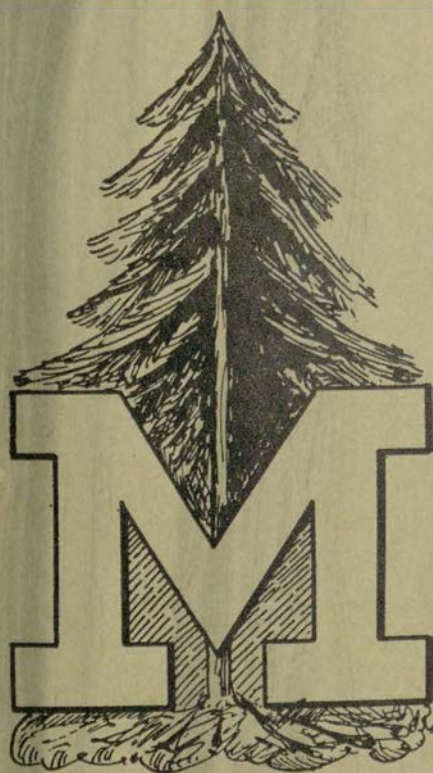


The 1937
FORESTRY KAIMIN



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
Montana State University

The Forestry Kaimin

1937

Published Annually By
 THE FORESTRY CLUB
 of
 MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY AT MISSOULA

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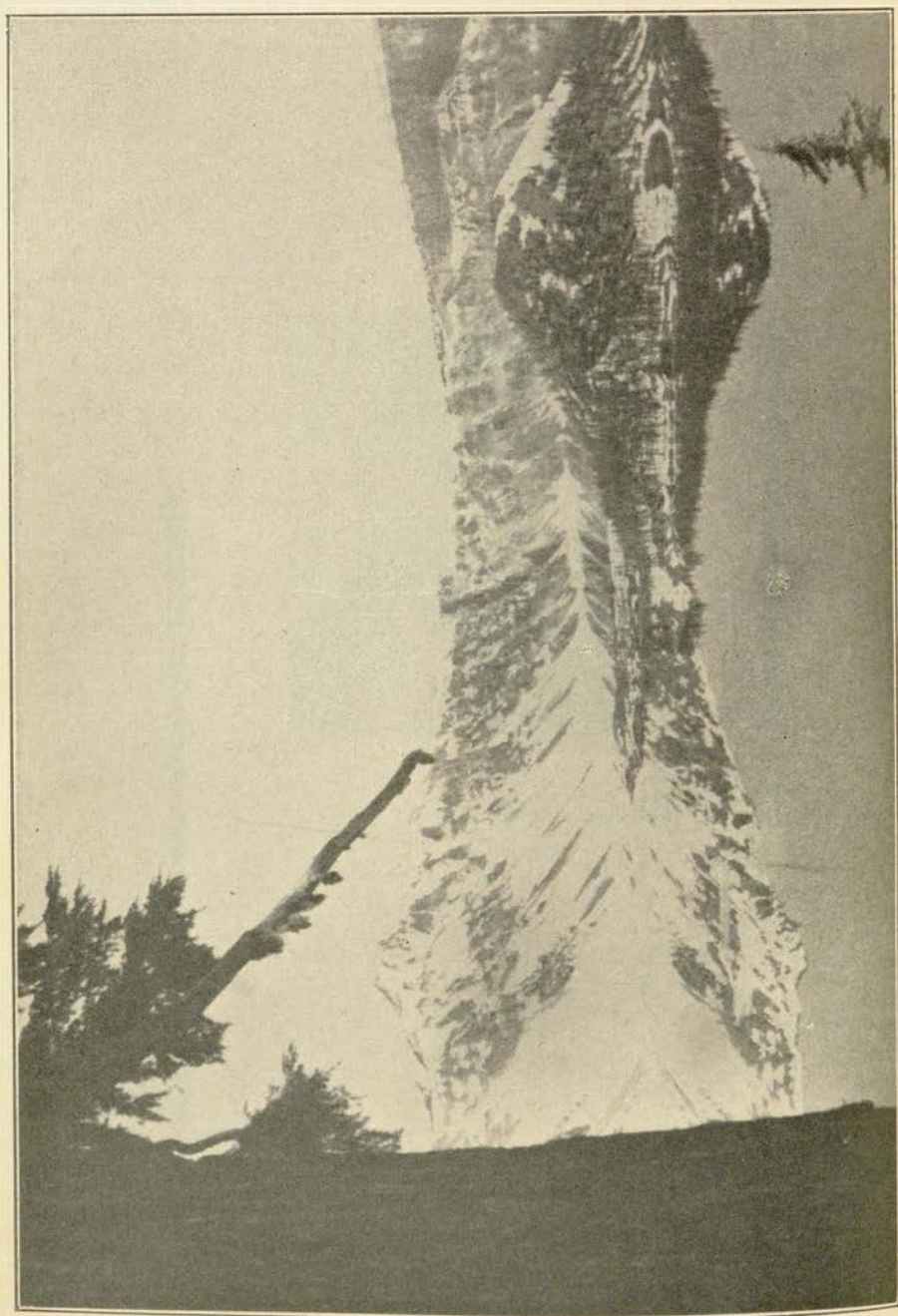
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Dedication . . .

Would that the Forestry Club could do more in the memory of I. W. Cook than merely dedicate this simple little volume to him — a sincere friend and one whose entire life was bounded by his School and his Boys.



Landscaping Problems on Highest Transmountain Highway on the North American Continent

By JOHN C. PRESTON, '26

Assistant Superintendent, Rocky Mountain National Park

During the past year the National Park Service has encountered many interesting features in connection with landscaping the road slopes of the highest transcontinental highway in North America in the Rocky Mountain National Park of Colorado. The work is being done by private contractors, park maintenance crews and CCC under the joint supervision of the National Park Service and the United States Bureau of Public Roads.

Following the route of the old Ute Indian trail the Trail Ridge Road as it is called, was first open to traffic in the summer of 1931. A trip over this road is a never-to-be-forgotten experience. It offers the automobile traveling public a scenic drive of the first order. The Front Range of the Rockies which it traverses is excelled by no other mountain group in the world. At its highest point the road reaches an altitude of 12,183 feet above sea level, and then descends rapidly where it crosses the Continental Divide at Milner Pass at an elevation of 10,759 feet. The village of Estes Park at the edge of the national park and half surrounded by it, is considered the eastern entrance to the park; while Grand Lake, the sapphire gem on the western edge of the park, is the western entrance. Approximately 40 miles of this highway has been hard surfaced.

The Trail Ridge Road is one of the highest automobile roads in America. Its four-mile section over 12,000 feet in altitude is probably the longest stretch of road ever built at such a height. The protection of the road slopes along this section of the road has presented many interesting and difficult problems. The paramount problem is arriving at some type of treatment which will blend the roadway into the adjoining terrain with the most natural effect possible. It is generally conceded that this work is being successfully accomplished.

The use of weathered rock in the guard and retaining walls, the rounding of the backslopes and the type of vegetative cover being used is producing the most natural effect possible.

Timberline at this latitude is approximately 11,000 feet. Above that imaginary line the ground cover consists only of the hardiest Alpine plants, grasses and mosses. The area is similar to the Tundra regions of the far North.

Obviously at this elevation the ground cover is stunted, making no rank growth. The short growing season begins the latter part of June, and killing frosts arrive early in September.

The planting of sod (and there is a scarcity of it above timberline) along the backslopes has resulted in the following planting methods: The sod is far back as the line of the finished slope extends is first removed and saved. Rough grading is done by a power shovel, fine grading by hand. The degree of slope depends on the ground encountered, usually $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1. When fine grading is completed the sod originally removed is planted in trenches that are dug parallel to the roadway; these trenches vary but are usually 2 feet wide, 6 inches deep, and 2 feet apart.

Along one section of the road, below timberline where the road passes through a forested area, a steep eroded expansive backslope was sodded. Stakes were driven into the ground and boards laid between the sod strips to prevent possible slippage.

Approximately 30,000 square feet of sod was planted, the work being accomplished by enrollees from one of our CCC camps. The sod laid two years ago has become firmly established and the unsightly scar of the slope now has a pleasing and natural appearance.

Along other sections of the road below timberline "spot plantings" have been used in obtaining a stand of vegetation to prevent slope erosion and produce a natural effect. Native trees, shrubs and plants have been used in this work. After two years the treated slopes present a natural slope cover.

At one particular point along this highway a triple tier of metal cribbing was used to stabilize a steep slope that had been giving serious trouble. Mud slides were frequent and resulted in serious damage before the cribbing was in place. This difficulty has now been overcome. It is generally agreed that in a few years the slopes will be stabilized and a new ground cover will appear which will in the end obliterate the now unsightly metal cribbing. The cribbing now in use has been painted a "mud" brown similar to the color of the ground of the slope and is not readily seen.

In constructing and developing this splendid highway all attention possible has been given to the traveling public, the guests of the park.

The road for the most part can be negotiated by the average car in high gear as the grade is not steep, never exceeding 7 per cent. Inasmuch as the highway is a scenic one, parking areas have been constructed at all salient points in order that the views from these locations may be enjoyed by all who travel the route.

This scenic highway has received world wide attention. During the summer of 1936, 216,397 people traveling in 64,051 cars passed over this highway.

For the motorist who enjoys rugged mountain scenery this excellent highway presents a wonderful opportunity to see a panorama of the Front Range of the majestic Rockies. The trip from Estes Park village to Grand Lake can be made comfortably in less than two hours. The road passes through forested areas of pine and spruce then up, up, up to the very crest of the range. Valleys and parks lie thousands of feet below, rivers appear as tiny silver threads, and automobiles on the switchbacks below appear as minute moving dots.

From the high points one can easily trace the work done by glaciers during the Ice Age when this country was in the making. Small snow fields remain the year around on most of the sixty-five peaks over 10,000 feet elevation, and the sixteen of these over 13,000 feet that may be seen from this high drive.

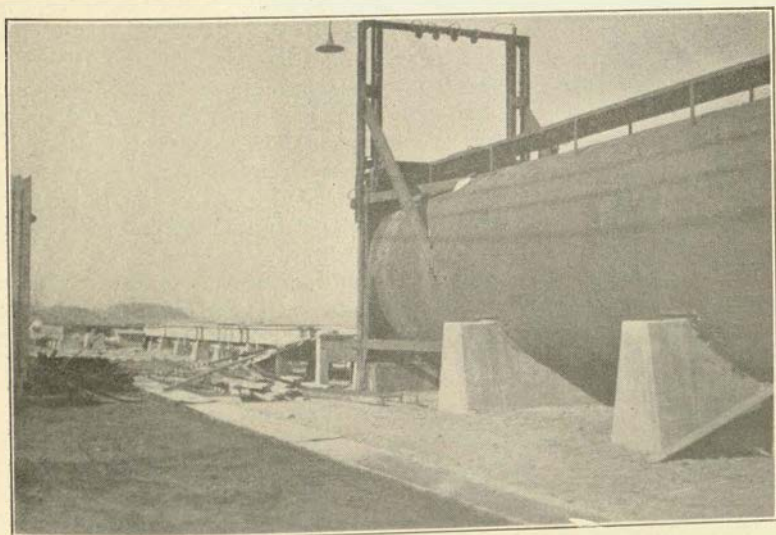
Plans for the regular spring trip made by the seniors of the school were abandoned when it was found that the Junior Range Examiner and Junior Forester Civil Service examinations would be given at the same time.

Dry Steam Pressure Treatment for Reduction of Cup Split

By C. P. BAKER, '21

Assistant Sales Manager, Potlatch Forests, Inc.

Excessive degrade in surfacing dry common pine lumber, especially during the dry seasons, has always been a problem for the lumberman. The old method of dipping lumber in an open tank to soften the outer surface proved some help, but only provided treatment for a small percentage of the production as it was necessary to allow the loads to stand eight to twelve hours before running the stock through the planers, and at low tem-



peratures could not be used. A steam tank was finally built at Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, Idaho, after two years of experimental work conducted by Mr. Robert Bowling, engineer for this concern, to determine the value of pressure methods over dipping in water or steaming in the kilns. Capacity was also a determining factor, as in this plant a large percentage of the total lumber produced is of the type that must be treated to prevent excessive cup split.

This tank has been in operation for seven years. It is 8 feet 2 inches in diameter by 64 feet long, made of half-inch welded steel plates. There are valve grates on each end of the tank of special design, pressure within the tank making the seal when the doors are closed. The doors are operated vertically by mechanical means. Steam pressure of 15 pounds per square inch is maintained in the tank. The percentage of moisture content in the steam can be regulated to conform with the condition of the lumber as well as weather conditions. The length of time required to steam a charge of lumber is 15 minutes for 4-4 lumber, 20 minutes for 5-4 and 6-4 and 30 minutes to 45 minutes for 8-4. To secure the same result in kilns

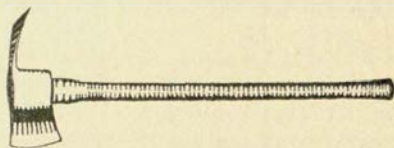
with no pressure would require approximately four hours per charge. A maximum charge is 14,000 board feet. The lumber is handled in standard units, 62 inches high by 52 inches wide, in any length up to 20 feet and placed on power driven rolls by overhead monorail carriers. The units of lumber are transferred from the tank to the planers automatically. The operator presses one control button to completely discharge a charge of lumber, thereby allowing him to give attention to assembling the next charge. The maximum capacity of the tank is 450,000 board feet per day of eight hours.

After steaming, the lumber is taken from the rolls and placed behind the different planers in units by use of the monorail carrier and may be surfaced immediately, or should be surfaced within one hour after steaming.

The steaming of lumber under pressure in this tank has reduced the degrade due to cup split and check from 40 per cent to 10 per cent. The average cost runs about 4 cents per thousand feet.

The question may be raised whether steaming the lumber will cause increased moisture content and possible depreciation in the final product, but it has been found that after running the stock through the planers, the surface moisture has been removed. Before definitely considering this process of steaming, various thicknesses of lumber were run through the planers and placed under observation for over six months; no effects of the steam could be found.

The adoption of this method of steaming lumber under pressure has proven an exceptional saving in degrade loss, and in turn, this has increased the percentage of lumber sent direct to the cars from the planers, avoiding rehandling costs.



In the Office

Mary Wilson, for six years a "right hand man" to Dean Spaulding, assistant to the "profs" and adviser to the students, resigned her position the first of the year to engage in the postponed role of housewife. Replacing Mary in the office are June Hurwitz, who has taken over the secretarial duties, and Leah Noel, librarian.

Public Education in Forestral Policy

By PAGE S. BUNKER, '04
State Forester of Alabama

As a blanket term, education covers a wide variety of activities among which we may include pedagogical procedures as followed by the professional teacher, such as inculcating the principles of the "three R's" and other scholastic subjects. Added to these we may list religious preception, advertising, selling and public relations work, as well as resort to the body of mixed truth and untruth which we often designate by the somewhat derogatory term of propaganda.

The application of any of these educational procedures involves the consideration of certain constants and variables. The former are limited mainly to the territory affected and the stabilized content of forestry. Among the variables are the educator himself, the pupils, and the social and economic circumstances affecting the practice of forestry. The variability of these latter quantities is seldom wholly appreciated.

When it is perceived that a worthy cause may be furthered by individual or public education, very frequently there is little hesitancy on the part of the sponsors of the movement. Usually they enter the campaign briskly. It rarely occurs to the enthusiastic votary of any cause that in embarking upon a program of educating other people he has taken up a burden which the wisest scientists and philosophers assume with caution and humility. Even to outline here the essential basis upon which an educational campaign may be predicated would far exceed the present limitations of time and space. A few of the rudiments are all that can be mentioned.

I have indicated the educator and his pupils as variables. That the blind may not attempt to lead the blind, it is necessary to consider the values which these variables must assume in order that they may contribute efficiently to the result desired. The object in view is to influence the mental and physical behavior of human beings. The basis of understanding of the ways in which this can be done lies in the science of psychology. The latter term rivals even forestry itself in the meaning or lack of meaning which it conveys to various people. Glancing through the advertising sections of cheap magazines, we note the frequent misuse of the term as an adjunct to charlatanism. Contrasted with this, we may observe the work of the research scientists adding to the prospect of demonstrating that the laws governing the action of the mind are not wholly different from those of the so-called exact sciences.

He who aspires to educate the public in forestal matters has a task ahead of him to acquire a working knowledge of the principles of general and special psychology that contribute to his objective. While he may proceed in the way suggested to him by common sense and native ability with results that are in the main constructive, he is very apt also to find that such a course has brought in errors of such serious nature that progress is defeated. Every executive and administrator fondly believes that he understands human nature. Unskilled efforts at influencing other human beings in the right direction, however, frequently result disastrously.

As in scholastic education, the stimulating of interest in economic pro-

grams and the arousing to action in their furtherance is primarily the function of the public agency closest to the local field. When we consider that in addition to the educator and the pupil most of the other elements that enter into the situation, such as local forest conditions and the social and economic situation, are also variables, it is evident that there is a somewhat intricate path to be followed before we can attain our goal.

We may assume that the first step in any educational campaign is for the educator, be he professor or official, to have clearly defined in his own mind what is to be inculcated. In present connections this is forestry. Of late years this term has been sadly abused. Some time ago a young man gushingly greeted me with the declaration: "I am something of a forester myself; I put up thirty bird houses in the park last summer." It appears that in our desire to attract to forestry the support of every interest that has contacts with it in any degree we have run the risk of sacrificing its identity and permitting the substitution of a melange of esthetics, amusements and other less important considerations, a moral and professional retreat with the gravest of implications. To serve the purpose of a text, therefore, we will assume that forestry signifies the profitable production of timber over and above what would accrue without human intervention in current conditions. The educational problem then becomes that of land-owners and the general public to further this system of production to the fullest extent that may be feasible.

In casting about for ways and means to accomplish this purpose, in addition to the basic preparation of training in psychology, the application of the latter science to the various phases of educational work that I mentioned in the beginning reveals many devices. The educator of the public in forestry, therefore, has made little more than a beginning in qualifying himself for the work until he has acquired a fair knowledge of pedagogical, doctrinal, advertising, selling and public relations methods.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the inducing of people to practice an economic system, such as diversified farming, elimination of waste in industry or the science, art and business of forestry, does not fall wholly within any one or even all of the foregoing applications of psychological principles. Attempts to change human attitude and behavior toward forestry often meet peculiar obstacles. For instance, there is little opposition by tradition or contrary self-interest to the demonstration of a mathematical theorem. It is generally agreed that such a proposition is true or is not true and the proving of its truth or falsity by rigorous methods is little influenced by prejudice or bias. On the other hand, however, the proposition that timber should not be cut until its financial maturity or unless necessary to improve the property continually is opposed by the desire of owners to receive a dime today rather than a dollar tomorrow.

The student of theological doctrines is not allowed, under usual practice, to question premises, and the religious doctrinaire therefore has his educational problem greatly simplified. The commercial advertiser has for his object the stimulating of the desire of people to buy a particular article instead of a competing commodity, and the high-pressure salesman endeavors to further such sales largely unhampered by the question of benefit to the buyer. Forestry, however, must overcome many preconceptions and traditions, its premises must be demonstrated to be sound and its

practice must be shown to be financially profitable to the timber grower and in line with logical economic principles. On the other hand, its promotion enjoys certain advantages. It need not compete with other systems of land use and its practice is principally for the benefit of the landowner.

The methods and devices by which constructive conceptions may be instilled in the minds of the owners of forest land and of the general public must be adapted to the particular circumstances affecting each locality and each separate element of the population. In other words, there must be a continual and detailed adjustment of means to end. The kind and number of measures that are universally applicable are exceedingly limited. Naturally, the individual appeal is the most efficient. It is a good rule to conduct discussions so that the logical conclusion will be regarded by the convert as the product of his own mind rather than something forced upon him by superior skill and argument.

However, there cannot be a separate teacher for each pupil, and neighborhood and community measures must take the place, to a very great extent, of more intensive treatment. State, regional and national programs of education in forestry follow in turn, each losing efficiency in application the farther it is removed from individual contact. The problem of an executive in public forestal education, therefore, is to keep his efforts matched as closely as possible with the requirements of each citizen.

The essential qualities of educational material are truth, frankness, interest, intelligibility and timeliness. Among negative characteristics we may list all patronizing, accusatory and satiric elements. A vast amount of material designed for educational purposes is issued annually by numerous agencies throughout the country. Most of this is good and some of it is excellent, but a considerable proportion fails to conform with the foregoing standards and must be laid regretfully aside. In many instances this is particularly unfortunate, since in a single item we may find both very good and very bad features mixed, and one can but deplore the waste of splendid material rendered unavailable on account of riders of unsuitable matter.

Among the devices for impressing the public with the feasibility and necessity of forestry we may rank posters, signs, press releases, envelope stuffers, pamphlets, broadsides, periodicals, radio, moving pictures, lectures, field demonstrations and, above all, personal contacts. Each of these and similar devices must be adapted to the peculiar requirements of education in forestry.

The use of outdoor posters and signs probably will constitute a smaller proportion of educational measures in the future. There is a well-grounded reaction against bespangling the landscape with advertisements. "Beyond the Alps lies Italy" has been paraphrased into "Beyond the signboards lies America." We may offer that forestry signs and posters are in the nature of public notices of real interest; nevertheless they form a part of the piebald collection so offensive to the eye of the wayfarer and the local resident. Moderation in the use of these devices is probably in order. Such material of this kind as may be used should conform to the principles of optics, color psychology, art design and textual apperception.

Press releases should omit self-praise of the issuing agency. They should relate either news events or other information of actual interest to the

reader. Many releases will be printed without cost. However, the income of the typical newspaper of woodland regions is limited and scores of publicity-seeking interests continuously are asking for free space. A reasonable expenditure for the publication in newspapers of material that hardly can be printed free is not to be deprecated.

In various forest communities it may be found that a large proportion of the people on account of limited formal educational facilities belong to what may be called the non-reading public. Among such are frequently those who are in the best position to advance or retard local forestal enterprise. Under such circumstances careful discrimination must be used in the selection of means and devices. Printed material fails almost completely, and dependence, in such instances, must be placed mainly upon the personal contact, self-explanatory graphic presentations, and physical and financial demonstrations of applied forestry.



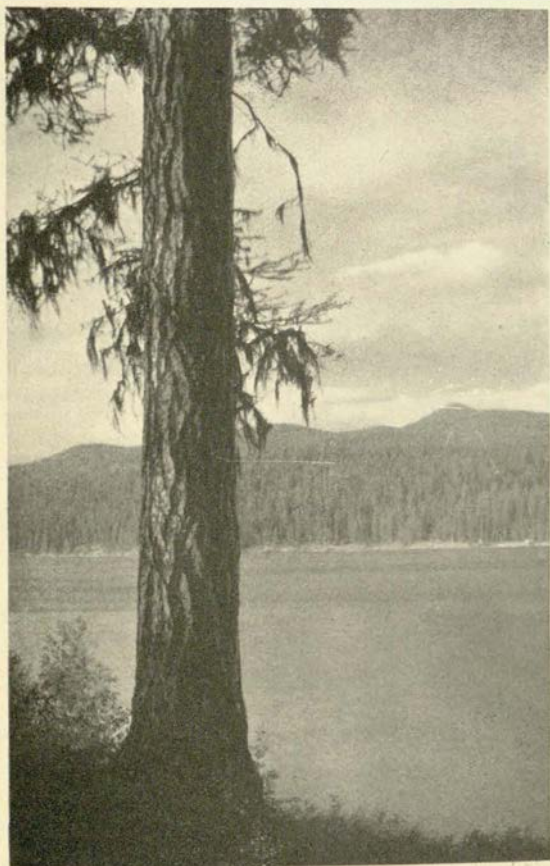
Solitude

By LOU DEMOREST, '37

I know the joy of living
In an ancient solitude
Where Nature's sign's apparent
Though perhaps her mark is crude;
Where home's stretched out its meaning—
(Its vast, green room out there)
Way out past laws and fences
—And Burma-Shave signs.

I know the hushed fragrance
Of a quiet fern-closed spring;
I've seen the great hawk circle
As it glides with wide-spread wing;
I've followed winding trails,
In this land of pine and fir,
That leads to places high and far
—From professors' bright lines.

I know that I can see things here
Few men have ever seen:
Lone peaks in far-flung wildness
Traced with silver rivers' sheen;
And night's deep-shadowed mysteries
Fade in the moon's clear light,
While I'm chasing silver moonbeams
—And porcupines.



"A tree and a horse and a friend
These three at the journey's end
Will heal; or if there be
Only a friend and a tree
Still if fate grants not even these two,
A tree—will do."

—Williard Wattles



HERE



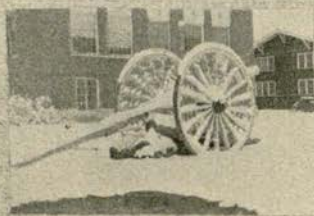
THERE



GUESS



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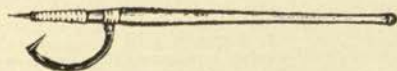


FORESTRY KAIMIN STAFF

Editorial

Men, like trees, are shaped by their environment and in turn have their influence upon it. So during four years here, we have had our place in this phase of our preparation for forestry—training for the future and contributing our share to school life and activities.

With graduation comes the completion of this portion of our work. Alumni ahead of us are laboring to make progress in forestry. Other students will come to take our places, first in the school activities and work, later in the field. It is our aim to present to our readers, in these three groups, a collection of articles and stories dealing with our mutual interest in forestry.



1937 Seniors

BERNHARD, LLOYD, Napa, California

Range Management

University of Montana Band, 1, 2; Forestry Rifle Club, 1, 2; Varsity Track, 2, 3, 4; Head Foresters' Fall Dance, 3; Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Phi Sigma, 3, President, 4, 5; Foresters' Ball Eats Committee, 1, 2, Head, 3, 4, Advisor, 5; Druids, 3, 4, Vice-president, 5; Kaimin Staff, 5; Student Assistant in Mapping, 4; Student Assistant in Dendrology, 4, 5. Summer work: Grazing surveys, Deer Lodge National Forest, 1933, 1934; Grazing surveys, Beaverhead National Forest, 1935; Compilation Regional Office, winter 1934-1935; Grazing surveys, Deer Lodge National Forest, 1936.



BOLLE, ARNOLD W., Watertown, Wisconsin

Range Management

B.A. Northwestern College, Watertown, Wisconsin; Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, Secretary, 2, President, 3; Druids, 2, 3; Rifle Club, 1, 2, Secretary, 2; Kaimin Staff, 2; Ski Club, 2, 3, President; Foresters' Ball Committee, 2, 3; Student Assistant, General Botany, 2; Bird Club, 2, 3; Mountaineers; University Publications Committee; Interscholastic Decorations; Fall Hike, 2. Summer work: Fireguard, Helena National Forest, 1934; Fireguard, Lolo National Forest, 1935; Forest Service Grazing Survey, Deer Lodge National Forest, 1936.



DEMOREST, LOUIS, Chicago, Illinois

Range Management

B.A. Botany, University of Illinois; Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, Vice-president, 4; Druids, 2, 3, 4; Forestry Kaimin Staff, 2, Editor, 3, 4; Student Assistant, Surveying, 2; Foresters' Ball Committee, 2, 3, 4; Ski Club. Summer work: Protection, Flathead National Forest, 1934; Protection, Cabinet National Forest, 1935; U. S. Forest Service Grazing surveys, St. Joe National Forest, 1936.



DOMINEK, JULIAN, Westby, Montana

Forest Engineering

Forestry Club, 3, 4, 5; Phi Sigma, 4, 5; Foresters' Ball Committee, 5; Rifle Club, 3. Summer work: ECW, Lolo National Forest, 1933; U. S. Forest Service Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1935; U. S. Forest Service, Lolo National Forest, 1936.



GOODACRE, EGAN, Grandmere, P. Que., Canada

Forest Engineering

Druids, 3, 4; Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, 4; Rifle Club, 3; Foresters' Ball Committee, 3, 4; Hockey Team. Summer work: Type Mapping and Insect Survey, Yellowstone National Park, 1931; Type Mapping and Insect Survey, Yellowstone National Park, 1932; Type Mapping and Insect Survey, Yellowstone National Park, 1933.



1937 Seniors

LEWIS, HAROLD, Lavina, Montana *Forest Engineering*

Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, 4; Druids, 3, Secretary, 4; Forestry Rifle Club, 1, 2, 3; M Club Wrestling Champion, 1, 2, 3, 4; State Intercollegiate Wrestling Champion, 1, 2, 4; Foresters' Ball Committee, 3, 4; Student Assistant, Surveying, 4; Manager Forestry Smoker, 2, 3, 4. Summer work: ECW, Kootenai National Forest, 1934; Timber Sales, Montana State Forest Department, 1936.



MARKHAM, MURLE J., Lemhi, Idaho *Logging Engineering*

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, 1923-1924; Forestry Club, 2, 3, 4; Druids, 3, 4; Out of School—Employed by U. S. Forest Service; returned for fall and winter quarters, 1936. Graduated winter quarter. Summer work: Three seasons Nez Perce National Forest, Flathead National Forest.



MCDANIEL, LEWIS, Missoula, Montana *Forest Engineering*

Forestry Club, 1, 2; Varsity Track, 2, 3; M Club, 2, 3; Foresters' Ball Committee, 1, 2, 4, 5; Student Assistant, Forest Mensuration, 5. Summer work: Telephone and trail crew, Kaniku National Forest, 1931; Axeman, Road Survey Crew, 1932-1933; Assistant Road Locator, 1934; Road Locator, 1934; Assistant Road Locator, 1935; Timber Cruiser, 1936.



MCCLAINE, HALL, Garden Grove, California *Forest Engineering*

Long Beach Junior College, 1; Forestry Club, 3, 4; Druids, 4; Foresters' Ball Committee, 3, 4; Student Assistant, Logging, 3, 4; Student Assistant, Silvics, 4; Student Assistant, Silviculture, 4. Summer work: Fireguard, Lo'o National Forest, 1935; Field Assistant, Experiment Station, Forest Products, 1936.



NOUSIANEN, ARNE, Florence, Montana *Forest Engineering*

Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, Treasurer, 4; Druids, 3, 4; Foresters' Ball Committee, 3, 4; Student Assistant, Surveying, 3, 4. Summer work: Blister Rust Control, Cabinet National Forest, Crew leader, 1934; Smokechaser, Kootenai National Forest, 1935; Blister Rust Control Camp Foreman, Kootenai National Forest, 1936.



1937 Seniors

ROFFLER, HANS, Hebron, North Dakota *Forest Engineering*

Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, 4; Druids, 3, 4; Foresters' Ball Committee, head of "Wood Butchers," 4; Student Assistant, Forest Management, 4; Student Assistant, Mensuration, 4; Graduated fall quarter. Summer work: Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, 1933-34-35; Bitterroot Forest, 1936.



SCHRAMM, CHARLES H., Cedaredge, Colorado *Range Management*

Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, 4; Druids, 3, 4; Phi Sigma, 3, 4; Foresters' Ball Committee, 3, 4; News Letter, 4; Executive Board, 3. Summer work: CCC Camp, Kootenai National Forest, 1934; Grazing Survey, Deer Lodge National Forest, 1936.



SPARKS, L. EARL, Missoula, Montana *Forest Engineering*

Montana State College, 1931-1932; Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, 4; Rifle Club, 2, 3, 4; Foresters' Ball Committee, 4. Summer work: Six seasons in Flathead National Forest; one season in Apache National Forest, New Mexico; one season in Region No. 9, Michigan and Ohio.



SPARROW, ORVILLE (DUSTY), Anaconda, Montana *Range Management*

Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Foresters' Ball Committee, 1, 2, 3, 4, Chief Push, 5; Druids, 3, 4; Student Assistant in Range Management, 4, 5. Summer work: Lookout, Deer Lodge National Forest, 1931-1932; Seen Area Mapping, Blackfoot and Flathead National Forest Service, 1933; Grazing Survey, Deer Lodge National Forest, 1934-1935; Research Assistant, University of Montana, 1936. Winter work: Game Study, Flathead National Forest, 1934, 1935.



McKEE, MAX H. D., Christchurch, New Zealand *Forest Engineering*

Canterbury College; University of New Zealand, 1933-1934; Forestry Club, 3; Student Assistant in Botany, 4. Summer work: Fireguard, Kootenai National Forest, 1935.

1937 Seniors

TROSPER, WILLIAM, Ronan, Montana
Range Management

Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, 4; Druids, 3, 4; Phi Sigma, 3, 4, vice-president, 4; Kappa Tau, 4; Kaimin Staff, 3, 4; Foresters' Ball Committee, 3, 4; Student Assistant, Silviculture, 4. Summer work: Fireguard, U. S. Indian Service, 1934; Timber Reconnaissance, U. S. Indian Service, 1935; Administrative Guard, Helena National Forest, 1936.



GABLE, GEORGE H., Rocky Boy, Montana
Range Management

Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, 4, Vice-president, 5; Druids, 3, Vice-president, 4, President 5; Forestry Kaimin Staff, 4; Rifle Club, 2, 3; Student Assistant, Surveying, 4, 5; Foresters' Ball Committee, 3, 4, 5. Summer work: Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station, 1933; Geological Survey, Montana State Relief Commission, 1934; Protection, Lolo National Forest, 1935; Range Research, Miles City, 1936.

Good Timber

The tree that never had to fight
For sun and sky and air and light,
That stood out in the open plain,
And always got its share of rain,
Never became a forest king
But lived and died a scrubby thing.
The man who never had to toil,
Who never had to win his share,
Of sun and sky and light and air,
Never became a manly man
But lived and died as he began.
Good timber does not grow in ease;
The stronger wind, the tougher trees.
The farther sky, the greater length;
The more the storm, the more the strength;
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,
In tree or man good timber grows.
Where thickest stands the forest growth
We find the patriarchs of both,
And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars
Of many winds and much of strife —
This is the common law of life.

—Selected.



The Montana Druids

By GEORGE GABLE, President, '37

The forestry honorary fraternity, namely the Montana Druids, was organized in 1923. Its membership is composed of the professors in the School of Forestry and those students of the junior and senior classes who have maintained a satisfactory scholastic standing and are otherwise eligible. The honorary members include the professors of the Department of Botany.

Meetings are held every two weeks, either at the residence of one of the professors or in the school club room.

We have had the pleasure of hearing several unusually interesting talks by members of the University faculty. One evening, Dr. Shallenberger, of the Chemistry and Physics department, told us of the "visibility meter" which he and Dr. Little perfected for the Forest Service a few years ago. At another meeting, Professor Paul Bischoff related his experiences while on a trip to Mexico last summer. His talk was accompanied by many interesting pictures taken of things outstanding in photographic appeal.

Professor Atkinson of the psychology department was present at one meeting and discussed the subject of leadership and the art of handling men with whom we come in contact in our work.

At the first meeting of the year, the following men were voted admission into the organization: Professor M. S. Morris, Gene Cox, Burt Hurwitz, Ralph Hansen, Charles Hardy, Hall McClain and Bill Petersen. These men were duly initiated and have since become very valuable and active members. During spring quarter, Kenneth Lewis was initiated into the group.

At spring elections Gene Cox was chosen president, Dick Williams, vice-president; Bill Petersen, secretary; Ted Falacy, treasurer, and Russell Waters, historian.



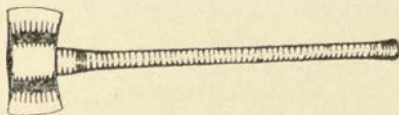
The Rifle Club

By DICK WILLIAMS, '37

Officers: *President*—DICK WILLIAMS
Secretary—JAMES MACLAREN
Treasurer—BILLY WATTERS

As usual, there was a large turnout of enthusiastic riflemen and an especially large percentage of freshmen and sophomores, who after a little practice turned in some very creditable scores. We had difficulty in arranging a schedule for practice because the ROTC Range was also being used by several downtown teams. However, we enjoyed many evenings of "gun rehearsal."

With warmer weather at hand, many of the members are waiting for a chance to use the .30-06 rifles. Five thousand rounds of ammunition on hand promises plenty of sport. Next fall's club members have about 14,000 rounds of .22 ammunition with which to start the season.



And once more the foresters responded to aid in the pepping up of the weekly convocations and not only did they willingly accept, but they really showed the campus that we in the Forestry School have the "stuff." Strange as it may seem, the trio of Torrey Johnson, Bud Trussell and Joe Kanduch, "true foresters," have something special in personality and musical ability that puts them in big demand.

Fall Hike

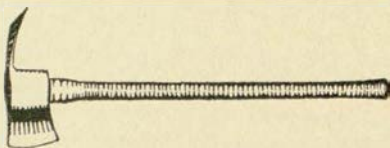
By BILL WAGNER, '38

This year's Fall Hike was truly an item to include in a letter home. On a choice autumn evening, around 7 o'clock, a group of 150 foresters and their dates crowded the front of the school and clamored for transportation to Pattee Canyon. This was quickly and efficiently taken care of by Pete Peterson, our "ways and means" manager. Everyone was soon at the scene of festivities—a huge bonfire glowed in welcome and the tantalizing aroma of cooking food was everywhere.

Little time was wasted before the fun started. Jack Fagar, "Georgia" Doyle and a crosscut saw walked off with sawing honors by breezing through a two foot log in short order. The girls had their chance, too, and put some freshmen to shame by an exhibition of speedy tree felling. Then Gage provided us with a "Monkey before Man" exhibition of high climbing. Most of the fellows preferred using their arms to swing an axe at a tree rather than swinging from a tree by their arms! Hans Roffler sledgehammered through an A-1 tough fir and won first prize.

Needless to say, by now everyone was fair famished for food and when "Chuck" Thielen and Ralph Hansen yelled "come and get it" there was a minor mob scene. The food was well prepared and disappeared at an alarming rate. Luckily, the boys had dates and in their endeavors to behave as gentlemen, enough was left to go around.

The task completed, everyone settled around the campfire and Bob Jansson's entertainment committee took charge. Bob Newcomer, clever as usual with his imitations, was repeatedly called on for encores. "Georgia" Doyle proved that the "Rebels" from the South knew how to spin a rope; Bob Farmer made his old harmonica melodiously wheeze, the Garner brothers gave vent to some sweet harmony and then the whole crowd joined in, keeping the echoes busy. Everyone enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent—too soon it was time to leave. Singing "College Chums," the crowd climbed in the trucks and went "truckin'" back to Missoula. Bill Wagner, in charge, was assisted by Ralph Hansen and Burt Hurwitz.



Silly Similes

- As bewildered as a sheep in Professor Morris' office.
- As numerous as Cliff Pool's pencils.
- As impenetrable as Forest Mensuration.
- As profitable as financing the Business Ad Club's movies.
- As confused as the professor who has shuffled his note-cards.
- As animated as a L. O. during a lightning storm.
- As bloody as a porcupine killed by colliding with a "Pulaski."

Forestry Club Smoker

By HAROLD LEWIS, '37

Sponsored by the club as an annual event, the Forestry Club Smoker was held in the Loyola gymnasium on the evening of December 9. The affair, attended by more than two hundred persons, is given each year as a "thank you" for members of the Forest Service, lumbermen in the community and *Forestry Kaimin* advertisers for the interest they have shown in the school and club.

Boxing and wrestling comprised the major part of the program, the contestants being:

Boxing: Art Kennedy vs James Browning, Mel Akin vs Gene Landt, Kenneth Lewis vs Kenneth Leibach, Joe McLaughlin vs Ned Clark.

Wrestling: Stan Vejtasa vs John McDonald.

The comedy highlight was focused upon Bob Newcomer, the "Double-Jointed Wonder" who engaged in a complicated tussle when he wrestled "Temptation" to a fall in a strenuous bout, with no holds barred.

Much amusement was displayed in the free-for-all in which Austin Madeen, Bernell Brink, George Fritz and Horace Leithead participated. Each man was blindfolded, given a baby rattle in one hand, to advertise his whereabouts, and a boxing glove on the other. In the furious melee resulting, Leithead found himself the possessor of a broken nose.

The evening's refereeing was ably handled by Professor Fay Clark, Les Tarbet and John McCauley, with Bill Wagner announcing.



The Fall Dance

By BILL WAGNER, '38

At last this event has assumed its rightful place in the Forest School's activities. Remember when thirty-five and forty couples used to gather at the Women's Gym, waltz around a bit and then call it a night? "Them days are gone forever."

Last November 25, more than 125 couples gathered in the Gold room of the Student Union building and proceeded to "whoop it up." Music was furnished by Leo Valiton and six rhythm makers. Several old grads joined us in the "New Deal" for Forestry social functions. The highlight of the evening revolved around a circle two-step and old-fashioned waltz. Al Graesser "called" and everyone participated with more vim and vigor than was evident at an old-time barn dance. The faculty of both the Forest School and Botany department chaperoned and derived as much enjoyment that evening as the rest of us.

Continuing its present rate of growth, the Fall Dance will soon become a little Foresters' Ball. A checkup on all expenditures made and the shekels collected showed an even break. Bill Wagner was in charge, assisted by Bob Newcomer and Norris Quam.



The 1937 Foresters' Ball

By ORVILLE SPARROW, '37

The 1937 Foresters' Ball lived up to the precedents set by former ones and set a few for those of the future. Each year this becomes increasingly difficult but the boys always come through and this year was no exception.

The tickets, favors and programs were decided upon and made up weeks before the Ball. Preparations were started earlier than usual to avoid as few last minute slip-ups as possible.

The set-up for throwing a good party was perfect. Thanks to Tom Brierley, and his assistants last year, the 1936 Ball left a very favorable impression. Doc Schreiber gladly consented to the use of the gym. No restrictions were placed upon any of the special features; then, too, the Forestry Club was interested and willing to work, the *Kaimin* supplied the best possible publicity and the weather-man gave us a perfect day.

The trips were made to the Jocko for cedar boughs during the holidays.



GETTING BOUGHS IN PATTEE CANYON

The trips up Pattee for fir boughs were put off until later so everyone could participate.

A convocation was held February 4 in the Little Theatre building. President Simmons, Dean Miller, Dr. Severy and Ray Whitcomb told the Forestry Club what the rest of the University thought and expected of the Foresters' Ball.

Friday morning at nine o'clock the rush began. The truck crew dashed in and out of buildings with chairs, tables, pianos, pictures, beds, barrels, stoves, bottles and what not. The eats committee, except for the table crews in the dining halls, made little commotion since they were locked up in the Dendro and Silviculture labs preparing the food.

The gym swarmed with foresters carrying axes, trees, hammers, light fixtures and brooms. They were all over the floor, along the walls and running back and forth across the girders overhead.

In spite of the apparent confusion and excitement special features were