



MISSOURI  
LOG

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Volume VI

1953

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*To the owners of Missouri woodlands who are contributing to the resources of family and country through the application of Forestry to their woodlands, this volume is respectfully dedicated.*

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**THE MISSOURI LOG • 1953**

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# THE MISSOURI LOG

Published Annually by the Forestry Club  
University of Missouri  
Columbia, Missouri

VOLUME VI

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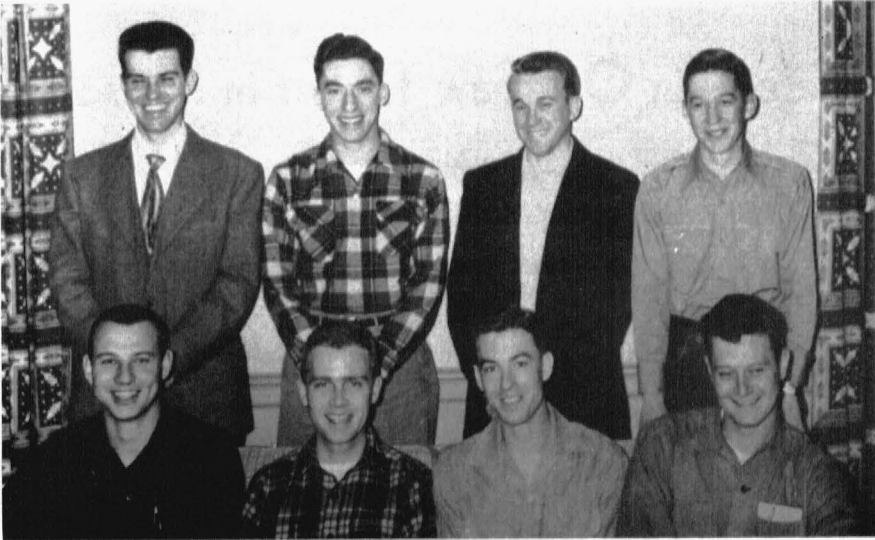
# Foreword

WE ARE PROUD TO PRESENT the sixth edition of the *Missouri Log*. This issue pays special tribute to tree farming, a phase of forestry that is paramount to the welfare of Missouri. We hope that this dedication will give added incentive to the tree farmers of Missouri.

The organization of the Forestry Alumni Association and the new facilities of the Forestry Department are given recognition in this issue. In addition, new faculty members are introduced and we wish them much success.

Grateful acknowledgment is given to Mrs. Marge Baird for typing much of the manuscript; to R. H. Westveld for acting in an advisory capacity; to R. B. Polk for his help in editing and in developing the book; to P. W. Fletcher for photographing the various groups; and to all those who helped in any way in producing the 1953 *Missouri Log*.

In particular, we voice our gratitude to the advertisers, who make this annual work possible.



Gass  
Oechsle

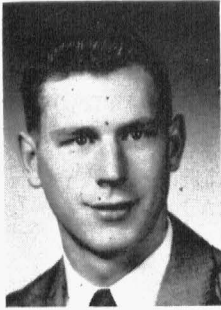
Schores  
DeMoor

Ryker  
Gann

Click  
Gould

## 1953 Staff

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## *Master Degree Candidate*

IVAN SANDER  
Jackson, Missouri

Xi Sigma Pi  
B.S.F., University of Missouri, 1952  
Assistant Instructor, University of Missouri, 1952-53

THESIS:

# **Defects in Oak Saw Timber in Missouri**

**An Abstract**

DATA WERE OBTAINED on defects in 147 trees of three important species—black oak, scarlet oak, and white oak. These trees were located in Butler, Wayne, and Bollinger Counties. Observations were made on the external characteristics of each tree, and the trees were felled and sawed into lumber. The amount of wood loss associated with each defect indicator was recorded.

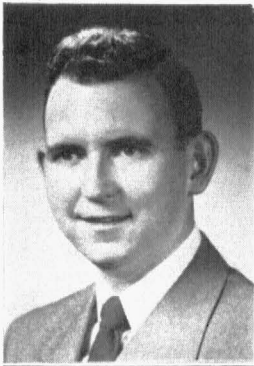
Although less common than branch stubs and insect holes, fire wounds were associated with the major part of the decay. Scarlet oak was more severely hurt by fire wounds than the other two species.

Branch stubs caused considerably high volume losses—more, again, in scarlet oak than in either of the other species. Nineteen percent of all trees had defects traceable to insect activity. Insect holes occurred more often on black oak than on scarlet or white oak.

The majority of defect in the three species was associated with visible external signs. The relation of volume loss to each kind of defect indicator, however, was found to be rather variable, indicating that although the presence of decay can usually be detected in the standing tree, the amount of decay is difficult to predict.

# Class of 1953





**PAUL L. BECK**

Elvins, Missouri

Transfer from Flat River Junior College

Forestry Club: Member '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53; Chairman, Farmers Fair Exhibit Committee, '51-'52; Treasurer '52-'53

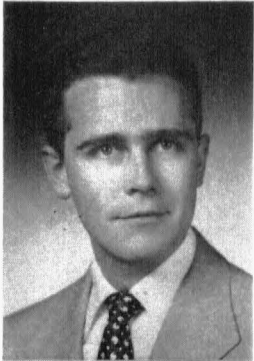
Society of American Foresters

Ag Club '50-'51

Xi Sigma Pi

Sports: Intramural Basketball and Softball '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53

Experience: Crew Chief, Oak Wilt Survey, summer '52; Field work, Forestry Dept., University of Missouri



**JAMES F. DeMOOR**

St. Louis, Missouri

Forestry Club: Member '49-'50, '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53; Ranger '49-'50; Parliamentarian '51-'52, '52-'53

*Missouri Log*: Business Manager '51-'52; Editor '52-'53

Society of American Foresters

Theta Kappa Phi; Newman Club

Xi Sigma Pi; Arnold Air Society

Experience: Forest Technician, Forestry Dept., University of Missouri, summer '52



**THOMAS L. GOULD**

Chicago, Illinois

Transfer from University of Illinois

Forestry Club: Member '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53; Ranger '51-'52; Secretary '52-'53

*Missouri Log*: Art Editor '51-'52; Photographic Editor '51-'52, '52-'53

Society of American Foresters

Xi Sigma Pi

Sports: Intramural Basketball and Volleyball '52-'53; Softball '51-'52, '52-'53

Experience: Forest Technician, Forestry Dept., University of Missouri, summer '52; Ottawa National Forest, Kenton, Michigan, summer '50



**JAMES W. GREEN**

Chicago, Illinois

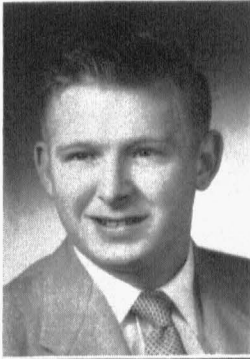
Transfer from Westminster College

Forestry Club: Member '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53

Student Union Activities: Chairman, Art Exhibit Committee; Chairman, Carousel Band Stand and Decoration Committee; Vice President in charge of Promotions, Activities Committee; Chairman, Activities Calendar; University Choral Union; University Singers; University Chorus

Farmers Fair: Co-Chairman, Farmers Follies

U. S. Navy '46-'47



**EDWARD W. GRISHAM**

Elvins, Missouri

Transfer from Flat River Junior College

Forestry Club: Member '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53; Chairman, Queen Selection Committee, Foresters Bounce Society of American Foresters

Sports: Intramural Basketball '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53; Volleyball '50-'51; Football '51-'52; Softball '51-'52, '52-'53

Experience: Crew Leader, Oak Wilt Survey, summer '52; Analyst, U. S. Forest Service, Columbia, Missouri '52-'53; Laboratory Assistant, Agricultural Engineering Dept., University of Missouri; Clerk, Grisham's Lumber Company, Bismarck, Missouri



**ROBERT T. HANKINS**

Cuba, Missouri

Forestry Club: Member '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53; Chairman, Spring Barbecue Committee '53

Society of American Foresters

Sports: Intramural Basketball and Softball '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53; Football '51-'52



**NORVEL A. McDONALD**

Jefferson City, Missouri

Transfer from Johns Hopkins University

Forestry Club: Member '46-'47, '47-'48, '50

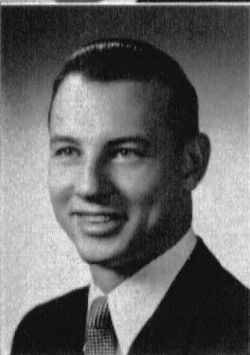
Society of American Foresters

Alpha Gamma Rho, Secretary '47-'48; Agronomy Club '50; Ag Club '46-'47, '47-'48, '50

Knights of Columbus; Reserve Officers Association

Sports: Varsity Baseball '47

U. S. Army '42-'46, '50-'52



**EDWARD H. OECHSLE**

St. Louis, Missouri

Forestry Club: Member '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53; Treasurer '51-'52; Forester '52-'53

*Missouri Log*: Associate Editor '51-'52; Advertising Manager '52-'53

Society of American Foresters

Xi Sigma Pi

Sports: Intramural Basketball, Softball, Volleyball '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53; Football '51-'52, '52-'53

Experience: Bark Beetle Control, Custer State Park, South Dakota, summer '48; Forest Technician, Forestry Dept., University of Missouri, summer '52; Office Work, Forestry Dept., University of Missouri



**DAVID SCHORES**

Overland, Missouri

Transfer from Central College

Forestry Club: Member '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53; Ranger '52-'53; Ag Club Representative '51-'52

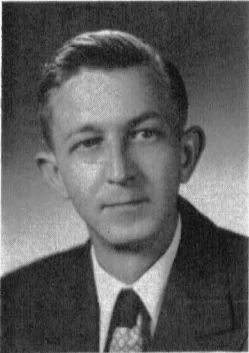
*Missouri Log*: Circulation Manager '51-'52; Associate Editor '52-'53

Society of American Foresters

Xi Sigma Pi

Sports: Intramural Softball '51-'52

Experience: Douglas Forest Protective Association, summer '51; Office and Field Work, Forestry Dept., University of Missouri '51-'52, '52-'53



**HAROLD W. SMITH**

Licking, Missouri

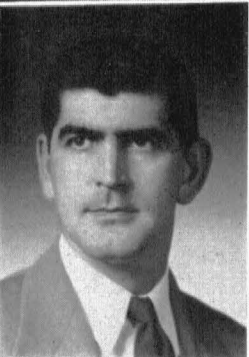
Forestry Club: Member '49-'50, '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53

Society of American Foresters

Sports: Intramural Basketball, Softball, Football '51-'52

U. S. Army '43-'45

Experience: Oak Wilt Survey, summer '52; Field Assistant, U.S. Geological Survey '49



**RODNEY L. WARD**

Titusville, New Jersey

Forestry Club: Member '48, '50-'51, '51-'52, '52-'53;

Chairman, Refreshment Committee '51-'52, '52-'53

Society of American Foresters

Sports: Intramural Basketball, Softball, Football '51-'52

U. S. Marine Corps '42-'46



A Salute to the  
**Small Woodland Owners of America**

CHARLES A. GILLETT

Managing Director  
American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

AMERICA'S MORE THAN FOUR MILLION small woodland owners, over 100,000 of whom reside in Missouri, have been favorite whipping boys of well-intentioned forest conservationists for half a century.

Indictments lodged against small timberland owners covered just about every sin of omission and commission in the forester's textbook. Some landowners cut their timber unwisely; others didn't cut it at all. Some burned their timber every year to green up pasture; others just overgrazed their woods.

At one time or another, most of these indictments were true. Too many of them still are. However, instead of talking about what is wrong with farm forestry, I want to talk about what is right with it. Times have changed. Today, in most areas, there is a cash market for wood crops of nearly every kind. Timber, whether sold by train load or truck load, is worth money, real money. With this kind of incentive, small landowners are taking a long second look at their tree-growing land.

Incentive is important, but so is know-how. Anybody can cut a tree or harvest a crop of corn. It takes real scientific knowledge to grow continuing crops of corn, or trees, on the same land year after year. In most parts of the United States, this kind of tree-farming know-how now is available for the asking. Wood-using industries alone employ more than 4,500 foresters. Many of these men spend part of their time helping small woodland owners with forest management problems, because the trees these woodlot owners grow and harvest are raw material for the industries that employ the foresters.

With incentive and know-how, America's woodland owner is coming into his own as a continuing producer of the timber America needs to keep it strong. Every acre of tree-growing land must play its part.

# Missouri Tree Farm Number Two

A. E. JAMES, Owner

THE AMERICAN FORESTS PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES, INC., some years ago introduced the Tree Farm movement as a help in conserving for the United States a future timber supply, and in collaboration with the Forestry Division of the Missouri Conservation Commission established a number of Tree Farms in different parts of Missouri. Without going too deeply into the matter from the statistical angle, it is the purpose of this paper to set forth what has been done and is being done on Missouri Tree Farm No. 2.

At present the farm consists of eight separate tracts totaling about 3300 acres and varying in size from 40 to 1330 acres. It lies in the hill country in the southwest corner of Bollinger County, with a small part in the adjoining county of Wayne. All of it is land that has been logged off and burned over many times in the last fifty or sixty years. It is all classified as Forest Crop Land under the State Forestry Act. A small part of the total was cleared and farmed in a primitive fashion and abandoned, to be allowed to grow up in timber of little value, except in a few instances where shortleaf pine has found a foothold.



Author (right) and farm forester Dick Holecamp examine mine props removed in stand improvement work on the James tree farm.



The plan of management, worked out with the advice and help of the Conservation Commission and the Forestry Department of the University of Missouri, aims at the elimination of slow growing, defective, and undesirable species and the thinning of the stand in the few places where such thinning will be of benefit. In this process, good trees that have reached maturity are also being harvested. In carrying out this plan, we are cutting when there is demand all hickory saplings for mine props and the larger hickory trees for handle bolts. Our reason for this is that hickory makes rather slow growth on our type of upland soil and is subject to bird damage. Blackjack oak saplings are sold for mine props. The larger trees of this species have no sale value and are being eliminated more slowly and with some expense. Some of them have been given to neighbors for firewood; but they are hard to work, and not many of them have been cut for that purpose.

Black gum and elm are also being cut when sale for them can be found. Post oak, while somewhat more valuable, is being cut heavily, the larger trees for cross ties and the saplings for mine props. The reason for harvesting post oak is that the species grows slowly and has a tendency to make short-bodied trees with spreading tops that crowd out more desirable trees. Our goal is to have eventually a forest of nice, straight trees of pine, white oak, and black oak—here named in order of their desirability. On one tract we have a sprinkling of redcedar and yellow-poplar to which we are giving encouragement.

The process of building up a forest that has been abused for years is necessarily one that takes time and can be compared to the process of building up a run-down farm, except that it takes more time. Improvement begins, however, almost immediately when the first undesirable trees are cut and the fire hazard is reduced. All who have been engaged in the work of restoration on this farm will without a doubt agree that the timber not only is being improved in quality, but is growing much faster than it is being cut. For several years we have had timber cutters at work continually when weather permits.

Planting has been done on the abandoned fields of this farm, shortleaf pine being the principal species. Our plantations of this species are growing nicely but have not yet reached commercial size. At first we had some damage by tip moth. Our planting of ponderosa pine has been wiped out completely by tip moth and other causes. The species is probably not adapted to this climate. Yellow-poplar has been planted and shows promise on north slopes, but we do not know yet what the results will be. It is one of the trees that is easily damaged by fire, which is not true of shortleaf pine after its first few years of growth. We tried black walnut, both seed and year-old seedlings. They do not do well on the old fields, which are low in fertility.

Our planting program gives preference to the shortleaf pine as it forms a thick bark at an early age that makes it less susceptible to fire damage; also, when grown in close formation, the species makes a fine tree with a bole clear of limbs and of very slight taper for a height of thirty or forty feet, often more. The stumpage value of pine is also much greater. Our planting has been carried out long enough to convince us that one of the principal requisites for a satisfactory growth of the pines and yellow-poplar is plenty of sunlight. They will not grow well if shaded to any extent.

(Continued on Page 75)

# Extension Service Assistance to Small Woodland Owners

L. E. McCORMICK, Extension Forester  
University of Missouri

AS IMPLIED by the term *extension*, the objectives of the forestry program in the Agricultural Extension Service are to teach rural people to appreciate their woodlands and to employ the best methods of producing, managing, and utilizing forest crops. Extension assistance to small woodland owners is, therefore, largely indirect and difficult to measure in terms of acres or other units common in forestry work.

In assisting landowners to do a better job of forest protection and management, group meetings of all types are important. Such meetings range from general discussions of the over-all state and county situation to the presentation of detailed subject matter concerning one or more phases of forest management.

Colored slides are frequently used to illustrate various points under discussion. Over 2,000 farm people annually attend forestry meetings conducted by Extension personnel. Furthermore, many good farm woodlands in Missouri are in their present productive condition simply because the owners attended meetings in which basic forestry was discussed by Conservation Commission or Extension Service personnel. Studies of the effectiveness of teaching indicate that the greater the number of contacts a person has with a subject the greater are the chances that he will put the recommended practices into use. Thus, periodic general meetings provide assistance and incentive for gradual improvement in farm woodland management.

Method demonstrations are particularly effective in teaching woodland owners the mechanical aspects of tree planting, estimating stand volume and growth, scaling logs, marking trees for a harvest, and preparing management plans. Through meetings of this type approximately 800 woodland owners are shown, and have the opportunity to "learn by doing," the fundamental practices involved in woodland management. After such sessions many owners can and do apply one or more of the practices which lead to better timber production.

Planning for the establishment of plantations and ordering planting stock are two of the many types of assistance offered by county extension agents to farmers in their counties. Prior to the planting season, farmers expect county agents to advise them on choice of tree species, site preparation, and planting techniques. Agents accept orders for planting stock, forward them to the State Forester's office, and receive shipments of stock for their respective counties when deliveries are made. With or without specialist help, the agents hold meetings to demonstrate and explain recommended methods of handling and planting seedlings of all kinds.

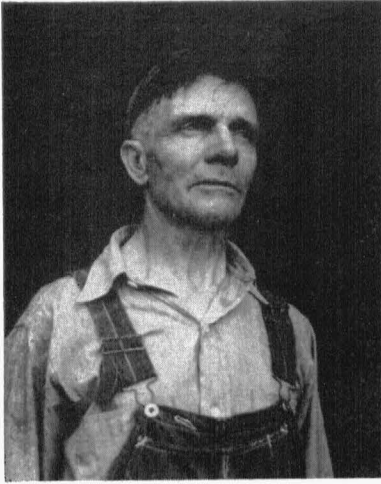
Result demonstrations, established by woodland owners under the guidance of extension workers or farm foresters, are extremely valuable from an educational standpoint. A good farm woodland that is managed and used in accordance with a practical plan illustrates to neighbors or visiting groups what is meant by improvement and selection cuttings, thinning, close utilization, and other phases of management. Some of the terms for forest practices, although familiar to foresters, may have little or no meaning to farmers until they can see related practices in operation. Then, through observing methods employed in neighboring woodlands, many farmers adopt similar practices in their own woodlands. The long-range plan of work in extension forestry includes the establishment of several result demonstrations in farm woodland management in each of the timbered counties of the state.



Although the extension program is designed primarily for group education of rural people, much work in forestry and other specialized fields must involve individual assistance. County agents, who have had few (if any) forestry courses in college, frequently call on the Extension Forester to assist in planning the management, use, and sale of timber on farms of cooperators. From fifty to one hundred individuals are given this type of assistance each year. Such work not only provides the landowner with a partial or complete woodland management plan but also serves as training for both the landowners and the county agents involved. Ordinarily, assistance with woodland management planning is done in conjunction with planning of other phases of farm operation and helps to round out the land-use program for the entire farm unit.

Assistance with the location of suitable timber markets and with the techniques of harvesting and selling timber are important forms of extension aid to woodland owners. No attempt is made to advise owners on detailed prices, because of the variation in quality, grades, and base prices in different sections of the state. A current list of potential timber markets is maintained jointly by the Forestry Department of the University of Missouri and the Extension Forester. This list, containing names and addresses of most wood-using industries in the state, is available to any resident of Missouri. Visits to sawmills and industries, necessary to keep the lists current, are usually made in conjunction with other field work in the area. Such visits serve

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## Jim Horton

### Woodland Manager and Seer

ALVIN GANN

Class of 1954

*Here is a man who, guided mostly by a genuine love of tall timber, manages his woods for their aesthetic values and achieves economic rewards as well.*

A VISIT TO THE Jim Horton farm in southeastern Missouri is a stimulating experience, particularly when the visitor has more than a passing interest in forests and forestry. One recent morning in January it was our pleasure to drive to that farmstead with the purpose of interviewing the congenial, sagacious, and highly individualistic owner. After enjoying the hospitality, commentary, and scenery during those brief hours of daylight that followed our 11:00 A.M. arrival, we found ourselves suddenly at dusk, regretting that we had seen and heard so little of the sum total at our disposal.

Compared with most lands on the Missouri countryside, the Horton farm is an outstanding example of land management. Why? The answer is not in the fields but in the woodlands, the timber. It is estimated that Jim Horton has tripled the board foot volume of sawtimber on his land during the 56 years the resource has been in his custody. Over this same span of time, by shocking contrast, the average woodland owner has permitted, or contributed to, the complete removal of all merchantable trees in his stand—followed by the degeneration through fire, overgrazing, and other misuse of both the forest site and such growing stock as remained.

Situated 11 miles east of Farmington in Ste. Genevieve County, the 400-acre farm lies about half a mile southeast of Missouri State Highway 32. One hundred acres of comparatively level land are devoted to agriculture. The remaining 300 acres—mostly rolling, hilly terrain—are in forest crops, with approximately equal representations of pine, hardwood, and mixed pine-hardwood covers.

Owner Jim Horton, born nearby in Weingarten on August 18, 1881, is the son of a Yankee mother of German descent and a Southern father of Irish lineage. He was reared on the farm that was homesteaded by his grandfather during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. (At this point in the interview, to satisfy the author's curiosity, he produced an old billfold of extraordinary size that had belonged to a Southern gentleman during the Civil War. Among its contents were the original patents to the land, one dated in 1855 and the other in 1860—each bearing the official signature of the respective president.)

During his early adulthood Jim taught in a local school. This work, while not being in the field of endeavor eventually chosen, afforded him an opportunity of projecting his command of a favorite subject, the English language, and served to strengthen his deep appreciation for prose and poetry, both late medieval and modern.

Today, at 72, Jim is alert and in excellent physical condition. He carries with his 5-foot, 6-inch frame a healthy and agile 145 pounds. His hair is only now graying, and his eyes are quick to survey all that avails itself for scrutiny. Conservative in action, he institutes only those practices that favorably withstand the comprehensive and farseeing contemplation to which they are subjected. This virtue alone accounts for much of the sound and valuable condition that prevails generally throughout the 300 acres of Horton timberland.

Following a spell of hospitality in the Horton dwelling, we left the homestead for Jim's most prized possession, 40 acres of tall and stately shortleaf pine. This stand is mostly about 140 years old and, by way of historical retrospect, germinated not long after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Present sawlog volume is estimated to be in the vicinity of 500 M bd. ft.

Most of us see trees like these and begin immediately a conversion of their worth into dollars-and-cents values. This is particularly true when we consider the high prices of such select material during recent years. The truth is, given the opportunity, most of us would have marketed them long

(Continued on Page 71)



Old-growth pine on the Horton farm is cut only to serve special purposes. The harvesting operation is under the close supervision of the owner.

# Missouri's Forestry Program— Then and Now

MILTON G. HOYER

Assistant State Forester, Missouri Conservation Commission

THERE IS, THEREFORE, the problem of assisting farmers and owners of woodlands in better forest practices for their own benefit." This statement is probably the first official recognition of the basic forestry problem in Missouri. It was made in the first annual report of the then infant Conservation Commission in 1937, and since that time it has been the underlying principle governing the State Forestry Program in Missouri.

There are now four main programs administered by the Forestry Division of the Conservation Commission all of which are aimed at helping the individual farmer and timberland owner. These programs are: (1) Forest Fire Protection; (2) Tree Nursery and Distribution; (3) Farm Forestry; (4) Forest Crop Land.

## *Forest Fire Protection*

From a modest beginning in 1938 of four Forest Fire Protection Districts covering two million acres of land, the Forest Fire Protection program has now expanded to 10 districts protecting 9,846,983 acres. This is a worthwhile expansion, but for lack of sufficient funds some five million additional acres in Missouri are still without any organized forest fire protection. Interesting



Protection of Missouri's timber, water, and recreation resources from the ravages of fire is a major program within the Forestry Division of the Conservation Commission.



to note is the reduction in size during the 1940 to 1950 period of the average fire from 117 acres to 20 acres, and how the percent of area burned changed from 5.5 per cent to 0.9 per cent during this period.

Tremendous strides have been made in fire protection since the first fire districts were organized in 1938. For example, at that time only three fire towers were in operation as compared with 76 during 1952. The large reduction in the size of the average fire is largely attributed to the use of power machinery and radios in direct suppression work. It is awesome to look back now and wonder how we ever got along in fire control without radio communication. Even though remarkable progress has been made in fire protection, it still is our No. 1 timber management job, and the problem is far from being solved. Good fire protection is, undoubtedly, the best help we can give farmers and timberland owners, for without it the forestry picture would soon fade.



Workers lifting seedlings at a state nursery preparatory to distribution to Missouri landowners.

### *Tree Nursery and Distribution*

A meager beginning was made in tree production for forest and wildlife planting. During this first year a few thousand trees were distributed for this use. Most of this first planting was done by the CCC on state-owned areas. This picture gradually changed, and by 1940 a million trees were distributed throughout the state to farmers for woodlot, erosion control, and windbreak plantings. By leasing the U. S. Forest Service Nursery at Licking, Missouri, seedling production was raised to an all-time high in 1952. More than 6,600,000 seedlings were produced that year, of which 2,687,000 were forest trees. Some 1,115 farmers received 993,000 of the forest tree seedlings. It should be stated here that this tree distribution

program could not function very efficiently if it were not for the Extension Service. It is this organization that handles orders for and delivery of the trees to the individual farmer, and demonstrates proper planting techniques to use.

### *Farm Forestry*

It was January, 1940, when advantage was taken of the Norris-Doxey Act, and two Farm Forestry Projects were started—one at Warrenton and the other at Kirksville. Two years later in November, 1942, a project was started at Pineville and another at Farmington, making a total of 15 counties to which this service was available. At first there was some question as to just how such a program would be accepted. Any such fears were dispelled as requests for technical aid in forestry came in rapidly. Farm Forestry is the grass-roots system of advising farmers and timberland owners in improving the productivity of their forest properties. Timber operators, such as sawmill owners and loggers, also get their fair share of this assistance. A forester working on a Farm Forestry Project has a real opportunity to practice honest-to-goodness, rock-bottom forestry.

The popularity of Farm Forestry spread so that now there are 12 projects serving 50 counties, and there is still plenty of room to enlarge the program if funds were available. A few examples of the accomplishments made during the fiscal year 1951-52 are as follows:

Forest products operators advised .....	467
Owners given woodland management assistance .....	1,167
Number of acres involved .....	149,102
Acres placed under management plans .....	67,422
Number of individual woodlands on which improved practices are being followed .....	680
Board feet marked for cutting according to good practices	6,744,000
Additional timber marked according to good practices (cords)	4,581
Estimated value of stumpage returns to woodland owners	\$200,711

### *Forest Crop Land*

A long step forward was made in 1946 when the State Legislature passed the State Forestry Act. This Act provides a way for establishing "Forest Crop Lands" to encourage and assist private owners in growing more and better timber. Before any land can be classified under this Act, it must meet the requirements of the law, and the owner must agree to conform to proper management recommendations made by the Missouri Conservation Commission. Benefits directly derived under this law by the owners are assistance from the Commission in improving their timberlands by help in forest fire protection, timber trespass protection, technical management assistance, and partial deferment of annual taxes for a term of 25 years.

As of January 1, 1952, there was a total of 336,439.33 acres classified as Forest Crop Land. Of this amount, 182,769.26 acres are in private ownership and the remainder is state-owned. The layman might get the impression that enormous progress has been made the past score and five years. To the forester it seems like the job has just started. There still is a grim challenge facing us on the Missouri forestry scene. It should be of great concern to the old as well as those of you about to graduate as foresters, and in any final analysis, it is everyone's concern.





# A YEAR in REVIEW

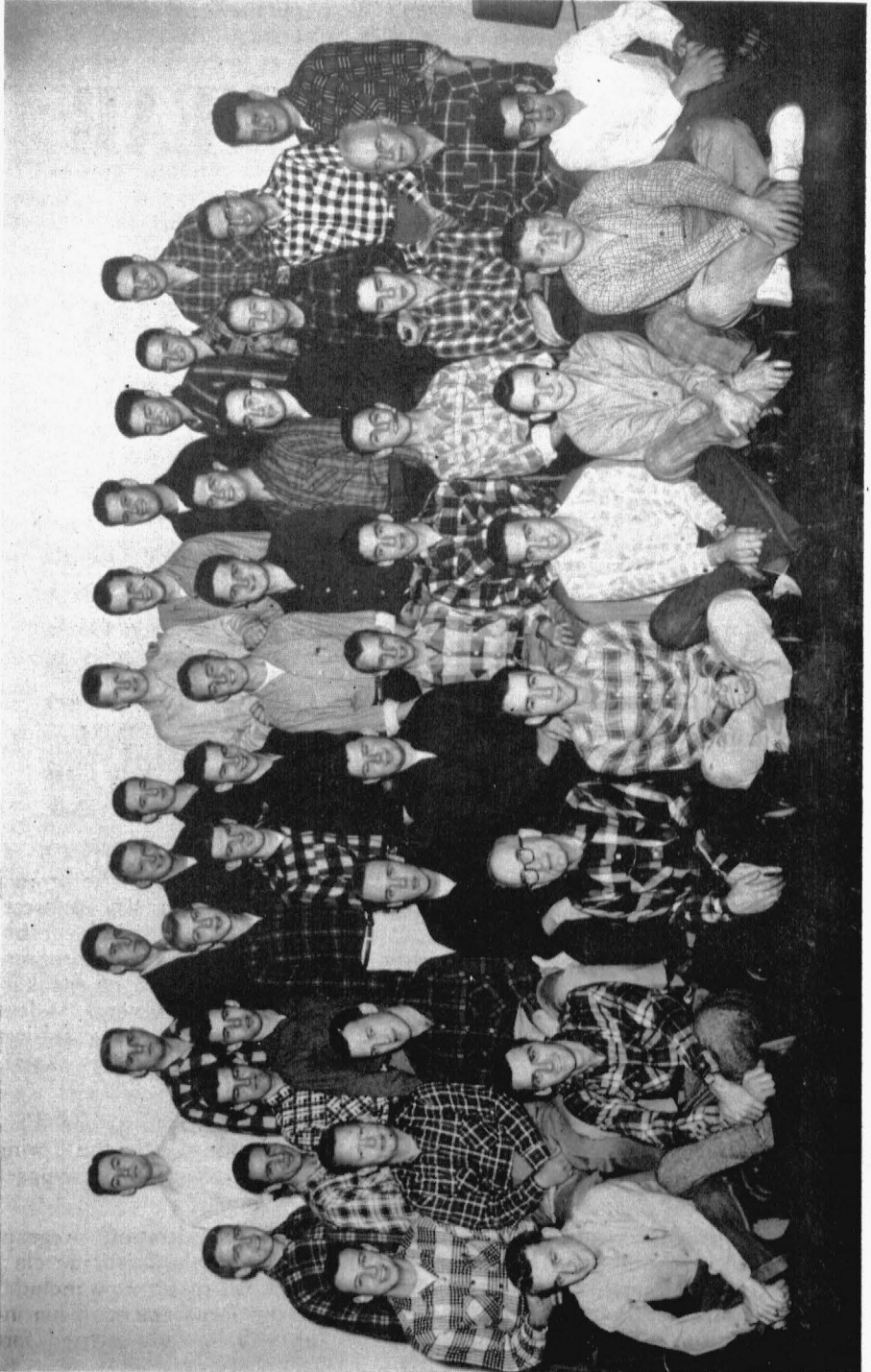
## OFFICERS

Forester .....	Ed Oechsle
Assistant Forester .....	George Oonk
Secretary .....	Tom Gould
Treasurer .....	Paul Beck
Ranger .....	Dave Schores
Parliamentarian .....	Jim DeMoor
Historian .....	Ray Gass
Faculty Advisor .....	R. B. Polk

THE FORESTRY CLUB has again achieved its objectives, including the promotion of educational and social activities for the students and faculty in forestry and allied fields. Regular meetings, interesting and varied, were favorably attended by members. Assistant Forester George Oonk, acting as program director, presented a diversified and carefully selected program of speakers and motion pictures throughout the year. Speakers included several student members of the Club, and they presented talks that ranged in subject matter from the trials and tribulations of Paul Bunyan to various experiences during summer forestry employment.

Social functions—consisting of the Fall Initiation Bonfire, the Paul Bunyan Bounce, the second annual Forestry Club Banquet, and the Spring Barbecue—and other major Forestry Club activities are covered on the pages that follow.

Once again a formal membership campaign and initiation program were carried to the underclassmen. A high percentage of the freshman class fulfilled the requirements for membership, and the Club roster now includes 86 percent of all students and faculty in the Forestry Department. This indicates that the objectives of the Forestry Club will be ably carried forward in the years to come.



# Forestry Club Roster 1952-53

Jerry Allen  
Lowell Alt  
Allan Ashton

Paul Beck  
Gus Beilmann  
Lee Boeckstiegel  
Elger Bolton  
Les Breeding  
Jerry Burgherr  
Don Burkel  
Dick Burkholz  
Paul Y. Burns  
Jim Busse

Bill Carnell  
Donald Chapman  
Dave Click  
Johnny Coates  
Robert Cole  
Johnny Copeland  
Arthur Cowley  
Clark Cummins

Jerry Davis  
James DeMoor  
Richard Dingle  
Gary Dinwiddie

Peter Fletcher  
Robert Flittner  
Alvin Gann  
Robert Garner  
Victor Garvert  
Ramon Gass

Tom Gould  
Jim Green  
Edward Grisham  
Larry Gunn

Norman Hammet  
Robert Hankins  
Robert Haukap  
Bill Hepting  
Warren Hilgemann  
Dick Hindes  
Oliver Hubbs  
Joe Hunt

Don Janes  
Kirk Jones  
Charles Kriener, Jr.  
Stan Krugman

Lawrence Leney  
Franklin Liming  
Norman Linhardt  
John Loeser  
J. Lowery

Douglas Mason  
James Maxwell  
R. E. McDermott  
Harold Milburn  
Dave Morison

David Neebe  
Ernie Obernay  
Edward Oechsle

W. J. O'Neil  
George Oonk

Brooks Polk  
Robert Proost  
Truman Puchbauer

Gerald Quinlan

Dan Rascher  
Kenneth Ross  
Roy Ross  
Paul Roth  
Allen Ryker

Jon Sams  
Ivan Sander  
Bob Scharpf  
Dave Schores  
Warren Shearer  
Harold Smith  
Richard C. Smith  
Royce Smithson  
Luther Statler  
Douglas Stinson

Rod Ward  
R. H. Westveld  
John Wilson  
Howard Wolf  
Francis Wood  
George Wood  
Ron Woodland  
Bill Wooley

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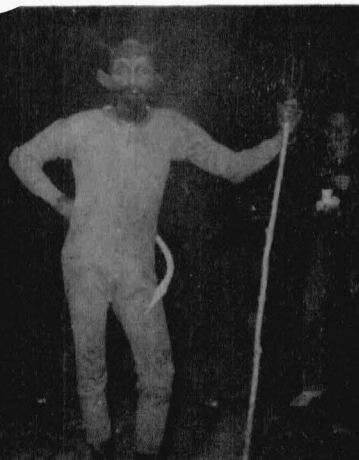
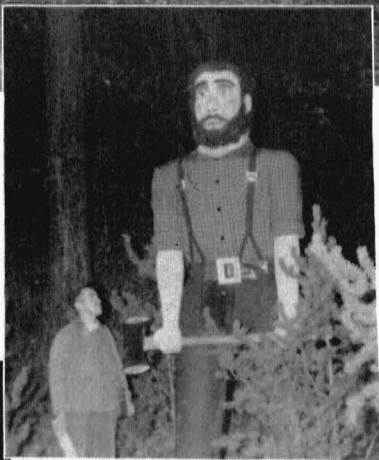
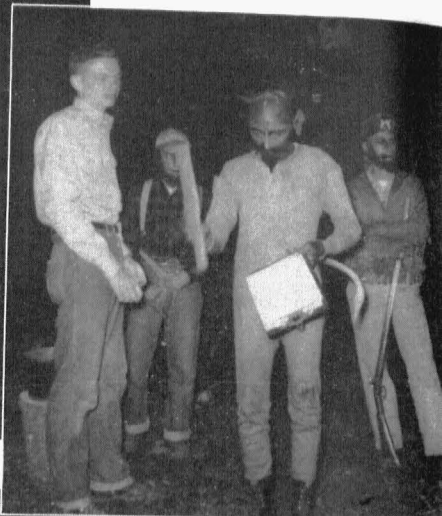
## FORESTRY CLUB

First Row: Ryker, Oonk, O'Neil, Hankins, Breeding, Beck, Hilgemann, and Nagle.

Second Row: Oechsle, Polk, Carnell, Berkholz, Obernay, K. C. Ross, Schores, Scharpf, Statler, and Liming.

Third Row: DeMoor, Roy Ross, Gass, Sams, Quinlan, Gunn, Wolf, Woodland, Hindes, Kriener, Jones, R. C. Smith, Leney, and Gould.

Fourth Row: Gann, Wooley, Proost, Grisham, Hepting, Allen, Cummins, Flittner, Geo. Wood, Wilson, and Coates.



# Annual Bonfire Initiation

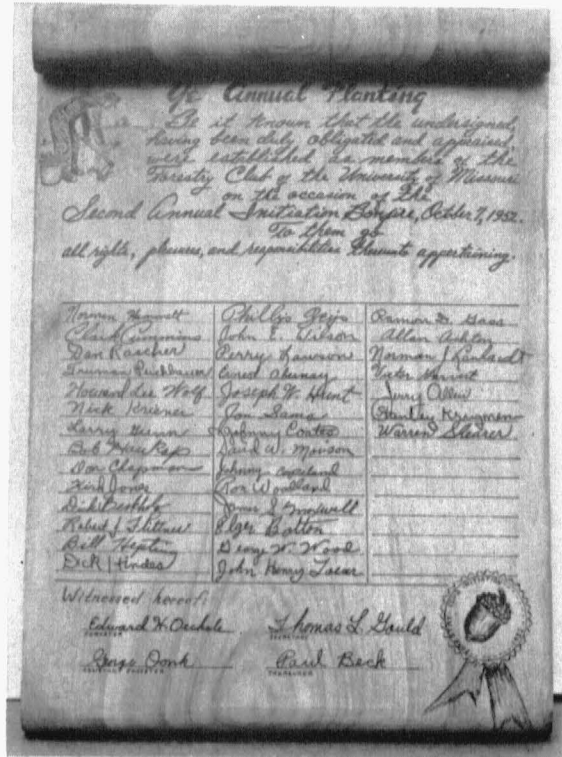
Once again hunting horns sounded in the hills to foretell the appearance of the Old Man of the Woods. As these signals of impending events pealed louder and nearer, members waited with mystic patience to greet their old acquaintance; prospective members stood by in foreboding wonderment. Then, at last, the ancient sage hobbled into the lighted circle of the bonfire and immediately assumed his traditional authority over the annual induction of new members into the Forestry Club.

As usual, the Old Man was not alone. With him were his hand-picked staff of assistants who proceeded to give forth with their reliable and rousing performances during the initiation. Those who made the long trek from the remote lands of inaccessible timber were:

- Old Man of the Woods ..... Jim Green
- Scout of All Wild Provinces ..... Bob Hankins
- Satan ..... Harold W. Smith
- Babe of the Woods ..... Tom Gould
- Guards of the Spirit of Paul Bunyan .... Paul Beck and Dave Schores

After calling forth the pledges in a group and charging them with the responsibilities of membership in the Forestry Club, the Old Man ordered the appearance of Satan who was to examine the qualities and credentials of the neophytes. Each pledge was called forth individually to go through a ritual that terminated in his signing the initiation scroll. The spirit of Paul Bunyan added to the color of the occasion as his giant and guarded hulk overlooked the events that took place around the bonfire.

Following the initiation, coffee and doughnuts were enjoyed by those present, including the Old Man and his party, who, while revitalizing them-



(Continued on Page 85)



Queen Nancy Sullivan (right) with her maids, left to right: Janet Benjamin, Jacqueline Busch, and Jane Apperson.

## *The Paul Bunyan Bounce*

Saturday night, December 6, the foresters with their ladies assembled in the Student Union ballroom for the third annual Paul Bunyan Bounce. Setting the theme of the occasion was the Forestry Club's giant and prize-winning image of Paul Bunyan, standing among evergreens at one end of the dance floor with his head projected into a ceiling dome.

Highlight of the festivity came when Miss Nancy Sullivan from Stephens College was proclaimed "Loggers' Dream Girl of 1953." Jim DeMoor beamed with double pride, for he was the same DeMoor who had escorted the annual queen of another year. Following this intermission ceremony, the spotlight moved to a refreshment bar.

Entertainment for the evening was provided by Jim Green and an insufficiently publicized quintet of professors and researchers. Jim, the theater's versatile gift to the Forestry Club, first sang "Because" and then gave forth at the piano with some torrid boogiewoogie that included a special

version of "St. Louis Blues." As an encore, he chose "The Lord's Prayer." The quintet consisted of Professors Burns, Fletcher, and Smith; Bryan Clark of the Northern Ozark Research Center; and Tom Jones of the Division of Forestry Pathology. They sang "Oh, Holy Night" and a lively "Landlord, Fill the Flowing Bowl" that featured Professor Burns. In a solo, the fine tenor voice of Bryan Clark lent spirit to the December season with *Cantique de Noel*. Accompaniments at the piano were by Miss Helene Welscher and Mrs. P. W. Fletcher.

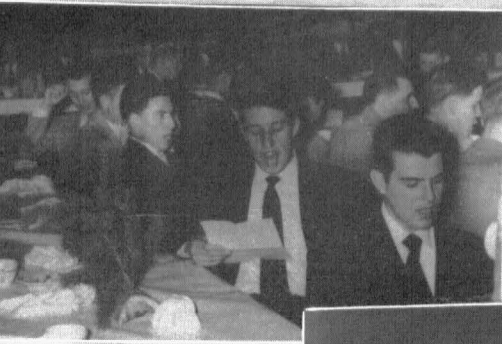


Left—One center of attraction was the refreshment table.

Center—DeMoor's second reign as king for a night.

Right—What thoughts go on in the distorted minds of men . . . ask Tall-Tale Ed.







## Second Annual Banquet

The next person to be presented is known by everybody and is referred to by many different names. It has always been my desire to call him by one of those names. . . . Won't you stand up, West.

—Toastmaster Jim DeMoor

I like these forestry fellows because so many of them smoke pipes. I don't think anyone can talk politics intelligently unless he has a pipe in his mouth.

—Dr. John Decker



Eighty-seven men—members, alumni, and guests—attended the Forestry Club's Second Annual Banquet in the recreation-dining hall of the First Christian Church, March 10, 1953.

The main event of the evening came when Dr. John Decker, Chairman of the Social Studies Department at Stephens College, talked on his observations in South America. Dr. Decker had recently completed a 20,000-mile tour of the South American countries and was an excellent speaker. With the aid of slides, Dr. Decker described many interesting places and cities in South America, as well as the peoples and some of their economic and political mores.

Dr. Westveld presented awards to (1) Dave Schores as the senior who has most effectively combined high scholarship with leadership and service to his fellow students; (2) Allen Ryker as the junior having the highest scholastic average in non-forestry courses; (3) Dave Click as the sophomore who has contributed most to the Forestry Club; and (4) to Richard Hindes as the forestry freshman who had the highest scholastic record during the fall semester.

The Club was privileged to have as guests Deans John H. Longwell and Sam B. Shirky of the College of Agriculture, Director of Student Affairs Robert Zumwinkle, Administrative Assistant in the office of the Dean of

(Continued on Page 81)



The membership responded well to song sheets (upper left) and a menu designed for outdoor appetites (upper right). Awards for outstanding scholastic achievement went to (upper center) Dave Schores, senior; Allen Ryker, junior; and Bob Garner, sophomore (Dick Hindes, freshman winner, is not shown). Alumni at the banquet were (center) Liechti, '50; Bammert, '51; Shaw, '51; Edscorn, '50; Paulsell, '49; Hafner, '50; and Bruns, '51; Toastmaster DeMoor (lower center) ran a good show. At speakers' table (lower left) were Shirky, Carnell, Decker, DeMoor, Longwell, Oechsle, and Zumwinkle. In discussing his South America adventures, principal speaker Decker (lower right) was at his informal best.

# The Spring Barbecue

Private facilities at Hulen's Lake were leased again for the Forestry Club's spring barbecue. Activities of the day included softball, volleyball, fishing, boating, log birling (attempted), tugs-of-war, various forestry contests, and finally, the annual outdoor feast.

Prizes went to Allen Ryker for the best compass-and-pacing performance; to Jim Green for the sharpest eye in height and diameter estimating; to Rod Ward, the best chug-a-lugger west of Jersey; and to Ed Grisham for the biggest fish, a two-lb. bass. (Listening to Ed around the camp fire that night, we decided that his catch was strictly for the bait bucket and some real fishing next day.) Ryker received a log carrier, and each of the other champs was awarded a marking axe.

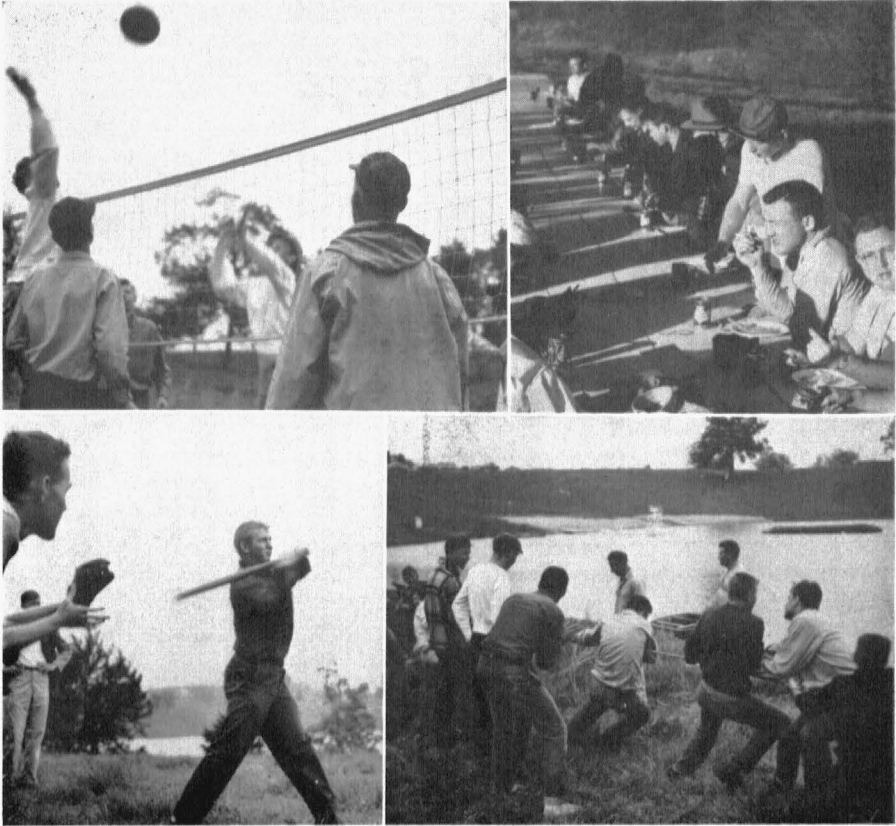
Donators of these prizes were the Forrest Keeling Nursery, Elsberry, Missouri; and the T. J. Moss Tie Company, St. Louis. The Forestry Club membership hereby voices deep appreciation to these firms.

In the tug-of-war contests, the sophomores and seniors were heaving away for supremacy among the four classes when some one observed that the time had come to toss all new Club officers into the lake. Ed, George, and the others all agree the water was fine, but, brother, it was cold outside! How did Dr. Fletcher get mixed up in that?

Waterlogged logs (say it again) turned a proposed log-birling contest into a log-wrestling struggle. A delegation of approximately twelve men had hoisted, lugged, and wheeled to the lake a log that looked like it could support the Battleship Missouri. The thing was finally "rassled" into the water, and everything seemed ready for the contest.

The first two birlers solemnly dog-paddled out to the big hardwood stick and climbed on, but the poor old log was so tired after all that struggle it simply refused to bear the weight. The contestants were variously ducked as first one end, then the other, and eventually all of the log became submerged. Well, there is still next year, more buoyant timber, and Professor O'Neil, who tells us of faraway places where slender spruce logs spin beautifully beneath the dancing feet of expert birlers. Meanwhile, getting back to the situation as we had it, all the activity was whetting appetites.

Then, at last, the call to "COME AND GET IT!" rang out over the terrain and brought a rush to the long tables on top of the hill. What a view! Lakes, sky, and food—barbecued ham, potato salad, cole slaw, and vast quantities of a special concoction that Rod Ward, the chief chef, termed "beverage." Hey, buddy, the end of the line is that a'way.



Upper Left—GI rules, nets, and dental work.

Upper Right—When the most unsatiabable were satiated.

Lower Left—Grisham raps out a bingle.

Lower Right—"Heave . . . Ho! And the sophs off with the juniors did go!"

# Paul Bunyan Came to the Fair and Won a Prize



George Oonk—shown descending after a last-minute valet service to Big Paul's features—provided the many skills in design and construction necessary to give the Forestry Club a better image of the fabulous logger. To George also goes the credit of maintaining a high *esprit de corps* as he organized the assistance available among the membership.

Some masters have their brushes and canvas; some have their special clays, marble, and even ivory; but Oonk and Company had their boards, nails, chicken wire, staples, papier-maché, various paints, and ingenuity in many forms. The giant and finished product had about 99.99 percent of the appeal necessary to bring to the Forestry Club the first-prize trophy, presented at the Annual Farmers' Fair and Horse Show for the best float in the Farmers' Fair parade.

Engineering skills were not at an end, however, when Paul was finally mounted on a truck for his spectacular ride. The parade route had to be mapped and service rendered along the 2-mile circuit to get Paul under numerous wires and banners.

# *Sports*

## FOOTBALL

The 1952 football season started with a bang, but, alas, we could not sustain the barrage. After winning their first game by forfeit, the Foresters were anxious to demonstrate real down-the-field power. Over the horizon, however, came a nimble-footed ASCE eleven with a clear-cutting operation that closed the season. Carrying the ball for the Forestry Club were:

Allan Ashton  
Jerry Allen  
Dick Berkholz  
Elger Bolton  
Les Breeding  
Don Burkel  
Tom Gould  
Ed Grisham  
Bob Haukap  
Don Janes

Kirk Jones  
Dave Leech  
Ernie Obernay  
Ed Oechsle  
Truman Puchbauer  
Harold Smith  
Bob Scharpf  
Doug Stinson  
Howard Lee Wolf  
Ron Woodland

## VOLLEYBALL

The Forestry Club volleyball team, racking up a 3-3 record, shared equally the laurels of victory with its opponents of this year. Guarding the Foresters side of the net were:

Tom Gould  
Larry Gunn  
Bob Hankins  
Ernie Obernay  
Ed Oechsle

Doug Stinson  
Howard Wolf  
Ron Woodland  
Bill Wooley



### BASKETBALL TEAM

Front row, left to right: Paul Beck, Ed Grisham, Bill Wooley, and Tom Gould.  
 Back row: Ed Oechsle, Bob Hankins, Bill Carnell, Ernie Obernay, and Ron Woodland.

## BASKETBALL

Inspired by consecutive divisional championships won during the previous two seasons, the Foresters went into this year's cage season with an excellent turnout of talent and the highest of hopes. Shades of yesteryear dimmed, however, as losses mounted during a series of seven hard-fought games. Divisional play ended with three victories and four defeats.

Its record notwithstanding, our quintet displayed snappy ball handling and creditable sharpshooting. With some seasoning through practice, the Foresters can again hit their winning stride. Let's really put the buzz saw to our opponents next year by turning out early and in force.

Basketeers for the Forestry Club this year were:

Jerry Allen  
 Paul Beck  
 Bill Carnell  
 Tom Gould  
 Ed Grisham  
 Larry Gunn  
 Bob Haukap  
 Bob Hankins

Dave Neebe  
 Ernie Obernay  
 Ed Oechsle  
 Allen Ryker  
 Rod Ward  
 Howard Wolf  
 Ron Woodland  
 Bill Wooley

## BOWLING

As other sports came, went, and were forgotten, the real battle cry in 1952 became "Beat the faculty!" We, the students, had a date with those sadists of the examination paper at Mizzou Bowl, and beat them we did!

After bowing to the professors 787-857 in the first game, the students battled back with better than 800 play to take the final two games in a 3-game match and, also, a total-pins point. If this 3-1 triumph doesn't put a smile on your face, nothing will.

Student keglers were Dick Taylor, Frank Pallo, Bob Aikins, Paul Beck, and Ed Oechsle.

March of 1953 finds the students and faculty engaged in a series of 2-game matches. The first team to win seven games will be declared champion. Two matches have been played, and the faculty leads 3-1. With this unhappy situation, there is a notable metamorphosis as smug smiles fade into a nadir of utter chagrin. Sound the battle cry!

The present student team, determined through an elimination tournament, is: Rod Ward, Bill Maxwell, Ed Oechsle, Roy Ross, Ed Grisham, Harold Smith, and Al Wood.

Alumnus Earl B. Hotze, of St. Louis, has donated a beautiful bowling bag to go to the student who shows the most improvement in his game.

## FACULTY BOWLING

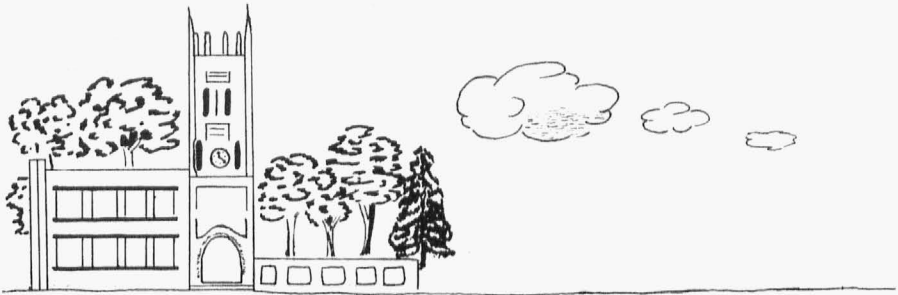
The Forestry team is having its poorest season in the 3-year-old Faculty Bowling League. Champions in '51 and runners-up in '52, the Forestry bowlers are presently 5th in the 10-team league (but only one game out of a 3rd place tie.) Three matches remain to be played in the 1952-53 season.

The team started strong, but in doing so, it set an average that proved beyond its week-to-week capabilities. Handicaps to other teams have been as high as 111 pins per game. The Forestry bowlers almost developed a hex complex as they continued week after week to lose close matches. Finally, with the seemingly impossible record of 13-27, they were sole occupants of the cellar. Bowling became more earnest business than previously, and the climb upward started. Forestry now carries a 51-45 record, 10 games behind league-leading Air Force ROTC.

Highlights of the season have been a sterling 232 game by McDermott, a 591 series by Fletcher, second highest team average in the league, and repeated victories over the league leaders.

The 7-man Forestry roster, with averages, are Polk (captain), 162; Leney, 159; Fletcher, 156; Westveld, 150; McDermott, 143; Kucera, 145; and Jones, 138.

# Summer Afield



## A Summer with Oak Wilt

DAVID CLICK

Class of 1955

We had only a week of vacation from the great institution of learning and ROTC before meeting at the thriving city of Newberg, Missouri. There—under the guidance of Nelson Rogers, Clark Martin, and Wayne Harrison<sup>1</sup>—we spent a week practicing the various arts of poisoning trees.

This instruction in poisoning techniques was a first step in the preparation of students as field assistants in an oak wilt control study, a cooperative effort between the University of Missouri Botany Department and the Division of Forest Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Funds for the project came from private industry via the National Oak Wilt Committee, an organization through which donations are pooled and distributed for research with a disease that may threaten the very existence of the vast oak forests in eastern North America.

Our 9-man group, all University of Missouri forestry students, was divided into three 3-man crews, as follows: Paul Beck (leader), George Oonk, and Harold Wayne “Smitty” Smith; Jerry Davis (leader), Gus Beilmann, and Dave Click; and Ed Grisham (leader), Leslie Breeding, and Don Burkel.

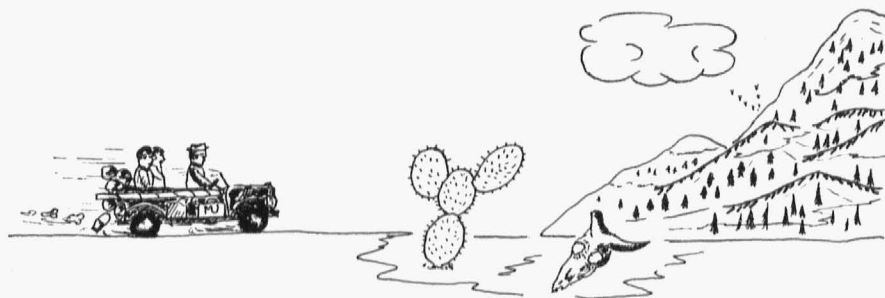
With shotgun pellets freshly resting in his lower extremities, Paul Beck was absent from the first week of work. It seems that a friend had made the mistake of shooting him for a squirrel. With this bit of advance information, Paul was considered a hands-down bet for top honors in the tree-climbing work to follow.

(Continued on Page 67)

1. U. S. Forest Service personnel with the Northern Ozark Research Center, Central Forest Experiment Station.



# 1952



## They Called Us Forest Technicians

TOM GOULD, JIM DeMOOR, and ED OECHSLE

Following an early summer sojourn with Uncle Sam at various air bases for advanced ROTC training, we arrived August 1 at the University Forest, 15 miles northeast of Poplar Bluff, Missouri. This time we came to Summer Camp headquarters not as students but in a more professional capacity, that of Forest Technicians with the Forestry Department, University of Missouri.

Immediately upon arrival we received our first assignment, which consisted of locating 30 growth plots for the purpose of obtaining one of a series of periodic measurements.



Authors Oechsle, DeMoor, and Gould

The locations of these plots, the centers of which were permanently marked at time of establishment, provided us with a real challenge inasmuch as they were widely scattered over the 9,000 acres of wilderness contained by the University Forest. As a means of travel while accomplishing this task, we had at our disposal the "Monster" (an old converted Army command car), a compass, a topographic map showing plot centers, and aerial photos.

Rounding out the 3-man crew were: Tom Gould who had the initial responsibility of driving as close to the plot centers as possible; Jim DeMoor who compassed and paced to the plots; and Ed Oechsle who acted as pack horse by carrying in the equipment. Later, with the occurrence of several

bitter experiences, such as being 180° off course, it was unanimously decided to rotate these positions periodically.

After failing to reach our quota of plots the first day in the field, we were filled with determination to do better. As a matter of fact, we were so determined that the next day we lost all track of time and didn't return to camp until after dark. On our way in we were met by a very confused searching party and learned that we had been the object of their search.

Nick and P. Y., two instructors at camp and our immediate superiors, thought that little or no trouble should be encountered in finding the plots. Since we were having some difficulties, they ventured forth to check on our locating procedures. This venture found these two experienced woodsmen so baffled, bewildered, and befuddled that no plot center could be found. Needless to say, our egos were considerably boosted, as two hours previously we had been to the very plot that was giving them trouble.

After completing the growth-plot work, which took two weeks, we were assigned a pruning project also located on the University Forest. This project, under the supervision of Professor P. Y. Burns, involved the pruning of crop trees and the recording of time consumed in the pruning operation. The information will be used eventually for the purpose of determining whether or not pruning will be economically feasible in hardwood stands of southern Missouri. This project completed our tour of duty at the University Forest.

Our next assignment was in Columbia at the University where the nature of our work suffered a drastic change. Tom (Sneezy) Gould was really pleased when he learned that we were going to be pulling ragweed from nursery beds. You see, Tom has a rare nasal condition called hay fever. His salvation came a few days later when he joined staff member R. B. Polk to assist with work in Christmas tree culture at the Ashland Wildlife Area and Arboretum and, later, in marking timber for sales of saw-log and veneer stumpage on the Weldon Spring Experimental Farm. With his sensitivity developed to a seasonal peak, however, Tom reported ragweeds all over the state.

Needless to say, by the time the nursery beds were weedless DeMoor and Oechsle were experienced weed pullers. It wasn't as bad as it sounds, because the days of weed pulling were interspersed with luxurious days of work in an air-conditioned office (one small revolving fan). Office work consisted of the eye-weakening process of pondering over endless pages of rainfall data.

Despite our trials and tribulations as Forest Technicians, much was learned through our experiences. When at a desk, we now feel a little more official. In the woods we are possessed with a little more of the lore that made fellows like Boone, Carson, and Crockett famous.



Twelve-Week Vacation on the

## Rogue River National Forest

TRUMAN PUCHBAUER

Class of 1955



The middle of March found me wondering what I was to do the coming summer. I finally professed to Dr. Westveld an interest in working on a national forest somewhere in the Pacific Northwest. A reply to a resultant application came the latter part of April. I had been accepted and was expected to be at the Rogue River National Forest in southern Oregon by June 9, 1952. Then followed a long period of anticipation.

The Monday morning of June 1 at 3:30 A.M. found me boarding a bus for Higginsville Junction, whence I had arranged for transportation to the West. I was to ride with Loyd Collect of Knob Noster, Missouri, and at one time a forestry student here at the University. He and I were going out in a 1951 GMC truck. This made it very cozy, and there was plenty of room for luggage. We slept in the pick-up. He, with sleeping bag, bedded down in the back while I, without blankets, curled up in the cab. This was one way of keeping expenses at a minimum.

Loyd and I both had 7 days before we were due at our respective forests. We drove slowly, doing a lot of sight-seeing and picture taking. Traveling Highway 40 as far as the Nevada border, we selected for



scenic promise various roads that led in the general direction of our destination. Friday afternoon, June 6, we arrived at the Union Creek District Ranger Station, Rogue River National Forest. Here Loyd and I parted company, he continuing on to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington.

Monday, June 9, along with four other fellows, I was "signed on" as member of a fire suppression crew. Composed as it was of a Mississippian (foreman), New Yorker, Pennsylvanian, Oregonian, and—last but not least—a Missourian, this crew gave broad representation to the entire country.

Fire danger at this time was still very low, due to the fact that it was still raining and snowing daily. Great vigilance being thus unnecessary, the first job of our suppression crew was to clear of snow and debris all roads leading to lookouts. We worked on this job for about a week and a half before being sent to Guard School.

All fire suppression crews and lookouts were sent to Guard School. We were taught different methods of fire fighting, how to use a compass, how to pace in mountainous terrain, how to use fire equipment, how to take care of yourself and others when hurt, and other things essential to a smooth-working and efficient fire-fighting team.

After returning from Guard School, trail maintenance was begun. We were to work all trails within an hour's travel of the station. A full-time and regular crew was stationed on the district for the purpose of clearing trails farther from headquarters. Such work is designed to facilitate ready travel. Trails obstructed by logs and other materials were to be cleared sufficiently wide and high for easy use by the pack horses.



The author using power saw in trail maintenance.

of five lookouts, that lookout was occupied. Telephone line maintenance was one of the most enjoyable jobs of the summer.

Our district was very fortunate in that it had not had any large fires for many years. Therefore, we could usually hang lines on trees instead of poles. Some insulators, however, were hung on poles where lines crossed mountain meadows, barren rocks, or other treeless situations. Again our

crew was split into two groups, those which tied insulators and did such ground work as freeing lines of brush and those which did the actual hanging of the wire. I was part of the climbing crew.

It was very interesting work, and I had only one bad scare while climbing. This involved the hanging of a new insulator on a huge fir snag, not entirely satisfactory but the only natural support suitably located. I put on the climbing rig and started up. Some twelve feet above ground the bark gave way and I began a sudden slide. I was almost on the ground before getting a spur into the tree again. Figuring it was too dangerous to try again, we sawed down the snag and erected a pole instead.

By this time, dry weather was bringing increased fire danger. It was now July, and the last rain had fallen June 23. Since July 1, high-danger days had come more and more frequently. Eventually, when this condition was occurring with regularity, our crew was more or less restricted to the station area. We were given charge of the 37 campground areas on the district. These are very important because an average of 169,000 persons use them annually, even though highways are free of snow only about five months per year. Garbage was collected three times per week. Parts of this work were not too agreeable, but other aspects of it were pleasant enough. For instance, we met and talked with many tourists, some from our home states. At all times we were in radio contact with headquarters, in case of fire.

We were collecting garbage approximately 26 miles from the ranger station when our first fire call came. The time was 4:30 in the afternoon. We reported to the station hurriedly and were on the fire line with the pumper truck by 5:10. The fire was on state-protected land and had started when some sawmill slash burnings had escaped control. Approximately four acres had burned when we arrived. Three caterpillars were making trails around the fire with little effect. A 17-mile-an-hour wind was carrying sparks for one-fourth to one-half mile, resulting in a continual spotting of fires ahead.

The wind began to lay about 11:30 that night, and in another hour we had an effective "cat" trail around the periphery. Suppression work continued. About 3:30 that morning we were relieved to get hot coffee, breakfast, and an hour or so of sleep. By 5:50 we were on the line again. The fire had cooled down considerably; everything within its boundaries had pretty well burned out. There was little danger of it crossing the fire line unless the wind came up again. Our crew did two days of mop-up work after which the remaining work to be done was turned over to the state. A total of 125 acres had burned. This, our largest fire of the summer, prompted the crew to adopt a slogan, "This is God's country; don't make it look like hell."

The rest of the fires we fought were on federal land. Sixteen in number, all were of lightning origin. The largest covered only one and a half acres.

Most outstanding among these lightning fires was the one we named the Buck Rock Fire. Just in from work, we had not eaten supper when word came that a fire was on our district. Three of us were given detailed instructions for reaching the smoke as located by towermen. Departing immediately, we followed the azimuth given us but could not find the fire. Radio contact was made with headquarters every half hour for further instructions.

(Continued on Page 79)

## *Xi Sigma Pi*



Front row: Bill Carnell, W. J. O'Neil, Ed Oechsle, Arthur P. Cowley, Paul Beck, and Franklin G. Liming. Back row: R. Allen Ryker, Ramon D. Gass, James DeMoor, Richard W. Dingle, R. Brooks Polk, David D. Schores, and Kenneth C. Ross.

On May 10, 1952, Phi Theta Gamma, formerly the local forestry honorary fraternity at the University of Missouri, became passé with the installation of Tau Chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, the national forestry honorary fraternity. Professor Daniel DenUyl of Purdue University officiated in behalf of the national body.

During the 1952-53 school year, both fall and spring initiation banquets were held at Harwell Manor. Fall initiates were James F. DeMoor, Edward H. Oechsle, Paul L. Beck, David D. Schores, Billy M. Carnell, and R. Allen Ryker. Spring initiates were Kenneth C. Ross, Ramon D. Gass, Arthur P. Cowley, Thomas L. Gould, and Lawrence Leney.

The Dean's office of the College of Agriculture provided the guest speaker for each banquet. At the fall occasion Associate Dean Sam B. Shirky discussed the growth and development of agricultural (including forestry) research at the University of Missouri. At the spring banquet, Allan W. Purdy, Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Dean of Agriculture, reviewed the history of agricultural education in Missouri. Both speakers drew upon personalities and anecdotes to add human interest to their factual material.

(Continued on Page 82)

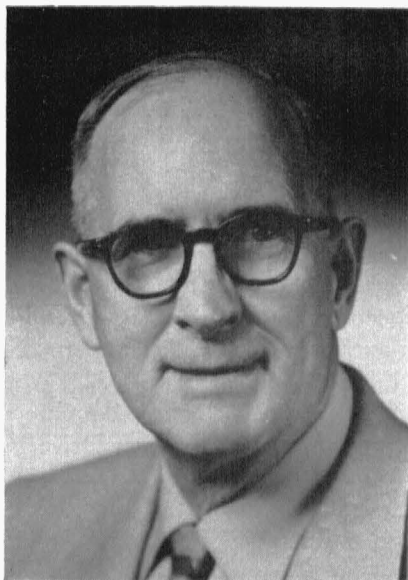


# New Men with the Faculty

To give adequate attention to both teaching and research in the broad field of wood utilization, personnel for this field has been expanded. When Professor Kenneth C. Compton resigned in September, 1951, plans for expanding wood utilization work were in a formative stage.

Professor William J. O'Neil was given leave of absence from the United States Forest Service to fill the vacancy created by Compton's resignation. During the regular school year, Professor O'Neil is devoting his teaching efforts to logging and milling, forest products, and forest products marketing. In summer camp, he teaches forest utilization and gives students in the forest products marketing curriculum a special course, wood in light construction.

In December, 1952, Lawrence Leney joined the staff to develop work in wood technology. He will teach during only one semester, when he will handle courses in wood technology and in timber seasoning and preservation. During the remainder of the year, Leney will develop a research program in wood technology.



Professor O'Neil has had a varied and interesting career. Even before his graduation in 1917 with a degree in logging engineering from Oregon State College, he had diverse summer experiences as timekeeper, compass man, scaler, cruiser, fire warden, and chief of survey parties in Minnesota, Washington, and British Columbia.

World War I interrupted O'Neil's woods activities while he served overseas as lieutenant in the 144th Field Artillery. Then followed a series of jobs with private industry. He was cruiser and scaler for the Coast Range Lumber Company, Mabel, Oregon; chief engineer for the Alsea River Lumber Company, Alpine, Oregon; engineer and contractor for the Cloquet Lumber Company, Cloquet, Minnesota; woods superintendent for Lake Independence Lumber Com-

pany, Big Bay, Michigan; and woods superintendent for the Sever Anderson Logging Company, Iron River, Michigan.

In 1927 he became secretary-treasurer of the O'Neil Bros. Lumber Company of Chicago, specializing in industrial trade. With the lumber business slumping in 1929 as a forerunner of the depression, he took a position as civil engineer with the Grade Separation Division of the Cook County



(Illinois) Highway Department. In 1933 he became sludge engineer for the Sanitary District of Chicago.

Still primarily interested in forestry, O'Neil joined the U. S. Forest Service in 1934 and served in various capacities in timber management work, chiefly in Region 9. During a two-year period, he was transferred to New England and placed in charge of the big New England hurricane salvage project. From December, 1943, to July, 1946, he served as major with the Third Army in the Corps of Engineers.

Thus, professor O'Neil brings to the department a vast wealth of practical experience. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil reside at 9 West Drive. A daughter lives in Chicago and a son in San Francisco.

Professor Leney received a B.S. in 1942 and a M.S. in 1948 from the College of Forestry, State University of New York at Syracuse. From 1942 to 1946 he served overseas as first lieutenant in the infantry. In 1946 he



joined the staff of the College of Forestry at Syracuse as an instructor in the Department of Wood Technology. After completing work for the Master's Degree, he continued study for the doctorate; when he came to Missouri, he had completed all course work and examinations for the degree and had started research for his dissertation.

Outside of his experience in wood technology, Leney has taken considerable work in chemistry, physics, and engineering. With C. H. Carpenter, he is co-author of a book, "91 Papermaking Fibers," published in 1952. Mr. and Mrs. Leney, with three daughters and one son, live at 13 West Drive.



# Summer Camp

University Forest  
Williamsville, Missouri  
August 29, 1952

Dear Mom:

I am sorry I haven't written sooner, but during the past twelve weeks at forestry summer camp I have been battling staff compasses, written reports, and tired feet in order to finish this necessary evil.

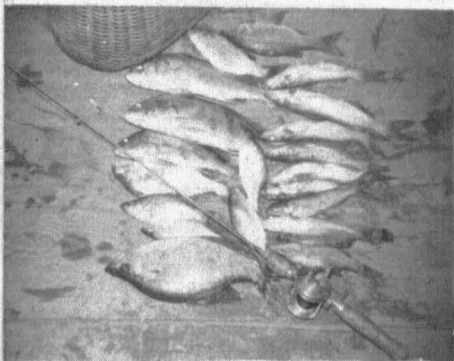
On June 9 the surge for honor points started with a week of dendrology. Each group of four was supposed to bring in specimens of 75 tree species, and several groups drove in their own cars as much as 250 miles in search of them. Randy Biswell won't forget the day he drove 80 miles on a wild goose chase to find corkwood. At the end of the week the 15 of us were sure of just two things—there were plenty of trees near camp, and the local people didn't know the names of them.



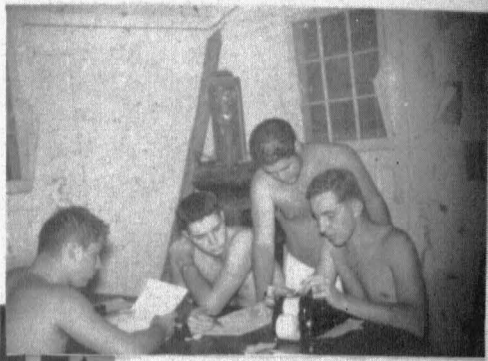
You mean you guys go to college



Summer camp . . . just like a vacation



Who studies?

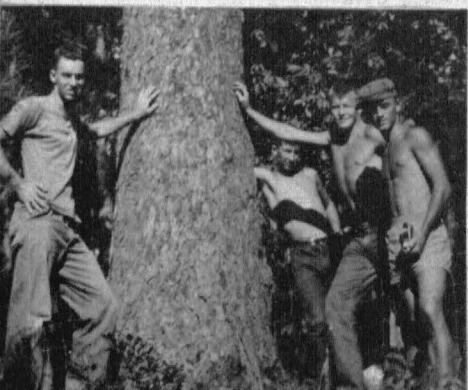


They do

I don't



We had heard about trees like this . . . and only 2000 years old



Watch the birdie





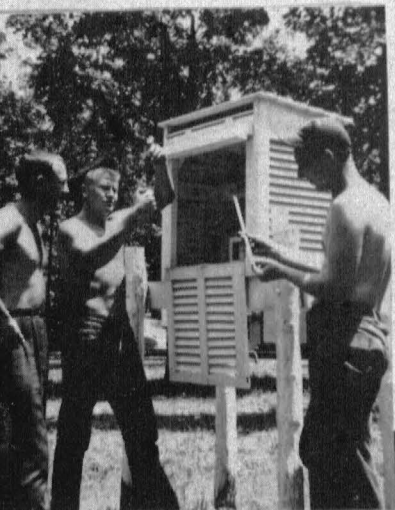
Red oak, 7.037 d.b.h.



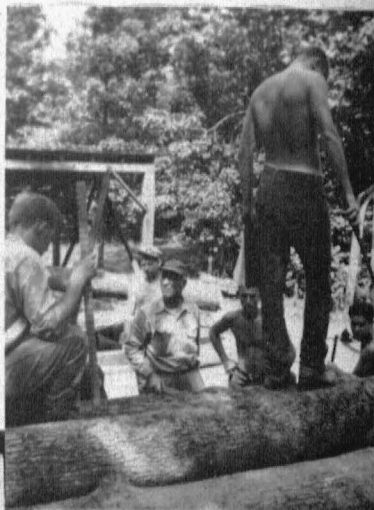
What ... 5 gallons of water in 32 seconds ... a mole hole!



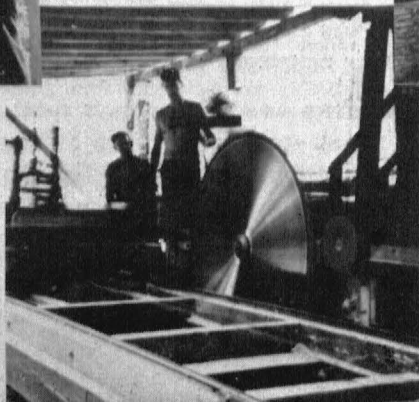
Cautious Jim looks on



Yep, its time for lunch



What ... only one million board feet today



Everyone thought the carriage would run off the track ... it did

This summer was a great one for coined words and sayings. Everything we did was “down”—eat-down, wash-down, swim-down. Then there was the cry across the woods, “Say a nasty word!” and its echo, “Tenth-acre plot,” “Fletcher stick,” or “100 percent cruise.” These cries came to an end when Mr. Melton, husband of the cook and a minister, made his historic answer, “What for?” Something I still can’t figure out is why everyone was putting on his “air brakes” all summer.

While the instructors were trying to keep us busy, we were trying always to impress upon them that we were too busy. Sometimes things became as confusing as a day in silvics. “The pressure isn’t on, fellows,” one instructor remarked. “You should be able to finish by midnight, if you hurry.” Ernie Obernay and Bill Hepting can still remember the sleepless night they spent writing a report. Maybe I was bitter at times, because everything that went wrong was blamed on me.

All wasn’t work, though, in this camp of bewildered semi-foresters. After Professor Burns had restrung his badminton rackets, we played some hot battles across the court. Also, there were the frequent visits of the “red wagon” and all its glamorous contents. Some boys got pleasure from growing beards and mustaches, while other boys enjoyed shaving these same items off the bearded group, even though at times they were met with vigorous protests. Remember, Ray? Ates’ depository of repartee and playing cards provided other forms of entertainment.

Fishing also played an important part of night life for most of us. Fishing below Wappapello Dam, five men brought back ten nice fish in about two hours one night. On two different nights, and with the aid of an Izaak Walton good-luck charm, nearly 100 pounds of fish found their way back to camp. It’s strange how the big ones responded to this charm. Truly it will be a record hard to beat by anyone in future years.

No one at summer camp will forget the forest improvement trip to Taum Sauk Mountain. There we visited the road-building project of the Missouri Conservation Commission. Taking ballast from an old railroad bed, they were paving their new road to the top of the mountain. Toward the end of the day, after a good swim in the St. Francis river, we settled down to a “comfortable” night of sleeping on the softest rocks we could find in Sam Baker State Park. I believe the only one who slept good that night was Dr. Smith, and he was awakened at the break of day by a familiar early morning bird. Those air mattresses are pretty nice, aren’t they?

Another interesting trip was the two days spent in silviculture touring various pine and white oak stands in southern Missouri. This time we were prepared for good sleeping, loading the bus with mattresses and blankets. So eager was Professor Fletcher to take a swim in Current River at Round Springs, he almost did a disrobing act in front of a woman who stood un-

noticed in the background. Everyone will have to admit that the water was fine, especially for those diving boys, Jerry Allen and Ernie Obernay.

As usual when a group of fellows work together all summer, conversation becomes fluent with nicknames. Examples of the kindest among these follow:

Jerry "The Kid" Allen	Ken "Casey" Ross
Randy "Foreman" Biswell	Al "Eager" Ryker
Bill "Dad" Carnell	Bob "Spaghetti-bender" Scharpf
Arthur "Ape" Cowley	Dave "Grapevine" Schores
Alvin "Senator" Gann	Warren "Vino" Shearer
Ray "Scrooge" Gass	Luke "Tee-Tee" Statler
Bill "Hand-car" Hepting	Ron "It's-a-Small-Town" Woodland
Ernie "Huey" Obernay	

The summer finished up on a high note when Ates gave all of us, including instructors and wives, a barbecue. Several days before the event we cut and split hickory for firewood. Bob Scharpf and Bill Hepting were excused at noon on the assigned day and helped Ates barbecue a goat over hickory coals. Also included in the delicious feast were potato chips, slaw, bread, and your favorite beverage. Next morning 15 boys found it awfully difficult to wake up for class.

Events at summer camp can't all be written down on paper. What I have told you is only part of the life we lived those twelve weeks, and you can rest assured that they will always remember me. See you soon.

Your son,

Steve

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# One Year Later

FRANK B. PALLO

The 24 members of the Class of 1952 are widely scattered. Again Uncle Sam, as in previous classes, has taken his quota from our ranks to serve in the Armed Forces. Those who have not been called into active service appear to have found satisfactory employment in forestry or related fields.

ROBERT AIKINS is presently employed by the Shasta Forest Company of Burney, California. Bob reports that his work, although consisting primarily of scaling on wood landings, includes a little of everything from running lines to T.S.I. work. Also, Bob reports an addition to the family by way of Therry Lynn, a baby girl.

WILLIAM "Chase" COPLEN after a period of uncertainty in his plans, accepted a position with Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. On February 25 he wrote from a Pan American World Airways Clipper that, upon arrival in Liberia, he would receive about four months training, after which he would be assigned to plantation work. His address is Firestone Plantations Co., Habel, Liberia, West Africa.

KENNETH EGGERS is employed by the Western Electric Company, Inc., as an inspector. His job is primarily inspecting poles, but he makes other inspections for the company also. Western Electric is the purchasing and inspecting part of the Bell Telephone System. On November 6, 1952, Dot and Ken's first child, Pamela Ruth, arrived. Ken is pleased with his job and reports that fishing around Augusta, Georgia, is good!

CLAUDE FERGUSON resumed employment with the U. S. Forest Service. Headquartered at Laona, Wisconsin, he calls home the Laona District of the Nicolet. He is presently in an intensive training program in administration and spends half of this time on detail to the other Districts. He spent 2½ months on the Lakewood district doing field work for the aerial survey team, preliminary to putting the forest on an area-control management plan. Claude is also doing timber management work on the Eagle River district. He is getting a real run-around but concludes that it's good training. His wife and family are doing well. "Still no additional tax exemptions," he says.

JERRY FRIC enlisted in the U.S. Army on June 28, 1952. He completed basic training in Oklahoma at Fort Sill. After 16 weeks of training he returned home for a 30-day furlough prior to leaving for Korean duty. Jerry is serving with heavy artillery. His address is Pvt. Jerry Fric R.A.16414983, Hdq. Btry., 96th F.A. Bn., A.P.O. 301, c/o P.M., San Francisco, California.



WILLIAM J. GIBSON went to work for the Mississippi Forest and Park Service in March with the title of Area Forester. He was located in Clarksdale, until June 1st, when he was transferred to Lexington. His work is now confined to Holmes County in the hill country, and he is finding the work there much more to his liking than his former location in the Delta country. He is giving assistance to small landowners on timber management and is also doing educational work with schools, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, and civic groups.

DONALD GRATE was released from active service in the Army in December, 1952. After exploring several job possibilities in sales work, Don accepted a position with Dierks Lumber and Coal Company of Kansas City. His training for sales work will begin in some of the company's plants in Arkansas.

DICK GROEPPER is stationed at Shaw Air Force Base, South Carolina. He is a photo-interpreter for the Air Force. Dick reports that he was sent to school at Lowry A.F.B. in Denver, Colorado, for 4 months last year. He was married September 13 to Marilyn Guyton in Independence, Missouri. Working on a deal to cruise some longleaf pine in South Carolina, Dick wants to keep in practice while in active service.

JACK E. HEMBREE reported to Fort Sill after completing work at the University last summer. He was married in August to Carolyn McCormick. Jack expected to wind up training at Fort Sill in January and expected then to be sent overseas.

ERNEST HERZWURM is stationed at Marana, Arizona, with the U.S. Air Force. He is a student officer pilot there. Ernie was married April 18, 1952, to a Stephens girl, Lois A. Wild. They are expecting their first-born in February. Congratulations! Won't that look good on tax exemptions!

RICHARD ILLINIK took a position with the New England Forestry Foundation at Rochester, New Hampshire, soon after finishing work at the University in February. He reports the birth of Michael Gregory on May 24, 1952.

RUSSELL KERR, after working the summer in St. Louis for the C. J. Harris Lumber Company, left for Everett, Washington where he is now working for the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

FLOYD KLONOWSKI took a position as Assistant District Forester for the Missouri Conservation Commission soon after completing his work at the University and was first located at Sullivan, Missouri. Upon the return of Ralph Musbach from the Marines to his old job at Sullivan, Klonowski was transferred to Piedmont, Missouri, where he is Assistant District Forester.

RALPH H. KUNZ took a job with the U.S. Forest Service on the Ouachita National Forest at Mt. Ida, Arkansas, soon after winding up his college education in June. His chief duties are timber marking and stand improvement work. He reports the birth of Linda Joyce on November 9.

DAVID NEEBE is working on a Master's degree at the University of Missouri. Beginning the second semester, he will assist the Forestry Department staff on various research projects. Dave says he is still single and has not been called into the Armed Forces yet, but the Draft Board's breath is getting red hot. His physical is scheduled for March 10.

DONALD OTTOMEYER has been called into active service with the United States Army. Presently he is battery executive officer with the 457th Airborne Field Artillery Bn. Said battalion is part of the 11th Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Since his affiliations started with the 457th in September, 1952, he has been on two maneuvers, one at Natchez-Trace State Park in Tennessee for one week and the other in Alaska for two months. Don's marital status is still that of a bachelor, and he has no immediate plans to the contrary. He expects to receive overseas orders in the near future. Good luck to you, Don.

FRANK PALLO is presently employed with the Bureau of Land Management at Russellville, Arkansas. He has been working on the Arkansas-White-Red River drainage basin project with Spud Chandler. Other jobs are timber sales, cruising, running lines, timber trespass on public domain land, and land appraisal. Frank is still single with no commitments.

JOHN PLUMMER is employed at Eminence by the Missouri Conservation Commission. John's work is supposed to involve management of State-owned timberland, which on his district amounts to a little over 36,000 acres, but at times all gives way to prevention and suppression of fire. John is married and has three children, ages 12, 6 and 4. No recent additions to the family! He has already been in the Armed Forces, including a post-Korean tour of duty.

JOHN H. ROBINSON is one of two members of the class of 1952 who has kept very quiet as to his whereabouts. No information from any source is available on where John is or what he is doing. Let's send out an S.O.S.

IVAN L. SANDER continued his education after getting his B.S.F. degree in February, 1952. While doing graduate work he was employed as an assistant in the Department of Forestry. He completed work for the Master's degree in February, 1953. His thesis was entitled "Defects in Oak Saw Timber in Missouri." At last reports Ivan was awaiting the verdict of the Draft Board before making employment plans. He and Betty expect to become a family in March.

PETE STEGER went to work for the Western Electric Company shortly after graduation and is located in Hapeville, Georgia. His job is concerned with inspection of poles and other timber products that are to be treated and with laboratory analysis of the preservative materials that are used in the preservation work.

DICK TAYLOR was married in June to Elizabeth Ann Paulson in Bradford, Pennsylvania. Shortly thereafter he left for Fort Sill to continue army training. Latest reports have him in Japan where he is battery mess officer and is teaching soldiers bush craft. He is also learning how to use skis. Dick expects to go to Korea in the spring.

(Continued on Page 68)

# *Alumni Association Organized*

As the *Log* goes to press, 69 alumni are members of the recently organized Forestry Alumni Association. Sixty-five members represent over 68 per cent of the alumni who have graduated since the first class, that of 1949, finished its work in the re-organized Department of Forestry. The 15 living alumni of the early classes (1912-21) are represented by four members.

Officers of the Association are: Lee K. Paulsell, '49, president; Dale L. Shaw, '51, first vice-president; Lester E. Tschannen, '50, second vice-president; Ivan L. Sander, '52, secretary-treasurer. Kenneth Edscorn, '50, (editor of the 1948 *Missouri Log*) was appointed editor of the Newsletter, official publication of the Association, by the executive committee.

Purposes of the Association are to maintain interest among the alumni in the Department and to assist the Department and alumni in problems of mutual interest. Plans are under way to organize three committees—research, employment, and school development. Members receive four Newsletters a year (January, April, July, October) and a copy of the *Missouri Log*.

The first annual meeting of the Association was held in Columbia on March 10, 1953. Those in attendance had an opportunity to see the new quarters of the Department and to attend the Forestry Club Banquet in the evening. The possibility of holding the next annual meeting on an autumn week end, probably on a Saturday morning of a football day, is to be explored, with the hope of increased attendance.

## **FORESTRY DEPARTMENT MOVES**

Another milestone in the development of the Department of Forestry was passed on February 3, when the Department moved from Whitten Hall, T-7, and T-10 into the Forestry Building (formerly temporary dormitory 7). The Department still maintains its laboratory and office facilities in the New Agricultural Building, where ultimately, as the building is expanded, complete and permanent quarters will be provided.

Remodeling of the former dormitory was necessary to provide classrooms, laboratories, and offices for the Department and the Northern Ozark Forest Research Center. Completely refinished maple floors and newly painted walls, mostly in light green, give the building an air of newness.

Thirty-three rooms with an area of nearly 11,000 square feet provide greatly improved facilities for instruction and research and make the teachers more easily accessible to students. The staff of the *Missouri Log* and the officers of the Forestry Club now have a room of their own where they can argue out important decisions. The building also provides space in which a wood-working tools laboratory and a forest products laboratory are being developed.

# Alumni Directory

EDITOR'S NOTE: The mailing address is given in the first line and the position in which employed is given in the second line.

## CLASSES 1913-1921

- Bremicker, Joel Herman, Deceased  
Broadbent, Sam R., 3133 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.  
Assistant Chief, Division of Estimates, U. S. Bureau of the Budget  
Bruto, Fred Ray, M.S. 1920, State Highway Building, Jefferson City, Mo.  
Clay, Robert B., unknown  
Fallenius, Victor Charles, Unknown  
Fritschle, Charles Russell, 5603 Washington Court, St. Louis 12, Mo.  
Individual owner, Railroad Tie and Lumber Business  
Gibson, Maurice Saley, Unknown  
Green, Charles Burdett, 666 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Ill.  
Secretary-Manager, American Walnut Manufacturers' Association  
Herald, Charles William Jr., N. 6 Hartus Court, St. Louis 10, Mo.  
Staff Officer (Major), U. S. Air Force  
Hotze, Earl Bent, 9749 Tesson Ferry Road, St. Louis County, Mo.  
Kohner, W. G., John Muir Junior College, Pasadena, Calif.

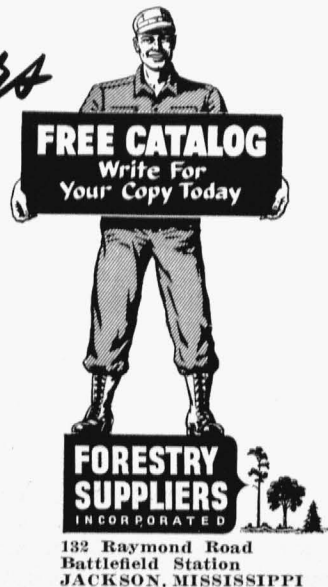
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Kraft, Felix Gustav, 107 South Maple Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.  
Lodensohn, Samuel Hamilton, 122 East Ridgewood, San Antonio, Texas  
Miller, Max Emmit, Deceased  
Simmons, Charles Wade, Texas A & M, College Station, Texas  
Extension Forester, Texas A & M  
Talbot, Murrell W., 2590 Cedar St., Berkley, Calif.  
Associate Director, California Forest and Range Experiment Station, U.S.F.S.  
Youmanns, John Power, Poteau, Okla.

### **CLASS 1949**

Barnhart, Charles E., 306 Waugh, Columbia, Mo.  
Routeman, Barnhart Laundry

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B.S. Forestry, U. of Mo. '20

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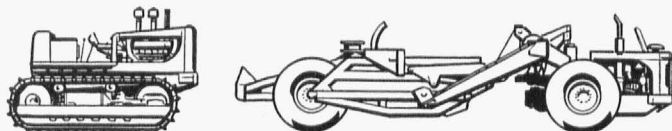
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TRACTOR DIVISION - MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

Canter, Edward H., 5012 A.S.U. Det. 3, Food Service School, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 Church, Joseph B., Box 452, Fort Jones, Calif.  
 Junior Forester, Klamath National Forest  
 Erwin, Harry K. Jr., Box 961, Springhill, La.  
 Gallaher, Harold G., Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas  
 Extension Forester, Kansas State College  
 Glaser, Edwin H., M.S. 1950, Van Buren, Mo.  
 Farm Forester, Missouri Conservation Commission  
 Hamilton, George W., 5333 E. Gladstone, Normandy 21, Mo.  
 Entomologist, State Department of Entomology  
 Kullman, John R., E. Ashley, Jefferson City, Mo.  
 Forest Crop Land Inspector, Missouri Conservation Commission  
 Metcalf, Walter B., Spearfish Ranger Station, Tinton Route, Lead, S. Dak.  
 Paulsell, Lee K., M.S. 1950, Box 31, Ellington, Mo.  
 Forester for Leo A. Drey  
 Piepenbring, Richard L., 3315 Elliot, Alexandria, La.  
 Forester, Roy O. Martin Lumber Company  
 Pittinger, Donald, R.F.D. #2, Columbia, Mo.  
 Poultry farming  
 Shields, Albert J., 1773 Brandon, Oakland, Calif.  
 Wehking, Erhardt F., R.F.D. #2 Box 510, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
 Munitions Inspector  
 Wilder, David L. Jr., Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, Round Oak, Ga.  
 Appraiser, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

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Creasy, Rudolph C., 6336 Graham Road, Berkeley, Mo.  
Deed, Richard N., 321½ W. Third St., Malvern, Ark.  
Forest Technician, International Paper Company  
Dressel, Armin T., 623 Pine St., Arkadelphia, Ark.  
Forest Technician, International Paper Company  
Edscorn, Kenneth C., Box 8057, Leeds Station, Kansas City 29, Mo.  
Supervisor, Missouri Pacific Railroad  
Faulkenberry, Virgil T., c/o Paul Faulkenberry, Ellington, Mo.  
Hafner, Kerwin F., Box 11, Ellington, Mo.  
Assistant District Forester, Missouri Conservation Commission  
Hunt, Ellis V., M.S. 1952, 300 Oklahoma Ave., N.E., Knoxville 16, Tenn.  
Instructor in Forestry, University of Tennessee  
Kunze, Ernest W., 905 State St., Eldorado, Ill.  
District Forester, Illinois Division of Forestry  
Liechti, Wallace M., 2703 E. 35th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Lodge, George W. Jr., Box 511, Arkadelphia, Ark.  
Forest Technician, International Paper Company  
Matt, Lester E., 1329 Belton Ave., Webster Groves 19, Mo.  
Technician, Coca-Cola Company  
Metcalf, Woodford P., 905 E. 5th St., Rolla, Mo.  
Mobley, Noah F., Kennett, Mo.  
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Schweitzer, Francis J. Jr., Mountain Valley, Ark.

District Forester, Dierks Lumber & Coal Company

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Sendt, William B., Box 256, Olney, Illinois

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Stevenson, Robert L., Box 156, Lodgepole, Neb.

Munitions Inspector

Todd, William J., Box 246, Mansfield, Mo.

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Tschannen, Lester E., Box 382, Steelville, Mo.

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Buck, Frederick, 223 Elm Ave., Glendale, Mo.  
Chandler, R. E., 560 "O" St., Russellville, Ark.  
Forestry Aid, Bureau of Land Management  
Cochrane, James R., Shasta Forest Co., Reeding, Calif.  
Forester, Shasta Forest Company  
Duesing, Richard, 5814 Romaine Place, St. Louis 12, Mo.  
Salesman, United Lumber Co.  
Duncan, Robert V., 2616 Lovers Lane, St. Joseph, Mo.  
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Ferris, Earl F., 10426 Niblic Drive, Overland 14, Mo.  
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Mabry, James Donald, 2623 Hazel, Texarkana, Texas

Robine, Carl L., 306 8th St., Monett, Mo.

Farm Forester, Missouri Conservation Commission

Sander, Gerhard H., 1915 Washington Way, Longview Washington

Shaw, Dale L., M.S. 1952, Owensville, Mo.

Farm Forester, Missouri Conservation Commission

Smith, Donald W., Box 336, Woodville, Texas

Assistant District Forester, Texas Forest Service

Smith, James C., 598½ E. 13th St., Eugene, Ore.

Stevenin, Howard L., 121½ N. Elson St., Kirksville, Mo.

Farm Forester, Missouri Conservation Commission

Todd, William G., Apt. 10 LaBeau Apts., 18th and Hudson, Longview Wash.

Technician, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

Vogler, James E., 6223 Delor St., St. Louis, Mo.

Ward, John T., R.F.D. #3, Box 88, Hamburg, Ark.

Assistant Technician, Crossett Lumber Company

Welch, Hugh D. Jr., 715 Queen St., Columbia, S. C.

Instructor, 8th Division Infantry School, Fort Jackson

Williams, Ralph J., 1944 Hudson St., Apt. #8, Longview, Wash.

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Coplen, William C., Harbel, Liberia, West Africa  
Forester, Firestone Plantation Company  
Eggers, Kenneth W., Box 700, Augusta, Ga.  
Forester, Piedmont Wood Preserving Co.  
Ferguson, A. Claude, R.F.D. #1, Laona, Wis.  
Fric, Jerry, 4531 Clausen Ave., P. O. Box 214, Western Springs, Ill.  
Gibson, William J., Box 208, Lexington, Miss.  
Grate, Donald A., 706 N. Forest Ave., Webster Groves 19, Mo.  
Groeppe, Richard C., 18 Miller Road, Sumpter, S. C.  
Hembree, Jack C., 511½ B. Ave., Lawton, Okla.  
Herzwurm, Ernest J., 1101 Dover Place, St. Louis, Mo.  
Illnik, Richard H., 2 Barker Court, Rochester, N. H.  
Kerr, Russell S., 1933 Falean Drive, St. Louis 14, Mo.  
Klonowski, Floyd A., Piedmont, Mo.  
Kunz, Ralph H., Mount Ida, Ark.  
Neebe, David J., 1321 Anthony St., Columbia, Mo.  
Nichols, J. M. (M.S.), Star Route No. 2, Williamsville, Mo.  
Forester, University of Missouri  
Ottomeyer, Donald J., 6733 Hancock, St. Louis, Mo.  
U. S. Army, Fort Campbell, Kentucky  
Ochrymowych, Julian, (M.S.), 148 Beacon St., Hartford, Conn.  
Pallo, Frank, 213 N. El Paso Ave., Russellville, Ark.  
Plummer, John L., Eminence, Mo.  
Assistant District Forester, Missouri Conservation Commission  
Robinson, John H., 224 E. Big Bend Road, Kirkwood 22, Mo.  
Sander, Ivan T., M.S. 1953, R.F.D. #1, Columbia, Mo.  
Assistant Instructor, Forestry Dept., University of Missouri  
Steger, Peter J. Jr., 3064 Sylvan Road, Hapeville, Ga.  
Taylor, Lt. Richard F., Battery C, 52 F.A. Bn., A.P.O. 24,  
c/o P.M., San Francisco, Calif.  
Vandeven, Pfc. James A., Hedron, MTG-10, MCAS, Grd. Sch.,  
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Gould, Thomas L., 2954 Seminary, Chicago 13, Ill.

Green, James W., 8035 S. Bishop St., Chicago 20, Ill.

Grisham, Edward W., Elvins, Mo.

Hankins, Robert T., Cuba, Mo.

McDonald, Norvel A., 809 Washington St., Jefferson City, Mo.

Oechsle, Edward H., 5252 Lansdowne Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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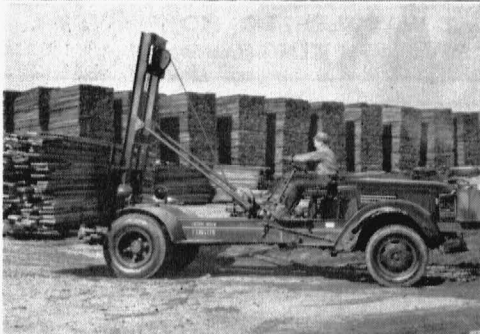
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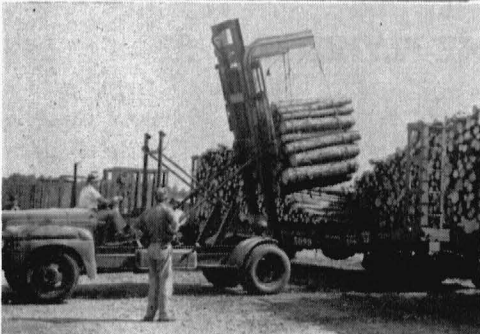
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After our week at Newberg, we migrated to the University Forest near Poplar Bluff, Missouri, for a second week of training—this time concentrating on the spotting or detecting of oak wilt disease, tree climbing, and cruising. These phases of our indoctrination were conducted by our field supervisor, Tom Jones of the Division of Forest Pathology and his assistant, Dave Morison.

While we were climbing trees, Don Burkel provided us with a convincing demonstration. Having decided that he had perfected a better method of descending a tree than the one we were using, Don ambled with rope in hand to a nearby tree for practice. Without question, this innovation had its time-saving qualities. We heard a sudden whiz and a crash. There lay Burkel, a smile of success and achievement spreading over his face.

The next day was spent in a 100 per cent cruise of a 160-acre plot. Spread out one chain apart, we started north. Instructions were to go 40 chains, turn around, and come back. Everything was going fine until some one asked, "Where's Gus?" Nobody seemed to know, but we had a clue in that since early morning we had been hearing faint and distant hog calls. We started whooping back, and in about thirty minutes here came Gus. Was he ever hiking! We figured he had negotiated over two miles of rough woodland in less than a half hour.

After the first two weeks, we decided to economize by camping out for the rest of the summer. This worked fine except for those nights when three of us had to sleep in the front seat of a car. Our diet was cold pork and beans and bread. Once in a while we lent variety to this menu by heating the pork and beans. By camping at some nearby stream or lake, we could swim or fish during evenings. This in itself was worth all the discomforts caused by the invariably abundant mosquitoes.

Following the initial two weeks of training, our job was to establish and cruise 40-acre plots around oak wilt infection centers. Diseased trees usually were spotted and located on maps beforehand by airplane. Maps were divided among the three crews, and each crew went its own way to find infection centers and collect samples from apparently diseased trees.

After establishing and cruising twenty-two 40-acre plots, we returned to individual plots to apply different treatment methods in the control study. Plots were divided into three groups for treatments, as follows: (1) poison all oaks within a 50-foot radius of each infected tree; (2) similar to (1) but, in addition, infected trees were burned; and (3) no treatment, serving as a control or check.

Following completion of these operations in mid-August, all crews met at Clearwater Lake near Piedmont, Missouri, to clean equipment. A day later, having disposed of can openers and mosquito repellent, we turned homeward—taking with us a healthy sun tan, callused hands, and a new appreciation of the specialized nature that forestry work may assume.

ONE YEAR LATER—(from Page 50)

JIM VANDEVEN has been with the Marines since March 20, 1952. He is attached to Air FMF Pacific and his group is MTG-10 (Marine Training Command). Jim is a trick operator and instructor. He gives pilots hops in blind flying (instrument flying). Also, he instructs flights in basic flight, radio range, ZB, DF (ADF and MDF), and cross-country. Quite a job for a forester, eh! Jim, it is assumed, is still single, nor did he make any statements to the contrary.

JOE WALLACE is the second member of the class who has not reported in, but according to latest grapevine reports, he is working for the Crown-Zellerbach Company, in Oregon.

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EXTENSION SERVICE ASSISTANCE—(from Page 13)

not only to keep lists up-to-date but, more important, make it possible to renew contacts with operators and to encourage them to use subject matter and technical assistance available through the Forestry Department and Extension Service programs. Timber operators who believe in and follow good forestry practices can go a long way in encouraging better management of all forest lands.

A part of the Extension Service assistance to small woodland owners is provided through work with rural youth groups, particularly 4-H clubs and FFA chapters which use forestry as a project or club activity. Each summer at county camps and during club field trips, the Extension Forester works with approximately five hundred farm boys and girls on tree identification, forest protection, log scaling, volume estimating, and other phases of forestry.

Since only one forestry specialist is employed in extension work, it is necessary to assist woodland owners with individual problems through correspondence and by supplying appropriate subject matter whenever possible. Each year this involves from 200 to 300 letters and from 500 to 750 pieces of printed subject matter. The Extension Forester has prepared circulars on planting, woodland management, uses of native lumber, and other phases of forestry. These circulars, available without charge to residents of the state, serve as reference materials and practical guides, thereby eliminating much correspondence which would otherwise be necessary in replying to requests for information.

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since when values were not so high. This we witness by what remains on the countryside. As for Jim, he had rather hear a slow wind murmur through his tall pine than count money in a bank. Too, family history has brought sentimental ties to his land and the timber it supports.

Fifty-six years ago Jim accompanied his father along a road that bordered the eastern boundary of the homestead. The purpose of this trip was to evaluate 40 acres of timberland up for sale. As they moved along the road by wagon, young Jim was instructed to count all visible pines that would cut out at least 100 board feet of lumber, one hundred such trees being the prerequisite for purchase. Along one side of the forty the tally mounted to a total of nearly three hundred trees. The prerequisite thus met, the land was purchased and is the same 40 acres of which Jim is yet so proud.

So, at the early date of 1897, Jim Horton and his father had embarked upon a forestry enterprise. This seems truly remarkable when we consider the status of forestry in the United States at that time. Bernhard E. Fernow, a Prussian who was the first professional forester to bring his work to this country, was chief of the then Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. A year later he resigned to pioneer in American forestry education at Cornell University. Gifford Pinchot, first technically trained

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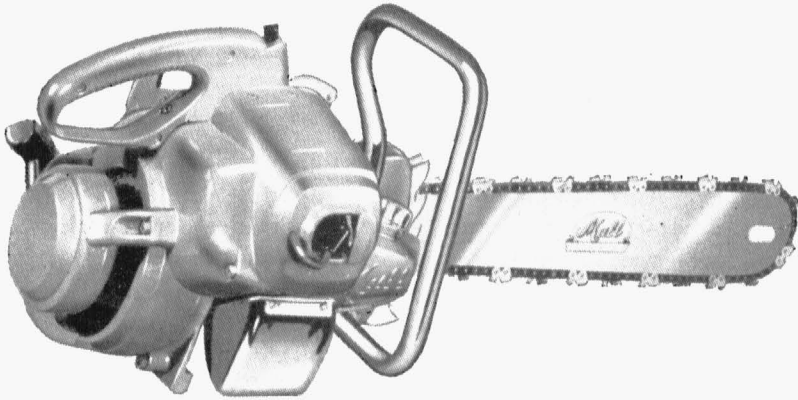
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forester of American birth, replaced Fernow as chief forester of the then incipient federal program.

In the 40 acres of mature pine, trees are cut much as nature would harvest them. As a rule, a logging operation removes only those trees that are either recently dead, dying, or show indications of dying in the near future. Moreover, Jim cuts his timber only when he has an order to fill. He recently sold a load of 20-ft. 12"x12" timbers to the Alpha Cement Company of St. Louis. Such timbers in pine would have brought \$50.00 each, but, as an example of how reluctantly the old-growth pine is cut, elm and oak were marketed for less money. A few years ago Jim had the distinction and personal satisfaction of felling the pine that went into the construction of his daughter's home. This was his wedding present to the happy couple.

White oak predominates among the vigorous, healthy hardwoods on the farm. In cutting this oak and other valuable broadleaved species, close utilization of the individual tree is a major concern with Mr. Horton. He abhors the sort of operation that high grades stands for special products, leaving much waste. This abhorrence of the extravagant use of timber prompts him, insofar as practicable, to utilize as firewood and fence posts those parts of a tree that cannot be marketed otherwise.

The timber is custom sawn at one of two nearby mills—either that belonging to neighbor L. R. Miller who has sawn timber for Mr. Horton for 41 years or, on occasion, the mill of Jim's brother, Mack. Principal products are lumber, wagon bed boards, hay-frame sticks, flooring, and cabinet stock.

Jim thins young pine stands in annual Christmas tree operations. These trees are sold mostly to retailers in the vicinity. If, however, a family prefers to go out into the field in quest of the traditional Yuletide centerpiece, they may select at the Horton farm the tree that most satisfactorily meets their standards.

Not depending entirely on natural reproduction, Jim plants approximately 1000 shortleaf pine each year. In the past he has established trial plantings of Virginia pine and jack pine in cooperation with the state. Both species survived well, but because they have demonstrated little commercial possibility, their use has been discontinued.

Jim does his own fire protection work, which consists of anything from asking visitors to refrain from smoking while on his property to the building and surveillance of fire lines when wildfires threaten his domain. In this capacity he boasts no small degree of success, for with the exception of one stand of oak, his forest land has been successfully protected from fire for the past half century.

In addition to his forest enterprise, he has 34 head of Shorthorn breeder

cattle from which he sells baby beef. While on this subject, Jim somewhat ruefully remarked that he should have sold at least a portion of the herd prior to the recent downward trend in beef prices. To this the author, being rather inadequately versed as an economist in the livestock industry and given even less to any powers of prognostication, could offer only a few ineffective words of sympathy.

Second only to his fondness for pine trees, Jim Horton harbors an ardent love for square dancing. Without a doubt, he contributes greatly to the high degree of success enjoyed by the square of which he is a member. This square, after winning several contests, has been invited to perform in the National Folk Festival which will be held in the Opera House of Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis. Needless to say, the participants are anxiously awaiting the occasion, and should they realize the same degree of success in the approaching festival that Jim has attained in his tree farming operations, the outcome should be a momentous occasion.

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After acquiring the original or foundation tract of 770 acres, inquiries were made of various forest agencies as to the production of timber per acre and the growth of trees in this locality. There seemed to be little information available from sources with which we were in touch at that time, so we made an effort, a very crude one, to get this information by our own experience and the deductions to be made from field work.

Later, with the help of Farm Forester Richard Holecamp, a more elaborate plan was formed, which has, with some changes, now been taken over by Professor Paul Burns of Missouri University Department of Forestry whose intention is to carry on the field work over a period of years. At present thirty growth plots are scattered over the 770 acres. Each tree bears a number and records are kept of growth, mortality, and other useful information. The growth plots are stocked entirely with hardwood, principally oak. Early rechecks have shown satisfactory growth, but the work is still not very far advanced.

In this connection it may be of interest to mention that a recent bulletin by J. H. Longwell, Director of the Division of Agricultural Sciences at Missouri University, contains an interesting tabulation of state appropriations for agricultural research. Dean Longwell shows that Missouri appropriates only 24c per year for each person living on farms, while surrounding states, all of which are named, for the same purpose appropriate from nearly double to over six times that amount. If our state administration could be prevailed upon to show more liberality along this line, it might be possible to enlarge research work in forestry.

Under the direction of their professor, University of Missouri forestry students have estimated the value of timber on different tracts of this tree farm. In cruising the original 770 acres of hardwood, they estimated the value at \$11,470. After we had sold over \$800.00 worth of timber off the tract, the local sawmill man offered \$10,000.00 for the remaining timber. The field work done by these young men is a part of their training. They have since cruised other tracts.

On this original tract, estimates made by the farm forester indicate a growth of considerably more than two hundred board feet per acre per year. On other divisions of this farm, estimates of annual growth by men of the Conservation Commission run as low as 30 board feet per acre on

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land that recently was cut too heavily and has not had time to recover. Probably a growth rate of about ninety board feet per acre per year would be a conservative estimate of average growth on the 3300 acres in the farm. At that rate the stumpage should increase about 300 M bd. ft. per year. Our present yearly cut will not run over 100 M bd. ft., so we will sooner or later have to enlarge our cutting program, and after a few years, it will be necessary to remove a part of the better timber.

For the last eight years timber cutters have been employed on this farm. For the last six years employment has been practically continuous for two or three men. In addition, there have been many days of employment for skidders, truckers, sawmill men, hickory-mill men, tie makers, and others.

We have just finished the improvement work of the original 770 acres and expect to give it a rest for a period of ten or twelve years. Our work has been transferred to a 1330-acre tract lying across the Bollinger-Wayne County line. This tract is stocked with scattered groves of shortleaf pine; a large porportion of them measure six to eight inches in diameter, a smaller number ten to twelve inches, and a few have greater diameters. We are removing from this area the less desirable post oak and black oak, principally in the form of mine props and post oak logs which are sawed into ties at a nearby mill. It is our present intention to reserve all pine timber, un-

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less later we find it desirable to thin some of the groves which are quite crowded in places. Most of it seems now to be in its best growing condition.

We have had some trouble with trespassers, but this problem is not now too bad, for the land is being patrolled by men at the fire towers. About the only trespassers now are those who steal Christmas trees from our young pine plantations.

The management of this tree farm is a sort of partnership affair. The Forestry Division of the Conservation Commission and the owner of the land are in close touch at all times. State Forester George O. White has visited our farm, and his former assistant, Arthur B. Meyer, was a frequent visitor. Farm Forester Richard Holecamp has done many days work cruising and marking trees to be cut. John R. Kullman has made several inspections with recommendations as to management on different tracts. The fire-tower crew, constantly alert, have reduced fire damage to a small figure.

Extension Forester L. E. McCormick of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Missouri, has visited the farm a number of times, and his advice has been of great value. (His pamphlet, Circular 576, "Farm Woodland Management," is available from county agents and is of special interest to the farmer with a woodlot.) As already mentioned, Professor Paul Burns has taken over the research work in an effort to determine rate of growth. He also has had his students make several appraisals on this farm. Richard Lane and Harry Croak of the U. S. Forest Service have been on the ground and gave valuable advice in the early management of the farm. It seems appropriate to mention these men; they have all contributed to the success of the operation, and it has been the writer's pleasure to have had their help.

From the profit angle, results with Missouri Tree Farm No. 2 have been very satisfactory. With increasing stand volume and quality, the future holds much greater promise.



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## ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST—(from Page 39)

Searching all night, we could neither see fire nor smell smoke. Next morning at 10:30 our crew was withdrawn, all explorations still unrewarded.

The fire warden and a timber-sales officer were dispatched to find the fire. They hunted for two days but could not find it; yet, daily three of our lookouts would report smoke in the area. Finally, an airplane was employed from the Umpqua Forest which joins the Rogue River National Forest on the north. From this plane we were given a location that turned out to be a fire on their own forest about six miles from where our fire was being reported.

Our timber sales officer, trying to make radio contact with headquarters, had been unable to do so because he was in a valley. While on his way up to a ridge for better communication, he stumbled onto the fire. We then stayed with it for five days, the number of men ranging from 3 to 10. Reason for this long suppression period on a small area was that the burning was taking place in a rock pile. No dirt was available for mop-up work; neither was there means of getting water up hill. The only thing left to do was let the fire burn itself out.

Although its size is small by comparison to many others, the Rogue River National Forest is one of the most important forests in that region. The forest boundaries encompass a gross area of 1,206,000 acres, some 990,

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000 of which are protected by the Forest Service, although only 908,000 acres of the protected area is national forest land.

The Rogue River National Forest has one of the best-balanced programs in Region 6. Activities include:

1. A sizable range management job
2. Extremely heavy recreational use
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4. Management of two critical watersheds
5. An average program of timber disposal
6. A moderate land-acquisition program
7. Largest blister rust control job in Region 6
8. A well-balanced forest improvements program

Of course, all is not work and education on a job such as this. Sixty-four workers were in camp, approximately thirty-five of whom were college students. When you put together that many students from all parts of the country and with various degrees of education, the result naturally would be a variety of needs and interests in entertainment. There are always those who like their card games, from poker to bridge; there are the athletic type who pitch horseshoes, play basketball, football, or baseball; there are the nature lovers who prefer fishing or hiking; and then you have those who are "sacked out" every chance they get.

Several of the fellows had cars, and every week end one or more would drive into Medford, the nearest town, 62 miles away. We were only 22 miles from Crater Lake National Park. About forty-five college girls, employed mostly in the cafeteria at Crater Lake Lodge, sponsored a dance twice a week. These occasions usually found several of our group present.

As school was to begin September 16, I decided to quit work September 1, giving me a few days at home. Also, I could thus return with Loyd Collect. My experiences added up to one of the most enjoyable summers I have ever spent. Moreover, such work can be classified as on-the-job training, for one learns many things that cannot come from textbooks.

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SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET—(from Page 27)

Agriculture Allan W. Purdy, and President of the Forestry Alumni Association Lee K. Paulsell (who spoke briefly to student members about their future with the Forestry Alumni Association.)

A special thanks goes to Jim DeMoor for his excellent work as toastmaster and to an efficient arrangements committee composed of Bill Carnell (chairman), Paul Beck, K. C. Ross, Doug Mason, Dave Schores, Bill Wooley, Bob Scharpf, and John Coates. As leader of group singing, Jim Green demonstrated once more an uncontested right to the title of Forestry Club maestro.

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XI SIGMA PI—(from Page 40)

Awards for outstanding scholastic achievements were presented at the annual Forestry Club spring banquet. The name of Robert G. Garner was added to the plaque that gives recognition to outstanding scholastic achievement among last year's freshmen, and a Society of American Foresters tie chain was presented to David Schores for outstanding scholastic achievement among the senior class.

Other accomplishments of Tau Chapter include the maintenance of the alumni map showing the location and employer of each alumnus; the dedication of the demonstration forest on the Ashland Wildlife Area to the late Dr. Rudolf Bennitt and the beginning of stand improvement work; and the continuance of a student-aid service designed to help forestry students who request assistance in freshman and sophomore courses.

During two regular winter meetings, Dr. Richard C. Smith and Extension Forester Leighton E. McCormick led group discussions on provocative forestry subjects selected earlier by the membership.

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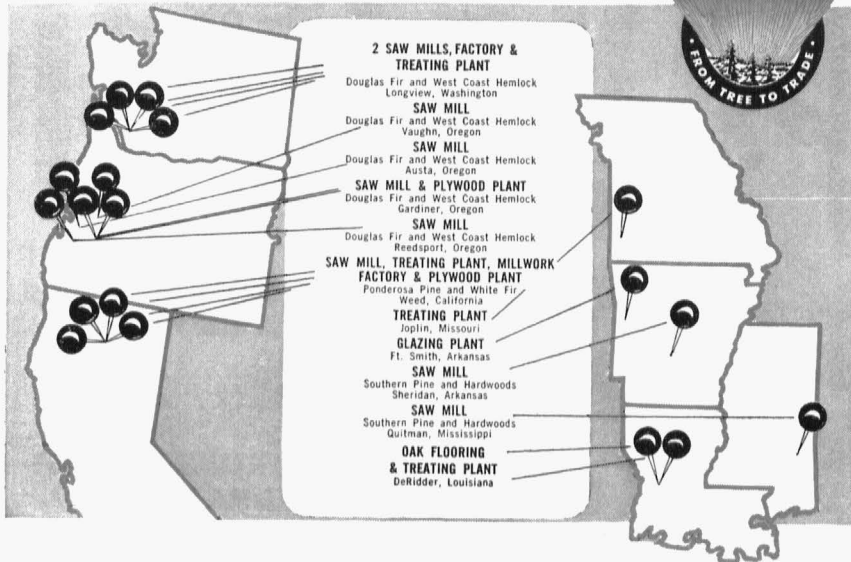
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ANNUAL BONFIRE—(from Page 23)

selves for the long journey back into the remotest recesses of the forest, promised to return when the leaves fall again.

The Club is again indebted to Mrs. S. Clark Martin whose professional abilities in costuming and with the make-up kit added most impressively to the ceremonious ritual.

The thirty-five men who signed the initiation scroll in 1952 are to be complimented for the spirit portrayed while they became rightful heirs to

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all the pleasures and duties that go with membership. As older members are harvested by way of the diploma, the task of upholding and building the prestige of the Forestry Club shall rest more and more with them. Already these new men have contributed in number to the Club's athletic program and to committee work connected with various functions. Soon, in the fall of 1953, they will be eligible candidates to the highest of service, including all major offices in the Forestry Club.

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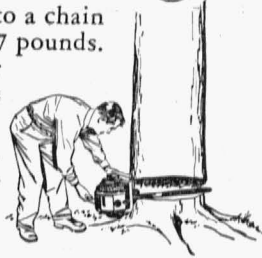
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