest improvements in design. Ten special features make this compass superior to any other on the market.

Write for circular.

Leupold, Volpel & Co.

Manufacturers of Scientific Instruments

425 N. E. 70th Ave., Portland, Oregon

Prof.: "Explain the seed store in the duff theory."

Gardner: "The seed is enclosed in a little shell which has a kind of a wing on it!"

THE STAMP OF QUALITY

and
**PERFECT
HALF-TONE**

**LINE
ENGRAVED
PLATES**

FOR THE PRINTING PRESS

**HICKS-CHATTEN
ENGRAVING CO.**
45 FOURTH ST. - PORTLAND, ORE.

Fred: "Mr. Rasmussen, what is work?"

Rasmussen: (stretching and opening one eye) "Everything's work."

Fred: (not irate) "Do you mean to tell me that this table is work?"

Rasmussen: (closing eye and resuming former attitude) "Sure, woodwork."

A sign posted by the roadside as you enter a western town says:

4,076 people died last year of gas.

39 inhaled it.

37 put a lighted match to it.

And 4,000 stepped on it.

* * * *

Tinsley: "Dick, why are girls considered live wires?"

Bottcher: "Because everything on them is charged."

Morrow's Garage

25th Street near Van Buren

Telephone 1234 Corvallis, Ore.

Best wishes to the Graduates » »

Those who go into logging and forest service will be using our products and we feel confident will be our cordial friends.

Let us serve you whenever possible.



PLANTING METHODS Continued from page 39

TABLE I. OREGON STATE COLLEGE PLANTING						Spring					
Fall						Ave. Leader					
Method	G*	M	P	D	Length	G	M	P	D	Length	Ave. Leader
1. Cone	147	39	4	10	3.5"	146	43	5	6	3.2"	
2. Puddled Roots.....	100	80	15	5	3.6"	101	84	10	5	3.3"	
3. Bunched Roots.....	110	77	9	4	3.9"	129	62	8	4	3.1"	
4. Slit Planting.....	85	107	6	2	3.5"	111	71	4	8	3.2"	
5. 15' Exposure.....	69	104	22	5	3.1"	86	79	19	16	2.9"	
6. 30' Exposure.....	54	115	19	12	2.7"	58	102	23	21	2.7"	
7. 60' Exposure.....	41	93	24	42	2.7"	47	65	43	47	2.6"	
8. Mattock	85	92	15	8	3.3"	107	79	11	3	3.3"	
Totals	691	707	114	88	1600	785	585	123	110	1603	

Combined Fall and Spring Planting by Methods						Ave. No. of Leader	
Method	G	M	P	D	Trees	Length	
1. Cone	293	82	9	16	400	3.4"	
2. Puddle Roots.....	201	164	25	10	400	3.5"	
3. Bunched Roots.....	239	139	17	8	403	3.5"	
4. Slit Planting.....	196	178	10	10	394	3.4"	
5. 15' Exposure.....	155	183	41	21	400	3.0"	
6. 30' Exposure.....	112	217	42	33	404	2.7+''	
7. 60'Exposure	88	158	67	89	402	2.7-''	
8. Mattock	192	171	26	11	400	3.3"	
Totals	1476	1292	237	198	3203		

*G—Good
M—Medium
P—Poor
D—Dead

When in Corvallis stop at

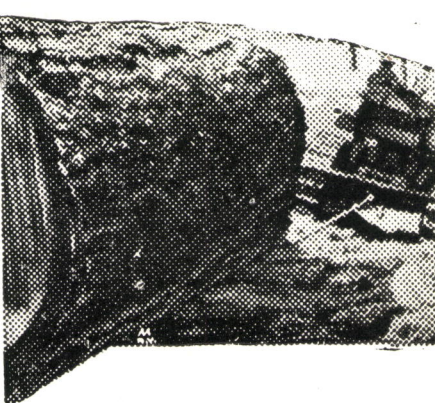
CORVALLIS HOTEL
Representative of the Best

Phone 735

C. A. Bartell, Prop.

Annual Rings

Every Forester knows a cross cut of a tree displays "annual rings." A cross cut of our store history shows "50 annual rings" made distinct by faithful Quality Service.



J. M. NOLAN & SON

"Golden Anniversary Year"

INITIATION BANQUET

Continued from page 21.

way out of proportion to the amount of your monthly stipend. When such a time comes the forester does not measure his effort in dollars and cents of salary. He gives his all for the public good, and in so doing he lives up to the ideals of his profession and to the tradition of his kind. There is something fine about that sort of attitude. It creates an element in a man's life that is without tangible value, but is of great spiritual worth.

Now it might be a good idea to get to the purpose of this banquet. It is my privilege to congratulate the neophytes who have this evening been initiated in Xi Sigma Pi. To receive recognition for ones efforts when that recognition is deserved is pleasing to any man, and I join with you in that sense of accomplishment and of work well done which selection for this fraternity must bring to you. Your college record has been carefully scanned, and you have measured up to a standard of proficiency that marks you as a proper man to be honored in your own field of endeavor. There is no greater reward for any man than the knowledge that he has done a good job. And I likewise congratulate Xi Sigma Pi for having this class of men available to recruit its ranks and to carry on its purposes.

Now as to the purposes of Xi Sigma Pi. Your committee brought me a whole page of typewriting covering the aims and objects of your fraternity. I read it and was impressed. In the forty-five minutes I spent at home preparing this talk, the chance of dealing with all those lofty sentiments was practically nil. So we will dismiss them. But outside the

purposes of Xi Sigma Pi, to my way of thinking the real object in life of a man in the Forest is to get an Army officer into a Plymouth car, get the car on to a narrow mountain road that has a high cliff on one side and a thousand foot drop on the other, and then point out the beauties of the scenery with one hand while driving seventy-two miles an hour with the other. And now you know why I jumped at this chance to get even. And inasmuch as you have listened patiently to me for the past quarter of an hour, I hereby declare the feud ended and the account balanced. Thank you.

FERNHOPPER

SUPPLIES

at

STILES

BOOK

SHOP

Monroe at 26th



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

OREGON STATE COLLEGE

The School of Forestry Trains Men as:

PROFESSIONAL FORESTERS LUMBER MANUFACTURERS
LOGGING ENGINEERS TIMBER TECHNOLOGISTS

The Faculty of the school of Forestry is composed of men train in the best Forest and Engineering schools in the country. Each has had years of practical experience in his particular field.

The School of Forestry Has Its Own Building, ample in size and well equipped for work. The School has its own experimental forest of 2200 acres, twenty minutes from the campus and a 500,000 capacity forest nursery. Extensive forests are readily accessible. Up-to-date logging operations and lumber manufacturing plants are near at hand.

For a copy of the Special School of Forestry Catalog, address

THE DEAN, SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
Corvallis, Oregon

STUDY FORESTRY

In a Great Forest School in the Greatest Forest State in the Country

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
OREGON STATE COLLEGE
CORVALLIS, OREGON