

1939

The Annual Ring 1939

Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/agrn_r_yearbook

---

Recommended Citation

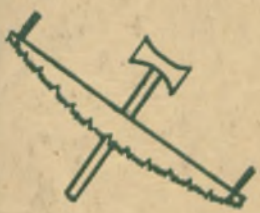
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College, "The Annual Ring 1939" (1939). *Annual Ring*. 2.
http://digitalcommons.lsu.edu/agrn_r_yearbook/2

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the School of Renewable Natural Resources at LSU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Annual Ring by an authorized administrator of LSU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact gcoste1@lsu.edu.

Vol. 2

2nd
1902

No alum
deaths



J.F. Young.

LOVELY LOUISIANA



LAKE SALVADOR

THE ANNUAL RING

**LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY**



**VOLUME TWO
1939**



Published by
The Society of Foresters

DEDICATION

TO PROFESSOR RALPH W. HAYES, HEAD
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AT
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, WHO
THROUGH DILIGENT AND TIRELESS EF-
FORT IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
RAPID GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF
THE DEPARTMENT, WE RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATE THIS SECOND EDITION OF
THE ANNUAL RING.



RALPH W. HAYES

FOREWORD

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the cooperation given us in the publication of this annual by the Patrons, Students, Faculty and Alumni. In addition, our thanks go to John F. Young, a junior, for the cover design, and Miss Billie Stewart, forestry department secretary, for her help in preparing the copy for the printer. We are indebted to the Louisiana Department of Conservation for the "Lovely Louisiana" cuts which appear in this volume.

If this annual brings about a few pleasant reminiscences and is in any way helpful, informative, or otherwise useful, or if it provokes an occasional laugh, then we feel that our job is well done.

PATRONS

HENRY P. BANGO

BRYANT A. BATEMAN

W. N. DARWIN

J. RICHARD DILWORTH

J. H. FOIL

RALPH W. HAYES

WOODROW H. HOLMES

CLARK HONNOLD

H. B. McKEAN

SANTIAGO PORCELLA

CLELAND H. VAUX

STAFF

IVAN R. MARTIN.....	<i>Editor</i>
MASSEY H. ANDERSON.....	<i>Associate Editor</i>
WILLIAM R. SIZEMORE.....	<i>Associate Editor</i>
LUD E. KING.....	<i>Associate Editor</i>
JEROME HARNEY SUMMERS.....	<i>Business Manager</i>
BINGHAM COOL.....	<i>Assistant</i>
C. H. MOORE.....	<i>Assistant</i>
TOMMY KOHARA.....	<i>Photographic Editor</i>
ALLAN DIMMICK.....	<i>Circulation Manager</i>
J. RICHARD DILWORTH.....	<i>Faculty Advisor</i>

OFFICERS OF SOCIETY OF FORESTERS

	<i>First Semester</i>	<i>Second Semester</i>
<i>President</i>	Logan H. Molloy.....	Massey H. Anderson
<i>Vice-President</i>	Charles H. Lewis.....	Lud E. King
<i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>	Massey H. Anderson.....	Bingham Cool
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i>	Meredith O. Stark.....	John F. Young
<i>Athletic Manager</i>	John Barnett.....	John Barnett
<i>Publicity</i>	John Foster.....	John Foster

EDITORIAL

The Forestry Department, as a Department in the College of Agriculture, was approved by the Society of American Foresters in October, 1937. This approval placed us on a par with all other approved Colleges, Schools and Departments of Forestry in the United States, so far as Society membership is concerned, and recognized extensive improvements over conditions existing in 1934. These improvements resulted, from the cooperation of the Dean of the College of Agriculture and other Administration officials with Professor Hayes, Head of the Department, in making more funds available and providing new quarters and equipment, together with additional faculty and improvements in curricula. Since approval was granted, improvements have continued, and we hope will continue, until we have one of the outstanding Forest Schools of the Nation.

We feel that one of the next moves in the Department should be a change of status from a Department in the College of Agriculture to a School of Forestry,—still, of course, in the College of Agriculture. Such a change would add prestige to our degree, enhance the standing among other institutions teaching forestry, and give us a better approach to employers. It is a significant fact that where Forestry is taught in the Universities, we are one of two in the United States where the work is not ranked as a School or higher. Although the practice of Forestry is definitely an agricultural activity, the teaching of this professional subject is definitely distinct and separate from the regular crop and live stock work in the College of Agriculture, distinct enough, we feel, to justify the Status of a School of Forestry in the College of Agriculture.

The Forestry Department has a present enrollment of 111 students. This, of course, does not include the freshmen in the Lower Division who have signified their intention of taking up Forestry work in the fall of 1939. Their number has been estimated at 40. With the total enrollment of the College of Agriculture being 648, and with these 648 being distributed among 9 Departments and one School—the School having 2 Departments—one can readily see that ours is as large, if not larger, than any other Department in the College.

It is the sincere desire of every student in the Department, that we attain our objective soon. We feel that with the co-operation of the graduates, this may be done. Write us and let us know your viewpoint regarding this—or better still—write the President of the University and the Dean of the College of Agriculture.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Dedication	4
Foreword	6
Patrons	6
Staff	7
Officers of Society of Foresters	7
Editorial	8
Table of Contents	9
Seniors	10
Light Burning	14
Faculty	20
Teaching Forestry as a Profession	22
Activities	24
Juniors	26
Wood Technology in East Texas Oil Field Land Surveying	28
Summer Camp	30
Reforestation in the Tennessee Valley	34
Fighting Forest Fires	40
Sophomores	42
Things I've Missed	43
Alumni	46
Advertisements	48
Index	54
Lovely Louisiana*	
Lake Salvador	2
Loblolly Pine near Bogalusa	19
Louisiana Bayou	33
Road to Barataria	38
Cypress Swamp	39
Loblolly Pine Plantation	45

---

*Cuts of these pictures used through the courtesy of The Louisiana State Department of Conservation.

SENIORS

DONALD B. ARMSTRONG

Silver Hill, Alabama

Activities:

Alpha Zeta
Society of Foresters
Lieutenant, R. O. T. C.
Alpha Phi Omega
Reserve Officers Assn.
President Alabama Club

Experience:

Summer Camp



J. E. FLASH JR.

Gueydan, Louisiana

Activities:

Society of Foresters
Y. M. C. A.

Experience:

Cruising Timber
Summer Camp



CASMER A. BELNIAK

Schenectady, N. Y.

Activities:

Alpha Zeta Treasurer
Society of Foresters

Experience:

Cruising Timber
Gypsy Moth Work for
N. Y. State Conserva-
tion Dept.
Peeler for Vermont-New
Hampshire Lumber Co.



M. G. GREIG

Lafayette, Louisiana

Activities:

Society of Foresters

Experience:

Cruising Timber
Summer Camp



JAMES R. COOPER

Rochelle, Louisiana

Activities:

Society of Foresters

Experience:

U. S. F. S. Field Assistant
Cruising Timber
Summer Camp



J. K. KETY

Wilmington, Delaware

Activities:

Society of Foresters
Freshman Football
Freshman Track
Asst. Varsity Boxing Mgr.

Experience:

Summer Camp
CCC Enrollee Summer '36



JOSE A. DAVILA

Caguas, Puerto Rico

Activities:

Society of Foresters
Sigma Iota
Lieutenant, R. O. T. C.

Experience:

U. S. F. S. Forest Service
in Puerto Rico
Summer Camp



TOMMY KOHARA

Alexandria, Louisiana

Activities:

Alpha Zeta
Photographic Editor An-
nual Ring '38-'39; '37
'38

Society of Foresters

Experience:

Summer Camp
U. S. F. S. Student Ass't.



SENIORS

FRANK P. LATHROP

Reform, Alabama

Activities:

Omicron Delta Kappa
Alpha Zeta
Alpha Phi Omega
Society of Foresters
Scabbard and Blade
Vice-Pres. Alabama Club
Asst. Editor Annual Ring,
'38
Lieut.-Colonel R. O. T. C.
Reserve Officers Assn.

Experience:

Summer Camp

CHARLES H. LEWIS

Natchez, Mississippi

Activities:

Pi Kappa Alpha
Corps d'Amis
Alpha Zeta
Open Tennis Champ '36
and '37
Varsity Tennis '37; '38;
'39
Vice-Pres. Society of Foresters
Mississippi Club
Circulation Mgr. Annual
Ring '38

Experience:

Summer Camp

ED. R. LINN JR.

Memphis, Tennessee

Activities:

Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Society of Foresters

Experience:

Summer Camp
Cruising Timber

IVAN R. MARTIN

Pana, Illinois

Activities:

Alpha Zeta
Editor Annual Ring '39
Associate Editor Annual
Ring '38
Vice-Pres. College of Agriculture '39
Student Council '39
Vice-Pres. Society of Foresters '37

Experience:

U. S. F. S. Field Assistant
Control Lines on Timber
Cruise
Summer Camp



PAT MOLLOY

McMinnville, Tennessee

Activities:

Freshman Track
Varsity Track '37; '38;
'39
Pres. Society of Foresters
'38

Experience:

Tenn. State Forest Service Summer '36
U. S. F. S. Field Assistant
Summer Camp

HAL MOORE

Blytheville, Arkansas

Activities:

Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Society of Foresters

Experience:

U. S. F. S. Field Assistant
Cruising Timber
Summer Camp

J. C. NICHOLSON

Birmingham, Alabama

Activities:

Pi Kappa Alpha
Society of Foresters
Sergeant, R. O. T. C.

Experience:

U. S. F. S. Field Assistant
Summer Camp
Cruising Timber

O. W. SCHULTZ

Urania, Louisiana

Activities:

Lieutenant, R. O. T. C.

Experience:

Timber Survey (Kisatchie
Nat'l Forest)

SENIORS

WILLIAM ROY SIZEMORE

Sulligent, Alabama

Activities:

Associate Editor Annual
Ring

Society of Foresters

Experience:

Michigan Summer Camp



ARDIE D. TOLER

Morrow, Louisiana

Activities:

Society of Foresters
Society of American Foresters—Junior Member

Experience:

Assistant Forester U. S.
F. S.
Acting Field Supervisor—
Forest Survey—U. S.
F. S.

MEREDITH O. STARK

New Orleans, Louisiana

Activities:

Alpha Zeta
Society of Foresters

Experience:

Cruising Timber



JOHN B. WATERER

Gulfport, Mississippi

Activities:

Freshman Track
Varsity Track '37; '38;
'39

Society of Foresters

Experience:

U. S. F. S. Summer

JEROME H. SUMMERS

Baton Rouge, La.

Activities:

Alpha Zeta
Pres. Society of Foresters
'38
Business Mgr. Annual
Ring '39
Asst. Business Mgr. '38
Outstanding Forestry
Graduate '39

Experience:

CCC Enrollee Summer '36
Tex. State Forest Service
'38
Timber Cruise
School Nursery Boss '38
and '39



GEORGE WRIGHT

La Grangeville, New York

Activities:

Society of Foresters

Experience:

Summer Camp

JOHN A. TITUS

Port Arthur, Texas

Activities:

Society of Foresters
Scabbard and Blade
Lieutenant, R. O. T. C.

Experience:

Summer Camp



J. D. ZACHARIAH

Baton Rouge, La.

Activities:

Sec. and Treas. Society
of Foresters

Experience:

Summer Camp
Timber Cruiser
Architect's Asst., Bastrop
State Park, Bastrop,
Tex.
U. S. F. S. Field Asst.
Night Manager of Field
House '36; '37; '38; '39

SENIORS NOT PICTURED

JOHN E. JOSEFUS . . . . . Cleveland, Ohio

Activities:

Society of Foresters

Alpha Phi Beta

Experience:

Summer Camp

JAMES NEWTON STEVEN . West Chicago, Ill.

Activities:

Society of Foresters

Experience:

Cruising Timber

CCC Enrollee Summer '36

GRADUATE STUDENT

DON M. DRUMMOND . . . Fort Duchesne, Utah

B.S.F. Utah State Agricultural College, '37

Activities:

Society of Foresters

Experience:

Recreation Planner, Wyoming National Forest

Recreation Guard, Cache National Forest

Technical Assistant, Indian ECW

OUTSTANDING SENIOR

The outstanding senior of the Class of '39 is Jerome H. Summers. Summers' selection, made by the seniors, was based on outstanding scholarship, personality and leadership.

A double-bit cruising axe, presented by the Kelly Axe Co., was given Mr. Summers by Professor Hayes at a meeting of the class.

LIGHT BURNING

by

GEORGE WRIGHT and J. D. ZACHARIAH

Donald Armstrong . . . . . Duck

Essentially an "outdoor man" at this time of the year, but fit only for "research" when seeking a job with the stump cruisers after summer camp. Has more trouble per square inch with his hair than any other six seniors put together, not counting Cue Ball, of course. Still has a hankering to get even with Kety by dropping a 12" bolt on his head while measuring pulp wood in Bogalusa.

We Predict: An excellent plow hand for Baldwin County, Alabama, beginning June 1, 1939.

Casmer Belniak . . . . . Pine Bush

Cas is one of the "finer" Pollacks from Skinnecktady, a suburb of the metropolis, Pine Bush. Has great difficulties in "Getting the quill" with a certain professor known to all as the Werewolf. Next to Comrade Josefus, he grew the finest, if not the dirtiest-looking beard at camp, which eventually led to later entanglements with the cops of Bogalusa—a city devoid of tramps and hoboos. His greatest ambition is to be President of the "Thank-God-It's--Friday" Club.

We Predict: That in another 5 years he will have convinced the Captain that burning is essential for a good pine stand, similar to those in Pine Bush.

Robert Cooper . . . . . Snake

This son of Rochelle who never lights his chewed-up cigars thinks every forester should carry at least 3 water mocassins around for pets. He steadily maintains that in order to complete a well-rounded education, one should visit Rochelle. Snake and Bully tied for honors as the biggest wolf at summer camp. Confidentially though, we think Snake tops 'em all in this line of work. Height of his ambition is to buy up all of the sawmills in the country and bring them to his home town. Thinks that all Custodians of summer camps should be more lenient with their charges. Also considers beer a much more invigorating beverage than water.

We Predict: That in another few years Snake will get his own dates and quit wolfing.

Jose Davila . . . . . Pussy Cat

Puerto-Rican people proudly presented their prize pupil—pussy cat Davila, but now that he has had his fill of forestry formulae, he is following the trail back to his fatherland. Has a decided aversion for wasps, especially if around summer camp at Bogalusa. The only member of the senior class that has a job sewed up before graduation rolls around. According to him, trees grow so tall in Puerto Rico that the moon occasionally has to make a detour.

We Predict: A good tower man for some national forest in Puerto Rico.

J. E. Flash . . . . . Web Foot

Another web-footed fugitive from a muskrat march. This son of the swamps bosses Louisiana Highway Commission road crews during summer in order to get in practice for bossing colored help of the Ptomaine Tavern in the winter. Becomes seriously embarrassed when summer camp activities are mentioned in the presence of his "that sweet thing's" numerous relations. Continuously mutters in his sleep, "Pass me your tongue, babe; I'm foo' for you."

We Predict: A 16-passenger pirogue tied to the Flash front porch for taking the family on their Sunday afternoon ride.

M. G. Greig . . . . . Mortimoor

Mostly interested in stuffing rats for George Lowey, and taking trips to Mexico. Thinks that beans should be barred from all summer camps, as well as Prof. McKean's Sunday evening suppers—as well as all Prof. McKean's. Famous for his singing of French songs. Mortimoor vied with Ike for the distinction(?) of dating the richest gal in Bogalusa. P. S.—Mortimoor won. Never misses a Lafayette “fet-to-do”. Favorite pastime is knocking down and picking up “NO PARKING” signs and garbage cans on the streets of New Orleans when the cops are around.

We Predict A job stuffing animals in a stuffy museum.

John Josefus . . . . . Judge

This amazingly astute super thinker firmly believes that “everybody is out of step but me”. Continually questions the constitutionality of everything and anything suggested by everyone or anyone. Demands complete hospitalization for students rendered unfit for work because of contacts made with poison ivy, poison sumac, poison oak, or ptomaine poison. Takes great delight in making complaints to anyone that might cross his wires. Judge should know beforehand what kind of an answer he is likely to receive because he is a claim adjuster for an insurance company. You can imagine the arguments he must have over a few odd pennies.

We Predict: In a few years, not a forester but a shrewd Judge for some town with a population of not over 150.

J. H. Kety . . . . . Deleware

Leg'onnaire No. 222.6 weighs maybe twice that much. Discharged from Ringling Brothers Circus because he was mistaken for the elephants and constantly fed peanuts by everyone. With all his weight he still wasn't too heavy to chunk out of Prof. McKean's class. Thinks he is a flash with the women and believes they “could really use him”. According to Puny, the poor unfortunate seniors in forestry will be in the bread lines while he is getting “filthy rich”. Maybe so, but a forester's salary tops that of a clothing store clerk.”

We Predict: In two years, two more bellies will be added to the already existing Kety gut.

Tommy Kohara . . . . . Tomatsu

Mathematically speaking, the smallest man in the class, but Kety and the other lads always came to Tommy's rescue whenever any more brawn was needed. Learned to get along better with people last summer at camp, especially after being thrown in a party with Deleware and the Judge. Threatened to quit camp last summer if he had to cruise with Puny. A good student in the sophomore year, Tommy suddenly slacked up and developed a great interest in the Baptist Student Center—She's not a Blonde. In case anyone is interested, there are 118 pictures of her in the forestry building's dark room.

We Predict Another photographer for the United States Forest Service.

Frank Lathrop . . . . . Bismark

Just an old man at 22. Always willing to make a speech on proper conduct, but no one seems to appreciate his efforts. Chief hobby is collecting sales tax tokens and takes his gal to the show every time the kitty registers 250 tokens. Spent a whole day in a CCC camp some years ago before he was taken sick and forced to resign. Owns enough land in Pickens County, Alabama, to employ all of this year's graduating class. Likes to compose poetry and send it to his sponsor when she is sick in bed.

We Predict: The first man in the swamps when the next war starts will be Bismark.

Charles Lewis . . . . . Little Wolf

Perhaps the only student known to have gotten a Prof's leg—at least as much as \$15.00 worth. Charlie never will forget trying for half an hour to give a Mexican girl a piece of his mind in Spanish when she could speak

English better than he could. Pinned a Miss Bogalusa last summer and will give his right arm to know where the emblem is right now. Would like to continue working in Washington, D. C., but wants to be transferred from the Janitor's staff to a Clerk's position in the Forestry Department. Has more ideas than a Philadelphia lawyer on how to get out of work.

We Predict: For many, many years, the chief Forester's name will not be Charlie Lewis.

Ed R. Linn, Jr. . . . . Rock Sack

The first self-appointed assistant professor since Forestry began, And why not? He knows something about everything—a learned man if ever there was such a thing. Found out last semester that compressed air will do things and go places if just given a chance. Came to camp last summer equipped to do most anything except participate in a bull fight. Later on we found out that he could throw the bull, too. Greatest achievement at camp was to take an 18' reading on a 14' rod while running a line of levels. Added a great deal of harmony to the party of Lathrop, Lewis & Linn, especially while running railroad curves.

We Predict: A future President with all of the qualifications.

Ivan R. Martin . . . . . Cue Ball

One of the few Yankees that ever developed a taste for New Orleans Products. After a few visits with the "Friday" club, Ike found out that he wasn't physically fit, so he brought along his trainer in order to get in condition. Had a girl once upon a time, back in Pana, Illinois—must have been in the days when his noggin wasn't quite so glossy. Never likes to go steady with one girl, but would rather swap dates with someone every Saturday nite. Has a hard job keeping track of his watch when he goes to town.

We Predict: Cue Ball will be pumping gas for some years to come.

Pat Molloy . . . . . Mountaineer

The only member of the senior class who really knows Bogalusa. Pat has dated every dame over there and sooner or later they have all cried in his lap, or on his shoulders. For some reason, after the last Fourth of July, he was called BooHoo Molloy. A natural built track man whose only ambition is to jump high enough to get his meals gratis at the cafeteria. Pat says that it's easy to jump over 6', but they give him just as good meals for jumping 5'0"—so what's the difference. Almost brought a Customs Inspection sign back from Mexico.

We Predict: During the next decade, the moonshine business will pick up in Tennessee and Pat will be needed as a revenoor.

Hal Moore . . . . . Miler

The Beau Brummel of the forestry department. Has his eyes glued on a Cajan from the Bayous, but her heart must still belong to Daddy. Can't make up his mind whether to learn to speak French and stay in Louisiana or master the Spanish lingo and return to Mexico for a few more promenades. Flies off the handle occasionally, but is very sensitive about trivial things such as soil augers. Should have the title of Assistant Professor since he, Rock Sack, and the Wolf all belong to the same frat. Has so much junk in his room that he can't find his trunk.

We Predict: The first man in the class to parade up the aisle to get the knot tied.

J. C. Nicholson . . . . . Bud

One of the few with the right attitude. Nothing ever worries this product of Birmingham except his check and that is usually spent overnight. Bud found the ideal gal while at camp and probably had as much fun as anyone. She caused him, indirectly, to lose a lot of sleep and sputter something or other when Beulah rang the bell every morning at six. Nick was a potential champion at horseshoe pitching until someone came along and "out-talked

him". Is a good friend of the Wolf and manages to speak to him at least twice a semester. At summer camp, most all of the seniors found out that Bud doesn't stand for Budweiser; but stands for Regal.

We Predict: An inspector of ties, poles, etc., for some R.R. and eventually steal his Dad's stuff and become an engineer.

Oliver Schultz . . . . . Sour Puss

This quiet, demure, simple son of Urania has only one fault—his first name is Oliver. He thinks that all cadet colonels who instruct cadet lieutenant-colonels to give demerits to cadet sergeants for non-reg uniforms are definitely not true comrades, especially since all three are members of the forestry department. Likes Management so well that he is going to major in it again next year. It's funny how one can become so attached to a course.

We Predict: In future wars, Schultz's uniforms will be spic and span and up to regulations.

William Roy Sizemore . . Seismograph

The Sulligent, Alabama Hillbilly who moved in on "Mitchegan" (Bateman, Brown, and Matthews also ran) got three years before coming down to L. S. U. to give all the female "Beasts" a break. Organizer, Founder, President, and guiding star of the "Thank-God-It's-Friday Club". As handy with the women as he is in "boning the whole management class into passing grades." Doesn't have much difficulty in distinguishing Fay from Raye—an impossible feat for most of the members of the Friday Club.

We Predict: A future professor of Management at "Mitchegan".

M. O. Stark . . . . . Bully

The only senior that will be "forced" to graduate—the age limit doesn't give the old fellow much chance. No one will ever know actually how old the old bull is. Has been hired and fired by almost every seismograph company in Louisiana during the past ten years. Is extremely allergic to females who will soon blossom into girl scout age. The most accomplished "Wolf" of the senior class. Being a super "PollParrot", he knows the exact location of every sentence on each page of all of his text books.

We Predict: In two years he'll be sitting under palm trees drinking mint juleps paid for by his Old Age Pension.

J. Stevens . . . . . Stebbins

Chubby's prize pupil has been around long enough to be Dean Emeritus of the forestry department. Family moved to Baton Rouge from Chicago to save wear and tear on the family car. The trip was a novelty from 1926-1934, but it all finally got monotonous. Plans to get his Master's degree in Game Technique under Prof. Bateman's son. His lop-sided posture is caused by mustard gas used during the world war.

We Predict: Graduation in 1945 and suggest an electric razor for a gift.

Jerome Summers . . . . . Jeep

Just a former plow boy trying to eke out an existence other than by following the mules. Probably the only natural executive in the class because he has handled a lot of responsibility since he was 9 years of age—the first year that his dad let him have the mules to plow cotton. Hopes that he can make as high a grade on the J. F. as he did on the Post Office job exam. Has his eyes on that axe in the Captain's office and doesn't mind saying that he should have it because his dad has a lot of cow pens to build.

We Predict: In a few months, another good assistant will be added to the University Post Office.

John Titus . . . . . Pawnee

Probably the first Redskin ever to graduate from a forestry school in this country. Toted white man's gadgets around the campus for four years without even really knowing what he was doing. Spent the first two nights of his freshman year on the Indian Mounds longing for his tepee. Had quite a time

arguing with the registrar because she wouldn't accept wampum for registration fees. Always made good grades until he met a new squaw on the old reservation—now he worries about having enough wampum to spend when he takes her to a war dance.

We Predict: A good guide for some first class Indian reservation before many moons have passed.

J. B. Waterer . . . . . Jake

Has a way with the women, but as yet no one has been able to diagnose this strange power over the weaker sex. It couldn't be that Jake has a longer line than the other seniors because he is quite shy, but will talk when pumped. Will probably hold all hurdle records in the future if they give him a 50 yard start and eliminate the last 2 or 3 hurdles. The only car owner on the campus to wear out an automobile without ever buying a single gallon of gas. Sez Jake: "Everyone chip in a dime and we'll all go."

We Predict: In a few years a good husband for some Gulfport school teacher.

George Wright . . . . . Elk Tooth

The tales this Yankee tells rival those of Paul Bunyon. Forever willing to open his mouth and let flow his numerous wise cracks—the professors being the goat of most of them. Formerly a member of the Intelligentsia Department of the Feeble 3 at Bogalusa, he was quickly transferred to the Transportation Department, thereby receiving the name of Pack Horse. The only member of the senior class that made the Werewolf publicly admit that he was wrong—after having labored over an impossible Cut and Fill problem for hours (with other Feeble 3 members, of course.) Thinks that professors shouldn't look over students' shoulders while said students are trying to work problems, and told a certain professor so. Worked (?) on Concession car of Cadet Special train that went to Nashville and three weeks later was still chewing gum that had become lodged in his pocket while on the train. Is firm in his belief that an additional summer camp should be held in Monterrey, Mexico.

We Predict: Since he can't use what little brains he has, he'll have to use his brawn and hire himself out as a Pack Horse for the rest of his days.

J. D. Zachariah . . . . . Dirty Joe

Undoubtedly the feeblest of the famous Feeble 3. Has never really accomplished anything where there happens to be any physical labor attached. Poor fellow had a broken heart when the Field House management changed hands this semester. Zack thought he might have to shine tables for a while. Probably making more dough right now than he will after he graduates in a year or so. Runner-up for the best dressed man in the senior class—will be first if his credit holds out.

We Predict: A good Field House manager for some University before many cutting cycles have passed.

Ardie D. Toler . . . . . Toler

An ex-L. S. U. man who found out that the last half-year was the hardest. Went to work before finishing school and went to the top of the ladder in the Forest Service. Now that he's got his degree, great things are expected of him. Being married, he is naturally one of the quieter members of the class.

We Predict: A future Chief Forester of the U. S. F. S.

Don M. Drummond . . . . . Ace

This product of Fort Duchesen, Utah, thinks that some of the mountains of his home state should be moved down to this part of the country. Has yet to get used to the swamps. One of the fortunate few to have a job waiting for him when he leaves this neck of the woods—for Wyoming. His greatest joy at school came with the completion of the Forest Improvement Class.

We Predict: He'll change that smelly pipe of his for a new one some day.



Loblolly Pine near Bogalusa



THE FACULTY

VAUX

McKEAN

DILWORTH

BROWN

HAYES

BATEMAN

RALPH W. HAYES, Professor of Forestry:

After completing his undergraduate work at Iowa State College in 1914, Professor Hayes spent ten years working for the United States Indian Forest Service and as a forester in private industry. He returned to Iowa State in 1924, where he completed his graduate work and received a M.F. degree. This is his fifth year as head of the Department of Forestry.

BRYANT A. BATEMAN, Associate Professor of Forestry:

Professor Bateman, the only member of the faculty who is a native of Louisiana, has the distinction of being the first person to receive a B.S.F. degree from Louisiana State University, that being in 1926.

For six years after receiving his B.S.F., Professor Bateman worked as forester for a private concern in the South, returning at the end of this time to the University as a teacher in forestry. He is now working on his dissertation for a doctor's degree from Michigan.

A. D. FOLWEILER, Associate Professor of Forestry:

Hailing from the state of New Jersey, Professor Folweiler first attended Penn State where, in 1925, he completed his undergraduate work in forestry. His work for his master's degree was done at Yale University. During 1938-39 he has been working on his doctor's degree at the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Folweiler's experience consists of work with the U. S. Forest Service at both the Southwestern and Appalachian Forest Experiment Stations;

the New Jersey Forest Service as Assistant Forester and Division Fire Warden; the North Carolina Forest Service as District Forester; and the Florida Forest Service as Assistant State Forester and Forestry Director of CCC camps.

HERBERT B. McKEAN, Assistant Professor of Forestry:

Professor McKean began teaching in 1935 after having completed both his undergraduate work and graduate work at the New York College of Forestry. His experience consists of one year with the J. Moss Tie Company as the inspector and log buyer.

CLAIR A. BROWN, Associate Professor of Botany:

Dr. Brown, who came to this campus in 1926, received his basic degree in botany at the New York State College of Forestry in 1925. While attending that institution, he worked three summers as assistant botanist in the New York State Botanical Department. He then received an appointment as assistant at the University of Michigan where he obtained his M.S. degree in 1926. Work toward his PhD. was carried on at the same school, he being awarded his doctorate in 1934.

CLELAND H. VAUX, Assistant Professor of Forestry:

Fourteen years in the brush is Professor Vaux's claim to experience. He completed his undergraduate work at Colorado State in 1921, spent two years in government service, and the remaining 12 years he worked in private industry in the northwest.

The only bachelor in the department, Professor Vaux came to this University in 1936 after obtaining his Master's degree at the University of Washington.

J. RICHARD DILWORTH, Instructor in Forestry:

The youngest member of the teaching staff hails from Iowa. He received his B.S.F. from Iowa State College in 1937 and his M.S. from the same school in 1938.

Experience obtained by Professor Dilworth includes work with the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, one year with the Iowa State Planning Board and six months with the Iowa State Nursery. Last summer was spent in the Canadian woods where he supervised a timber cruise for a private concern.

TEACHING FORESTRY AS A PROFESSION

by

B. A. BATEMAN

The field of Forestry teaching offers employment to a limited number of Foresters throughout the United States. At the present time there are approximately 245 Foresters teaching in the forest schools of this country. To these can be added some 15 Foresters teaching in Agricultural schools not offering forestry courses. No doubt other men with early forestry training are now teaching closely related subjects in colleges and high schools. Extension Foresters are another class engaged in practical teaching. As that type of work is being discussed in another paper, the above statement will not be amplified here.

The Forester usually cannot plan a teaching career as is done in many fields. His training must prepare him primarily for other types of work. Most Foresters now in educational work have secured their positions either as a result of a successful career in other work or on the recommendation of other educational leaders. Under the latter condition, such recognition is due primarily to scholarship and an apparent ability to instruct others.

The educational requirement in the teaching profession is higher than in many other lines of forestry work. Many Universities and Colleges will not engage new faculty members who have not earned a Doctor's degree. An exception may be made in the Forest schools primarily because of the scarcity of PhD's in Forestry and the inexperience of those obtaining these degrees. But even here, a Master's degree is required and in the course of time, Forestry educators, will, no doubt, have to meet the general standards set for new instructors.

Increased personnel in Forestry schools has led to greater specialization for all faculty members. The well informed and successful teacher must follow the developments in all forestry fields. With the present output of literature, all details in each field cannot be assimilated, yet a general knowledge is necessary.

The average university or college instructor has a very easy time, or at least, that is the opinion of many students and others not in educational work. There is no hard labor and the hours are short. A Banker once told of a young man applying for a job. The Banker asked what there was about banking that especially appealed to him. The young man gave several hazy reasons, but ended by stating definitely that he was sure he would like the hours. The Banker replied that they kept the bank open from 9:00 A. M. to 3:00 P. M. for the convenience of the public, but that they did their real work before and after those hours.

The teaching of Forestry is much like banking. Similar to the banking hours is the time that the instructor spends in the class room and in conference with students, whether those conferences be listening to stories about the only girl in the world or to an explanation of the unavoidable factors leading to that 'F'.

The instructor in forestry is faced with a new American profession, ever growing, ever changing. Forestry in the South is barely 20 years old. It has taken much of that time to learn that European methods cannot be transplanted to this side of the Atlantic and applied. Research experts and operators are digging in and attempting to develop forest practices adaptable to this country. The teacher who would use last year's notes without revision may be omitting developments that are changing his whole field.

The Forestry teacher is today being required to do some research work along with his teaching. Such a practice seems altogether desirable. There is need of some direct connection between the teacher and the practicing forester in the field. The more nearly the research problem represents the conditions faced by the practicing forester, the better will the instructor be prepared to present facts to the student. Also, there is the possibility that such research will supply valuable information to the operator.

The Forestry teacher is obligated to present a thorough, well rounded course to the student. But that obligation is often extended to securing employment for the graduates. Here the instructor is faced with a delicate responsibility. Although it is very desirable to place graduates, the employer must be considered and only those having a fair chance to succeed should be recommended. Many students may feel that they are qualified to hold an available position, yet only one or a very few can be considered.

What then are the qualifications necessary to become an acceptable teacher? Who possesses these qualifications? With few exceptions, the average person should be able to develop into a good teacher. He should be backed up by a fundamental knowledge of the subject to be taught. Material to be presented must be organized so that each new fact follows those discussed in a logical order. Have patience, realize that subject matter which seems simple to the instructor may be very complicated to the student.

What are the possibilities for an increase in the demand for teachers of Forestry? There are many who believe that there are sufficient forestry schools in this country, although others may be established. It is also quite possible that many forestry faculties will not increase in numbers. A growing scarcity of timber, floods and dust storms, and other factors have placed a spotlight on Forestry. It seems possible that Forestry may be taught in the public schools in the future. This may come by employing one man per county, as is being done with certain other subjects. Present conditions may lead to more forest school graduates becoming teachers.



Activity Snap Shots

FORESTER'S LOG JAM

Our dance was one of the best dances of the year, as well as a sending off party for the Seniors just before they left on their annual tour. On the morning of the day that the dance was to be given, students were amazed to find painted on the sidewalks large prints of hobnailed boots stretching in gigantic strides from all the dormitories and the forestry building leading to the gymnasium-armory. These represented the footprints of Paul Bunyan who travelled all the way from Maine to be the guest of honor at the first annual Forester's Log Jam. And what a Jam it was. When couples began to arrive at the door of the gym at 8 o'clock they were met by two persons in Bunyan dress. These two were Stevens assisted by Karl Walker and an excellent part they played in keeping with the spirit of the affair. Each had a shotgun which they aimed at the prospective dancers and demanded to see their rates. Many had voiced the opinion that they wouldn't come to the dance if they had to relinquish these rates because they liked them so well. The rates were made of veneer of cedar, bird's eye maple, walnut and mahogany. Inscriptions were burned in with an electric pen and in the lower right hand corner of many of them was drawn a small pine tree. However, most of the rates were made differently. The profs also got rates of the same material, but made on a larger scale. Prof. Brown's rate was worded something like this, "Dear Dokter, How about U & the missus coming over and jitterbuggin' for us." It was signed, "The Boys." On the reverse side was a picture of a pine tree and an arrow pointing to it announced, "Conifer." At the bottom was this little note, "P. S. Fer your own information, this is cedarwood." And so it was. A large wooden sign hanging over the entrance told all that they were "Entering L.S.U. National Forest." The entrance was covered with wild wax myrtle boughs, pine and moss, and gave the impression of entering a thickly forested area. As each couple entered their picture was taken near a large picture of Paul Bunyan. Kohara took these pictures and they were made available on the following day. On two sides of the gym were upright pines with a moss base for each and a lining of moss on the floor. On these pines were nailed placards of pictures depicting the various manly deeds of Paul Bunyan. From wires suspended across the top of the gym were hung boughs of wild wax myrtle, thus creating a false ceiling of green. On the stage which also resembled a deeply wooded area, was a mounted deer which seemed to emerge from the forest. Directly across and at the other end of the gym was a platform decorated with pine and moss. On this platform was the orchestra and directly in front was a freshly felled cypress log. At either end of this log were two double bitted axes with their handles crossing in the center. The dress motiff was that of gingham for the girls, and for the boys—plaid shirts, khaki pants and boots. In addition to the two no-breaks, there was a Forester's Special which came just before intermission. Dancing continued until 11 p. m., and a most enjoyable evening was had by all.

EXCERPTS FROM THE DAILY REVEILLE

The Future Foresters enjoyed a field day at Camp Istruma yesterday.

The field day prize was won by the Sophomores.

Foresters take first in Cross-country run. Intercollegiate activities.

Foresters win 2nd place in volleyball.

Lumberjacks take third place in softball.

Foresters get 2nd place in horseshoe pitching contest.

Foresters win 2nd place in hardball series.

Foresters win second place in tennis tournament.

How about some more first places next year, Foresters.

Foresters Feast. Fred Merrill, Mississippi State Forester, guest speaker.

Banquet held by Foresters. Jos. E. Kircher, Regional Forester, Atlanta, Ga., guest Speaker. Also present, besides the Forestry Faculty and 90 Foresters, were E. L. Demmon, Director U.S.F.S. Experiment Station, New Orleans, and J. G. Lee Jr., Dean of the College of Agriculture.

A. G. T. Moore, Southern Pine Association, speaks to Foresters.



JUNIOR CLASS

Top Row—GREEN, STATEN, HINTON, SMITH, COOL, MOORE, SUMMERS, GRIGSBY, ELFER, DUPLANTIS, PHILLIPS, SCHULER, BATCHLOR.

Second Row—KING, ROUNTREE, LONG, GIRLINGHOUSE, WHITE, SHIRER, BEAUCHAMP, RAMKE, DOWDY, ANDERSON.

Sitting—MOELLER, YOUNG, PENIX, MUNSTERMAN, OLMSTEAD, PREMEAUX, TRICHEL, BEHRENS, BROWNING, FOSTER, SALTER, FRESHWATER, BEESON.

JUNIORS

After finishing a year of hard work in Prof. Brown's "weeding" course—Dendrology—the future foresters came roaring into the third lap of their four year trek to a B.S.F. degree thinking they would lead the pack on by quite a few lengths, but alas and alack, they found that they had weathered one storm only to run squarely into a veritable hurricane.

Having successfully hurdled "Brownology", they thought "Vauxology" would be no trouble at all. Words of wisdom spoken into their ears by certain experienced seniors failed to be of sufficient warning and head-on into trouble they went. Very few fell by the wayside which is indeed commendable, but rest assured that many quarts of midnight oil were consumed.

Silviculture and Seeding and Planting proved not too difficult and the trips to Bogalusa and the Stuart Nursery will long be remembered. We might add that the antics of Munsterman, Salter, Anderson, and Moore, while not altogether according to Hoyle, had their moments of hilarity, especially on the Bogalusa trip. Considerable time was spent by this class gathering mistletoe (not to mention the 100 wood samples) for Prof. Brown's "Path" class, but the hardest job was the search for the steel rails that the termites had eaten clear through some place up in the Southern part of Arkansas—according to Dr. Rosewall. Needless to say, next year's class will also be searching for these same rails!

Forest Economics taught by Prof. Hayes was a very interesting course. Elements of forest finance along with a land-use program and forest taxation was given considerable study. Those who plan on struggling with finance and management during the next school year might well remember the essence of Prof's lectures.

Game Management under Prof. Bateman and his pal, Leopold, caused trouble, but after the boys spent several "ivers" digging trenches three feet deep around ten feet square plots, in hard ground, they figured that they could master the technique in Game Management. However, there were some whispers to the effect that the work done at Bogalusa was to be used by a *certain* professor to finish a *certain* requirement to get that *certain* degree from Michigan. This was vehemently denied by Henchmen Stebbins and Josephus.

Prof. McKean led the boys safely through the intricacies of Wood Preservation, but what a pity it is that around exam time our heads seem to contain one structural property that Prof. McKean claims for his creosoted pine timbers—exceedingly dense. Many new uses for certain woods such as willow and especially basswood were found, but it is felt that this is neither the time nor the place for further elaboration. The trip to the New Orleans plant proved very enlightening but the outline given the class to cover the tour of the plant was so lengthy that it took twice the time for completion that was spent on the trip—Forestry Building to Forestry Building!

Out of fifty freshmen who began their forestry work at L.S.U. in the fall of 1936, only six remain to follow in the footsteps of Paul Bunyan. Other members of the class are transfers from schools in approximately twelve states. It is predicted for this class a brilliant future in the field of forestry if they continue working with the same enthusiasm which has always prevailed among them. Good luck to you, Juniors! We leave it with you!

WOOD TECHNOLOGY IN EAST TEXAS OIL FIELD LAND SURVEYING

by

W. ELBERT KILGORE

Wood Technologist

Tyler, Texas

In 1931 oil was discovered in Rusk County in Northeastern Texas. The event was not of singular significance in Texas because crude petroleum had been found in other parts of the state in appreciable quantities for fifteen years or longer. To east Texans, however, it was the beginning of a new era, industrial as well as social revolution. Instead of developing into a field of small extent and relatively few wells like all the others in the state, this one, over an eight year period became the largest field in the world. Its 26,000 wells extend over parts of four counties forming an elongated production area about fifty miles long and averaging five miles in width.

Before the finding of oil in these counties, the major industry was agriculture. Because of low soil fertility only moderate prosperity prevailed. Much area still remained uncleared of timber and many old fields were restocking. With the advent of the new industry the scene changed at a rate remindful of the gold rush days. Land values skyrocketed, particularly those nearly tax delinquent, and heavily mortgaged lands became unbelievably valuable. Many oil companies leased land rapidly and royalty was bought and sold freely. Property owners had been lax in keeping their holdings clear as to title and many had never had them surveyed. Boundary disputes arose and litigation resulted, with much surveying becoming necessary. With a small fraction of an acre being large enough to drill an oil well on, owners found it necessary to check the boundaries and acreages for discrepancies and trespass.

Unlike most other Southern States Texas does not have the United States Public Land Survey whereby the land is sectionized into Ranges, Townships, and Sections. Instead, the subdividing was done while the state was a part of Mexico, and the grants varied in shape, size, and alignment. The original subdividing was done mainly between 1825 and 1875. Countless subdivisions have been made since the original patents were granted and like a patch quilt the pattern has become more complicated with each "patch". The matter of fitting in each survey with its neighbors so that every tract will have the dimensions, bearings, and extent called for in the deeds and other records, is a problem of enormous proportions in itself. Complicated further by a normal number of mistakes in measurement and angular calculation made by various surveyors the question's solution is even more remote.

Since the original surveying was begun in east Texas most surveyors have made it a practice to indicate positions of boundary lines and corners by marking trees. Commonly used symbols, made with an axe, were three hacks for line trees and an X with a hack or hacks above and below for witness trees.

Litigation arising with reference to oil field properties and their boundaries necessitates examination of trees in the vicinity for evidence of marks, either old or new. Most of the original trees in and around the oil field have disappeared due to cutting or organic agencies associated with age. Field notes made by most surveyors include a record of witness trees for each corner with species, bearing, and dimensions of each tree. If the trees themselves are no longer standing the stumps may be located and used in some instances to prove corners. Most surveyors are poor dendrologists and poorer wood technologists, consequently technical assistance in these branches of forestry has been recruited to supplement their work.

Jobs consigned to the wood technologist which require special attention are numerous and varied. Determination of the age of surveyor's marks on standing trees is one. If the axe penetrated the cambium layer at the time of marking, the date of the marking can be determined by using the Swedish increment borer, care being taken to hit the scar. In most cases, the marking date can be ascertained with the naked eye or an ordinary 10x hand lens, but some species such as Red gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua* L.), Black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica* March), Holly (*Ilex opaca* Ait.), Cottonwood (*Populus* Spp.), and Willow (*Salix nigra* Marsh) are sometimes difficult to count even after laboratory treatment with stains. When it is necessary to carry material evidence of a mark's age to the Court room, a core is not usually sufficient. Instead, log sections split and smoothed so as to show the marks obtained are used.

On a recent law suit it became desirable to prove the position of a surveyor when he ran a line between two properties. The exact date of his work was not recorded but a subdivision of the property on one side of the line in question was made in 1878. A careful study of trees along the line revealed several with old line hacks. When bored, however, none proved to be old enough to date back to the subdivision. One particular Water oak, 34" D.B.H. had fore and aft marks too deep to be reached with the borer. The tree was cut and split in proper sections to show the scars. Three hacks were visible on both North and South sides. A count set their age at 62 years, dating them back to two years prior to the subdivision. Completing the story, we know that the land owner in 1876 had his land surveyed and two years later, as shown by records, divided it among his heirs. The evidence was submitted and accepted.

Stumps of possible witness trees comprise another potent field for investigation. In some cases a scar from the X or other symbols used on the tree may still be evident in the wood. More often decay is so severe that a complete section of appreciable height no longer remains. If a pair of stumps exist which fit the position both as to direction and distance of two trees called for by a surveyor, the matter of determining species, age, and size is next in order. If by a ring count a given stump was smaller or larger than the dimensions of the tree called for when marked, it may have to be discarded, after a reasonable allowance is made for the surveyor's inaccuracy in guessing the diameter, taper of the tree, years elapsed since death of the tree, etc.

Identification of stumps is possible with the aid of a hand lens only when the wood is still in fairly good condition. When charred throughout or badly decayed a laboratory examination may be necessary. Equipment used for this study includes a medium power binocular microscope, sliding microtome, stains, embedding, and mounting supplies.

Like all scientific investigation this endeavor is far from being foolproof. New obstacles arise frequently and reference material is scarce. A certain amount of fascination is invaluable to offset the grief. The future will certainly necessitate a more thorough knowledge of the effect of various ecological and climatic factors upon structure and growth rate than we have at present.



Summer Camp Snapshots

1938 SUMMER CAMP

by

JOSEPH D. ZACHARIAH

Let us never forget June 1, 1938. For it was on that day that 25 aspiring members of the Paul Bunyan tribe journeyed to Bogalusa to spend six weeks at Summer Camp. The first afternoon was spent trying to find enough room to pack men and luggage and the first night was spent in one of those memorable poker games where everyone lost and nobody won.

We had all heard from last year's Seniors that there were some swamps around camp. On the first morning out, Prof. Brown had us trampling through them. What a day! Incidentally, we collected 43 plants to make prints from that night. The first mishap of camp occurred on this day when the Miller ran into a Yellow Jacket's nest. Kety's size prevented their escaping him also. The next day of Dendrology found us out west of Franklinton and after three quizzes found Ike Martin out of patience and he let it be known in rather strong terms, right then and there what he thought of Dendrology.

On the way back to camp we were given permission to take a swim in the Boguechitta River. Here let us give thanks to Profs. Brown and McKean for that wonderful swim. It was at this time that Snake crept up on a young pig with the intention of having roast pork for supper, only to find a hefty country woman creeping up on him, whereupon Snake did not creep but made excellent time to the bus.

The next night was the first Saturday night in town. May those wonderful memories forever remain in our fondest recollections. On the first night, Cue-Ball found a yacht, Cas and Paine went to Baton Rouge, Bully and Jake headed for Gulfport, and Pawnee tells the girls at the Cave that they may get a date with a Regimental Sergeant Major. The following day was the Sabbath and some of the boys followed their respective religious services. Following one of these good chicken dinners, we engaged in a game of softball. That night a few fellows went back to town to take up where they had left off the night before.

Out in the field the next day we were caught in the rain. And when it rains in that section of the country, it doesn't just rain, but the bottoms seem to drop out of the skies. We were called to work on the dam of the swimming hole near camp that afternoon. We finally completed the dam after Charley threw Cas, Flash, and Bully into the creek, only to be thrown in later by them. Rock Sack narrowly missed exterminating Milerauger when he felled a tree at the water's edge. However, no harm was done, and, the dam completed, we hurried to camp for supper. After supper Prof. Brown and some of the boys indulged in a few games of Hearts.

The next day we took our Dendrology final in the field and then came in and had a written test. Leave it to that dendrological professor to think up such questions—Witchhazel is what makes hair grow; Beech is where the sea is; Sweet Bay is what we eat in Gumbo, and so on. After the test, the eminent professor headed for Michigan and a well earned vacation.

That night we all wanted to go to town but the Custodian of Summer Camp Activities quickly vetoed the idea. He said we had to stay in and study for the Engineering that was to come on the following day. Prof. McKean will never know how close he came to being murdered in his sleep that night. But all was forgiven on the following day and we all set out for our respective tasks in engineering. Another murder was contemplated on this first day of our new subject by the party of Nicholson, Paine, Rivera. They went out to plot railroad curves. After trying all day to do the work, the Werewolf came by in the afternoon and showed them how to do it in ten minutes.

Kety's humanitarianism instincts got the best of him when he allegedly hit a black snake with a range pole because said snake was chasing quail. Result—next year's Juniors will be using a Kety Memorial Range Pole donated by the Baby Blimp. The party of the Feeble 3 came to the conclusion that perhaps the Werewolf is just a wee bit off. That party received an impossible cut and fill problem to work and after hours of painstaking labor, Prof. Vaux was called in and he finally admitted that he was wrong.

When Engineering was completed, Kohara was ready for a long stay in some rest Sanatorium. Having worked all the time so far with Judge and Legionnaire #12.2 (owner's brain weight), he was plum tuckered out. "Spick" Rivera wrote the log on the last engineering day. We quote from his, "Greig, Cooper, and Flash fought all morning with an area survey and in the afternoon when they were near the end, an error sprouts out and they sail out into the field before the sprout germinates too much. Cas and Duck decided the leveling proposition and this time they succeeded. They were marooned by their mate, Nigger Wool. He sailed to Baton Rouge to take care of some important private business. Most everyone went to town that night and when they returned I was sleeping soundly, until a roaring noise awoke me. I went downstairs and there were the boys around the bulletin board. I could not see what they were looking at but I could hear clearly, 'that so-and-so, I hope he——, why that dirty——, or all the rotten——, and other things, censored. I took a good look at the bulletin board and there were the engineering grades posted. Later they all went to bed but murmurs persisted far into the night. I went back downstairs to take my medicine and there was Judge feeling like a feather in the breeze. He was giving orders and he commanded G-Rome to shut up. I went back to bed and then all was quiet again."

In the meantime, Prof. Bateman had arrived—from Michigan. The class was divided into two crews—one taking management under Prof. Bateman and the other section taking Mensuration under Prof. Vaux. Management consisted of digging holes, digging trees, digging yourself out of swamps while running lines and painting lizards white while spotting trees for thinning. Mensuration consisted of climbing over pulpwood at Bogalusa, hiking all over the country lining lines for estimating, and keeping a sharp lookout to see if the Werewolf was around.

Following Mensuration and Management came the Fourth of July—a most remarkable day. The Blimp headed for the Goodyear Park loaded down with forestry men. There they met their dates and mirth and frivolity reigned supreme. That is, all except the BooHoo Molloy episode. The next day the managements and the mensurationists changed work and the routine began all over again. One notable exception was the time we were called out to fight the fire in one of Prof. Folweiler's pet plots. After the fire, smoking in the field was forbidden. And when Vaux says "No Smoking" he means just that. Paine thought he was only fooling at first but found out later that he wasn't.

This continued until July 12. The last day was mostly spent in getting our refunds from the meals and planning to go home, or those that stayed on to work for Prof. Hayes during the next six weeks planned a gala celebration in Bogalusa. But before we say goodbye to summer camp, let us give advice to those that will follow in our footsteps—the next year's class:

1. Leave your jewelry at home.
2. Don't get mad if someone swipes your auger.
3. Never call your automotive-engineer a driver.
4. Don't offer to engage one of the profs in fisticuffs; he might take you on.
5. Look for a girl with a yacht.
6. Bring your dimes to chip in to buy gas for old Fords.
7. When type-mapping, thoroughly acquaint yourself with the surrounding country of a 7-mile radius. Also use your compass.
8. Leave the child-brides alone.
9. The watermelons are near camp, but don't tell everybody you know where they are.
10. Stay on the good side of Myrtis and Beulah. They can help you out a lot.
11. Don't try to get your sun tan in one day.
12. If you get in a party like the JKK party, grin and bear it like Tomatsu had to do.
13. Leave those precious yellow poplar saplings alone. Under no circumstances should you harm a yellow poplar seedling. A yellow poplar seedling is sacred. Compliment a certain professor about what wonderful trees yellow poplars are. Leave 'em alone. Don't touch 'em. What a beautiful tree is the Yellow Poplar.

LOVELY LOUISIANA



LOUISIANA BAYOU

REFORESTATION IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

by

W. N. DARWIN,

*District Forester, Forestry Relations Department,
Tennessee Valley Authority*

The Tennessee Valley is a watershed area of 23,180,000 acres, extending from the crest of the Southern Appalachian Mountains in Virginia to the south and westward to embrace 2,080,000 acres of Virginia, 3,507,000 acres on the western slopes of the mountains of North Carolina, and all of Tennessee south and east of the Cumberland plateau, taking in 944,000 acres in all parts of nine counties in Georgia; still farther westward for an even greater slice of 4,339,000 acres in northern Alabama, and 265,000 acres in the northeast corner of Mississippi, then to the north across the heart of west Tennessee and for a total acreage in Tennessee of 14,429,000 acres and southwest for 618,000 acres before joining the Ohio.

In this area there are nearly 7,000,000 acres of agricultural and abandoned land suffering from various stages of erosion. Of this, 2,000,000 acres are so depleted of top soil and otherwise damaged by sheet and gully erosion as to make the land unfit for further profitable agricultural use in its present condition. The only economical means of controlling erosion on most of this 2,000,000 acres, and restoring them to profitable use, is through reforestation. The condition of many of these areas, along with the absence of seed trees, leaves artificial reforestation as the only practical means of restoring the forest cover.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, because of its development program on the Tennessee River and its tributaries, and because of its responsibilities in improving the economic and social condition of this area, recognizes the threat that these 2,000,000 eroding acres are to its program if something is not done to control the run-off and erosion and restore the land to profitable use. The handling of this problem has been one of the major functions of the Watershed Protection Division of the Forestry Relations Department during the past six years.

In carrying on this program, and others dealing with Watershed Protection, the Division employs a staff of forty (40) foresters and erosion control engineers, directs eighteen (18) CCC camps now (38 camps when the CCC program was at its peak in 1935-36) and operates two forest tree nurseries with an annual production capacity of 25,000,000 seedlings.

By the end of the 1938-39 planting season 83,000,000 trees will have been planted on 70,000 of the more critically eroded areas on privately owned land of the Valley, and on the TVA owned protective strips around the various reservoirs.

In effecting the program of reforestation and upstream engineering on private land, the Authority coordinates its activity with other interested agencies and employs the cooperative approach to the problem. All of the reforestation activities are closely tied in with the Agricultural Extension Services of the Valley states. Every effort is made to use the facilities of existing agencies and to supply only those facilities which are needed to provide for a positive action program.

Two methods of approach are used in carrying out this program on privately owned lands:

(1) In the more critically eroded portion of the Valley CCC camps are available to develop upstream engineering facilities, and to provide labor for reforestation. In addition to the CCC labor furnished, the TVA plans all projects and supplies planting stock. Landowners are required to furnish materials such as brush, logs, stone, fencing material, the use of teams, and their time as their part of the cooperative project.

(2) In areas of the Valley where the erosion is less critical and less concentrated, the Authority cooperates directly with landowners through the Agricultural Extension Services in providing technical assistance for developing plans for erosion control and reforestation, and in furnishing planting stock for reforestation. The landowners furnish all other materials, do the necessary improvement work and plant the trees, as their part of the cooperative project.

Under both programs the landowners sign an agreement with the Authority in which they agree, in addition to the above, to protect the areas from fire and grazing.

In a program of this kind there are three factors of equal importance, which will, in the final analysis, effect the success of any given project, and thereby the success of the whole program. These are: (1) the Selection of the proper species to be used, (2) use of proper engineering control measures, and (3) cooperation of the landowner.

SELECTION OF SPECIES

Making the decision as to the tree species which will produce satisfactory results on a given site requires both a technical and practical understanding and appreciation of those factors which effect the site and their relative importance on a given area.

In considering the various site conditions with which the forester has to deal, the factors he must keep in mind in appraising any area, kind of soil, and amount of moisture available are of primary importance. Other factors such as condition of area (erosion), slope, exposure must also be considered. In order to evaluate properly these factors, the forester must be familiar with the various soils of the locality in which he is working, must be able to recognize and identify the more common indicator plants and know the conditions under which they grow. In addition to studying and appraising the above factors, he must consider the possible effects of the engineering control measures that can be economically installed on the area to improve the site.

In reforesting critically eroded areas in the Tennessee Valley, the forester is forced to depend almost entirely on the less exacting pioneer tree species in order to obtain satisfactory results, since most of the sites have been so altered by erosion as to make them unsatisfactory for the more exacting climax tree species. On most areas reforested for water and erosion control, there will be found a variety of conditions which must be treated differently in order to insure the most satisfactory results, and the use of the most desirable species. In some instances the installation of water control structures will modify the site to such an extent as to permit a choice of species that would not otherwise be possible. On most areas worked there are small spots and pockets of good soil which afford a satisfactory site for desirable climax species such as black walnut, yellow poplar, sugar maple, white ash, etc.; where these areas occur these species are used in limited quantities. These trees will ultimately provide a source of seed for natural seeding of the area as more satisfactory forest floor conditions develop under the plantation, and as the stand is opened up.

The species and per cent of each used in this program, the condition under which they are commonly used, and the range within the Valley in which they are generally planted, are as follows:

Black Locust (*Robinia Psuedo-acacia*).—Satisfactory results with this species have been obtained on fairly heavy neutral soils where fertility is good if adequate soil preparation is available. Where black locust is used on tight compact soils of low fertility cultivation for one or two seasons is usually necessary to insure satisfactory results on this type of soil. On loose well-aerated neutral or only slightly acid shale soils where moisture is available soil fertility is not essential. Black Locust is used over the entire Tennessee Valley where these conditions occur. Of the total seedlings planted under this program, forty-five per cent have been of this species.

Shortleaf Pine (*Pinus echinata*).—Satisfactory results have been obtained with this species on fairly heavy acid soils and on sites that are relatively dry, but moderately fertile, and on dry sandy soils of low fertility below 2,500 feet elevation. This species is used in all parts of the Valley except northwest Tennessee and southwest Kentucky, and makes up thirty per cent of the total planting.

Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*).—This species is used in planting the more critically eroded areas when the soil is sterile (acid shales) and very dry, and where soil temperatures are high, in east Tennessee, southwest Virginia and in western North Carolina. This species represents six per cent of the total planting.

Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*).—This species is used on the same soil conditions as where the shortleaf pine is used but where moisture and other site conditions are more favorable in the portion of the Tennessee Valley lying south and west of Athens, Tennessee. This species represents fifteen per cent of the total planting.

Pitch Pine (*Pinus rigida*).—This species is used on sites similar to those on which shortleaf is used at elevations above 2,500 feet, in east Tennessee and western North Carolina. This species represents two per cent of the total trees planted.

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), Yellow Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), Hard Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), and White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*).—These specie are used for spot planting in moist, fertile soil pockets where the organic matter content of the soil is high on the various projects over the entire Valley. This group represents two per cent of the total plantings.

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*).—This species is used on loose moist sites above 2,000 feet elevation in western North Carolina, east Tennessee and north Georgia. Less than one per cent of this species used to date, due to lack of planting stock. Approximately 500,000 will be used annually in the future.

ENGINEERING CONTROL MEASURES

Many, in fact most, of the areas reforested under this program have been so affected by erosion as to make the development and installation of certain mechanical improvements necessary before satisfactory results can be expected from reforestation.

This work consists of building check dams, plowing, matting and mulching, contour furrowing, fencing, and various other upstream engineering measures designed to conserve moisture, prevent further erosion, improve the physical character of the soil and protect the area. The installation and development of these structures and facilities is expensive. It is therefore desirable to limit their use to a minimum in order to keep the cost of control as low as possible, and at the same time insure satisfactory control. If this is to be accomplished, it is necessary that the erosion engineer, in addition to possessing the technical skill required to design control structures, have a knowledge of soils, of how falling water behaves on the various soil types, of the effects of existing vegetation on run-off, and of the results of the various control measures in stabilizing erosion, conserving moisture, and improving the physical condition of the soil.

COOPERATION OF THE LANDOWNER

Adequate cooperation from the landowner means more than simply securing permission to do the job with CCC labor or getting the landowner to plant a few thousand tree seedlings, in order to draw soil improvement benefit payments. It involves in addition to these things, teaching and explaining the fundamental facts of the value of a forest cover, in controlling erosion and in rehabilitating land, to him so that knowing and understanding these things, he is willing to cooperate on a long term project, based on the best technical information available. Most landowners are willing to plant or allow to be planted the desirable climax tree species of the locality on abandoned and critically eroded areas, but are often reluctant to plant or cooperate when the less desirable pioneer trees are recommended. In much the same way landowners are usually interested in seeing CCC crews build elaborate check dams and other impressive types of control structures, and are hesitant in cooperating where the simpler and less expensive types of control measures are recommended. On projects where the forester and engineer are able to gain the support and confidence of the landowner for a sound plan of control, without compromising with personal preference and prejudice, the subsequent jobs of planting, protection and care of the project becomes comparatively simple. While on projects where sound technical plans are compromised with local prejudice, the results are often disappointing.

The TVA has recognized, since the inception of its erosion control program, the importance of these three points given above. The extent to which it has been possible to deal adequately with these considerations is one of the best measures of the success of the Authority's erosion control-reforestation program.

LOVELY LOUISIANA



ROAD TO BARATARIA

LOVELY LOUISIANA



CYPRESS SWAMP

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES

by

V. H. SONDEREGGER

The greatest enemy of forest development is fire. Forest fires in Louisiana and the South in general destroy the grasses and the young seedlings in the grasses, thereby depriving the future of a new timber crop. It is very unfortunate that the public should disregard the value of the embryonic timber growth that is annually reproduced in the grass and ground cover of the forests. Over ninety-nine per cent of all forest fires are man-made, either through intent or through carelessness. Less than one per cent are uncontrollable fires and caused by lightning.

Beginning in the latter part of August, 1938, a very dry season started, creating a hazardous condition in the forests throughout the State of Louisiana as well as the Southern States. The Department of Conservation's Forestry Division and the Civilian Conservation Corps have been on duty night and day since September fighting these fires. With the well established system of fire towers, of which the State has thirty-six, and with over three thousand miles of telephone lines connecting the towers and the homes of the employees, the fire situation was well handled and the loss kept down to a small acreage. Although the year has not ended as this is being written, 2,715 fires have been reported with a loss of 75,910 acres, making an average of 28 acres per fire.

Recently the press carried front page stories about the forest fires with loss of human life in California and Pennsylvania and the destruction of large areas in the Southern pine region. Probably the indifference and carelessness in Louisiana is attributed to the fact that our forest fires have never caused the loss of human life in this State, although we have had several fires that have incapacitated forestry employees but not seriously.

TYPICAL LOUISIANA FOREST FIRES



Forest fires in Louisiana, under proper conditions, can not only cause physical damages in the individual but will destroy homes, improvements and other buildings in their path.

The Department of Conservation inaugurated a systematic fire protection system for the State of Louisiana in 1920. After eighteen years with efficient administration, the Department of Conservation now protects seven million, three hundred thousand (7,300,000) acres of forest lands with the system of towers, telephone lines, and year-long employees.

LOSSES AVERAGE UNDER 2 PER CENT

The losses sustained in the past five years vary from two per cent of the total to as low as seven-tenths of one per cent of the total.

The public in general has responded in the last few years and has become "forest minded"; giving the Department of Conservation exceptionally fine cooperation. However, the incendiaries and careless public must be policed more intensively. One individual, with a box of matches, can destroy a large acreage of forest land in one day. Incendiaries have various reasons for burning the woods, all of them fallacious. The general idea is to burn the dry grasses off in the Winter time so that the green grasses can sprout in the Spring. Very little is gained in this as the best grasses are destroyed and cannot reproduce, and the only grasses that survive are the sedge grass and similar low content grasses that are of little value for the range. Many farmers still believe in the idea of burning grasses to eliminate the boll weevil; however, the grass fires do not destroy the boll weevil in any amount and this insect hibernates under cover which is not susceptible to fires.

There are many other reasons, but all of them are fallacious; instead of gaining any advantage the reverse is to be found, namely destroying the young timber growth, the valuable range grasses, and the wild life that depend upon the reproduction of forest and ground cover for natural habitat.

The forest fire protection system in Louisiana is a three-way project. The landowner pays to the Department of Conservation two cents per acre per year. The Federal Government appropriates \$51,000 per year, and the State of Louisiana appropriates \$150,000 per year for the years 1938 and 1939. In addition, the State Legislature has appropriated \$200,000 per year for the maintenance of the projects developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the State of Louisiana.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION IS ESSENTIAL

With the financial aid, as well as the support of these agencies, there is no reason why Louisiana cannot increase its protected forest area materially in the coming years, but the State and Federal agencies cannot get full results without the cooperation of the public at large. The cooperation that the Department of Conservation asks for is that the citizens of the State be careful with fires in the woods, caution their families or employees to be careful with fires also.

One of the greatest assets to fire protection is the cooperation of the public at large in assisting to apprehend the incendiaries who are causing a large number of forest fires in the state.

In 1937 the following percentages with causes were shown for forest fires:

Lighting	.4	Brush burning	4.6
Railroads	1.6	Incendiary	58.4
Campers	1.8	Logging	7.0
Smokers	8.6	Miscellaneous	17.6

The hazardous fire season of 1938 is rapidly coming to an end, due to rains and cold weather. Very few fires will occur during December and January. About the middle of February to March first, when the warm Spring winds dry the forest cover, forest fires again will be prevalent. It is hoped that readers of the Conservation Review will make it a point to observe the regulations of the Forestry Division and cooperate with the Department of Conservation in helping to reduce the forest fire loss, not only for the period mentioned but for the continuous future.

Forest fires destroy the assets of the land; they destroy raw materials for the forest products industry; and naturally the industrial worker suffers from the lack of material which creates lack of employment. When a forest fire takes place everyone loses. With intense forest fire protection, the State will enjoy the benefits of a continuous forest products industry, the development and increase of the cattle industry, and create a constant domicile for wild life, thereby permitting the citizens of the State to enjoy the sport of hunting and fishing.—Reprint from Louisiana Conservation Review.



Top Row—SULLIVAN, WALL, WALLACE, CHRISTENSEN, GELPI, GRAVES, WOOLFOLK, BRIGGS, DAVIS, DANGERFIELD, DIMMICK, NELSON, OLMSTEAD, SONDEREGGER, HOLT.

Second Row—TANNEHILL, EDELSTEIN, KOHARA, WEATHERLY, OAKMAIL, MOORE, BLEVINS, JOHNSON, DAVIS, GRIMILLION, MAURIN.

Front Row—BAIRD, BORDEN, McDANIELS, DAVIS, BOWEN, HEMBY, WATKINS, JOHNSON, LEWIS, RICHIE, STALLWORTH.

SOPHOMORES

Leaving the Lower Division, and shedding no tears, was this year's crop of potential foresters. Having completed courses in Botany 1 and 2, Chemistry 1-2-3 and 4, they have passed their first milestone to a degree.

This year they have tangled with the littlest man with the longest and fastest stride, better known as Prof. Brown, Dendrology and Systematic Botany specialist, and are learning to identify most of the trees and quite a number of grasses, and herbs of South Louisiana. It might be added that there is a piece of wood in the Cabildo at New Orleans that would bear looking into—that is, if you take Wood Tech this coming school year.

Forest Engineering has come in for its share of paces. Prof. Vaux says, "If they know nothing else, they know how to pace—I hope."

Much is expected of this class, as it is up to them to carry on the traditions of the Department of Forestry. Here's hoping they carry on in the same way which has been characteristic of the past Junior Classes.

THINGS I'VE MISSED

by

W. R. SIZEMORE

Recently I ran into a negro minister who was wandering around the campus, quite bewildered about the whole thing. After asking me a few questions about the University in general, he got around to asking what course I was taking. I have met people who have had some very unusual ideas about what forestry is, but I think he is the first one who has come right out and admitted he didn't know what it was. However, the minister got the wrong idea when I gave him my definition of forestry. He seemed to think we went in for the study of trees, wildlife, and flowers from the aesthetic point of view. Looking at it objectively, the whole study of forestry may look a bit silly after a'l, but after four years I think there's plenty to learn.

I think that the first thing I ever learned about forestry was that the Forest Service wasn't hoarding the timber in the National Forest, but was managing it for continuous use. Previous to that, I had always regarded the rangers and supervisors that I knew as the guardians of a precious mine that the saw mill owners looked at with lustful eyes. It never occurred to me that if left alone, the trees would eventually be destroyed by old age instead of being manufactured into useful products. Continuous use of this sort is a part of the doctrine of conservation. Conservation has as one of its principal ideas the substitution of a replaceable resource for an irreplaceable resource wherever possible.

The theme of a forestry education, then, is an expansion of the plan of keeping and using forests as a replaceable resource. The purpose of this article is to speak up some 20 or 30 years ahead of time and predict, instead of judging by experience, what out of all that I have learned will be most useful, and what out of all that I haven't learned will be needed most.

One reason that I finally decided to take up forestry was because I was convinced that it offered just as good a liberal education as any other course. I believe this is true because one of the things to learn in a liberal education is that behavior of all living things is a matter of guesswork, and even the guesses are subject to change without notice. It makes no difference if we learn to base our guesses on the behavior of trees instead of rabbits or guinea pigs. Incidentally, arts and science students intent on securing a liberal education who skim lightly through one or two courses in American history almost invariably miss the fact that one of the important factors behind the revolution was a British Forest law—the Broad Arrow Policy.

There is as much justification for an article of this nature by a student as there would be if it were written by a graduate of some years' experience. The trouble is that such a discussion may not be justified at all. Writing it now, I can not possibly give an adequate expression to the views that would be voiced after several years of field experience. After those years, however, I would have drifted too far from the student's viewpoint.

For the purposes of discussion, I think that all courses in the forestry curriculum can be classified as either dominantly memory or reasoning courses. All will have some elements of both. Grouping those that I have taken at the three colleges I have attended, I find that the score is 29 for the reasoning courses, and 16 for the memory courses.

In my opinion, the reasoning courses have been and will be far more useful than the other group. Yet it would be practically impossible to get along without the information learned in the memory courses, because much of this is the basis for reasoning later. In general the subject falling into the reasoning category are those which depend primarily on mathematics or some other analytical process. These courses, of course, cannot be set up as the most valuable from a forestry standpoint, but I do think they can be in the light of a general education.

The most productive time that I have spent during the last four years as regards learning forestry has been that time devoted to field work, especially summer camp. Summer camp is in most cases far more valuable than other experience. Other work is too often predominantly one job which eventually becomes routine. Summer camp, on the other hand, represents a variety of jobs planned to give the widest possible acquaintance with forestry. I think in an ideal system, about half of the time would be devoted to instruction in the field.

One of the main features lacking in my college education has been a planned reading program in forestry subjects. Most of my reading has been done aimlessly with no definite purpose other than to kill a little time. Even then it consists too much of looking at the pictures in **American Forests** and only glancing through the **Journal**. I am very frank to admit that reading should be done on individual initiative and without any particular encouragement from the faculty. Something should be done, however. I am informed by English majors that the best system of remembering what you read is by taking notes on reference cards and keeping them filed. This is, no doubt, a very good way, if one is doing the reading for one's own good instead of being required to do it. Yet, if, with the idea of encouraging reading, a required list was set up with reference card notes being compulsory, there would be too much chance of its degenerating into just something else that's got to be done. An excellent scheme to encourage reading would be to set up one hour courses for sophomores, juniors, and seniors for the discussion of current forestry literature. Such classes might take the form of panel instruction with the instructor in charge making the keynote talk and the students carrying on the discussion. One of the main obstacles in such a plan is the number of classes which would be required, since a maximum of 12 students per class would be necessary if the plan were to accomplish its purpose.

I'm not at all sure that this article really does what it starts out to do—appraise a forestry education—but I think it does point out what forestry educators already knew were shortcomings, anyway—insufficient field experience and insufficient reading.



Loblolly Pine Plantation

ALUMNI

CLASS OF 1926

BATEMAN, Bryant A.—Associate Professor of Forestry, L. S. U., University, La.

CLASS OF 1927

MORGAN, Sam R.—Soil Conservation Service, Marion, Alabama.

STEVENSON, Norman G.—Stevens Motor Co., Picayune, Miss.

WHEELS, Willis B.—Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La.

CLASS OF 1928

BENNETT, Frank W.—United States Forest Service, Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga.

BOOTH, E. W.—Sequoia National Park, Three Rivers, Calif.

STORY, H. D., Jr.—Assistant State Forester, Albany, Ga.

CLASS OF 1929

SYLVESTER, E. J.—United States Forest Service, Box 343, Kingston, N. C.

BRASHEARS, Murray E.—Texas State Forest Service, Lufkin, Texas.

FOSTER, Falcon R.—Brown Paper Mill Co., West Monroe, La.

CLASS OF 1930

GRAVES, Ben S.—Shell Oil Co., Norco, La.
McKELLAR, A. Donald—Assistant Professor of Forestry, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

McKEAN, A. S.—Extension Forester, L.S. U., University, La.

CHESSON, Maxwell—United States Forest Service, Address not known.

TARVER, Claud L.—Soil Conservation Service, Jonesville, La.

CLASS OF 1931

ADAMS, William Porter—United States Forest Service, 205 12th St., Alexandria, Louisiana.

McKEITHEN, Togo V.—Soil Conservation Service, Minden, La.

MORGAN, Roy B.—United States Forest Service, Alexandria, La.

RISCH, Lucius J.—Assistant State Forester of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.

SMITH, Francis A.—New Roads, La. Position not known.

ST. DIZIER, A. J.—Lake Charles, Teaching in Lake Charles High School.

STRINGFIELD, Will—Soil Conservation Service, Kentwood, La.

TATE, Theodore, Jr.—United States Forest Service, Eunice, La.

TOLER, James B.—Alabama State Forester of Montgomery, Ala.

CLASS OF 1932

BABIN, Willie James—Duplessis, La. Position not known.

DARWIN, William N.—Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris, Tenn., Box 166.

FORTENBERRY, E. J.—United States Forest Service, South Fork, Colo.

HOBGOOD, E. C.—Soil Conservation Service, Mansfield, La.

JOHNSON, M. M.—Soil Conservation Service, Mansfield, La.

McCULLOUGH, Joe T.—United States Forest Service, Ocala, Fla.

MAY, Jack T.—United States Forest Service, Brooklyn, Miss.

MILES, R. V., Jr.—United States Forest Service, Box 190, Franklin, N. C.

SQUIRES, J. W.—United States Forest Service, Pisgah Forest, N. C.

TANNEHILL, George Jr.—United States Forest Service, Winnfield, La.

CLASS OF 1933

MATHEWS, W. P.—Tennessee Valley Authority, Box 407, Norris, Tenn.

SMITH, H. E.—Position and address unknown.

CLASS OF 1934

HEBERT, Clyde H.—Texas State Forest Service, Box 271, Marshall, Texas.

KILGORE, Elbert—Tidewater Oil Co., 426 S. Vine Ave., Tyler, Texas.

LEHMAN, John William—Tennessee Valley Authority, Kingsport, Tenn.

SENTEL, Wesley—United States Forest Service, Box 21, Brooklyn, Miss.

SESSIONS, Lee C.—Masonite Corporation, Laurel, Miss.

YAWN, F. W.—Regional Forester, R-3-Forest City, Ark.

CLASS OF 1935

TOWNSEND, Hal E.—Soil Conservation Service, Alexandria, La.

ETZEL, Robert A.—Soil Conservation Service, Pleasant Hill, La.

KORTE, Karl H.—Territorial Forest Service, Papaaloe, Hawaii.

MACCLENDON, Travis—Soil Conservation Service, Nacogdoches, Texas, Box 84.

OLSON, Harold W.—207 Shute Street, Everett, Mass. Position unknown.

CLASS OF 1936

BLAKE, C. D.—Mississippi State Forest Service, c/o State Forester, Jackson, Miss.

MIXON, J. E.—Florida State Forest Service, Olustee, Fla.

WIERMAN, R. L.—Baton Rouge, La. Position not known.

HERROD, Jap—Private Mill Operator, R-1, Baton Rouge, La.

CLASS OF 1937

BOLAR, Max—Arkansas State Forest Service, Russellville, Ark.

CAMP, J. W.—Position not known, 208 Spring St., Haynesville, La.

CHALK, A. T.—Texas Forest Service, Lufkin, Texas.

COBB, H. C.—Private Forestry Work, 712 East Blvd., Baton Rouge, La.

DIETRICH, Warren E.—Soil Conservation Service, P. O. Box 142, Minden, La.

De LISA, L.—1126 10th Ave., Schenectady, New York. Position not known.

GAAR, Fred—Louisiana State Forest Service, Jonesboro, La.

CLASS OF 1937

(Continued)

HUMPHRIES, P. G.—Rt. 1, Box 2, Grayson, La. Position not known.
HUNT, Thomas W.—Box 84, Springhill Paper Co., Springhill, La.
KITCHENS, J. H., Jr.—Soil Conservation Service, Murphy, N. C.
MONTFORT, W. W.—Woodville, Miss. Position not known.
PALMER, W. M.—Working toward Masters Degree, Forestry Dept., University of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.
PERKINS, C. J.—1053 Asia St., Baton Rouge, La., Solvay Plant.
PIERSON, Woodrow D.—Arkansas State Forest Commission, Eureka Springs, Ark.
RHODES, Robert R.—Soil Conservation Service, Mt. Hermon, La.
ROBERTS, Christie—United States Forest Service, Cleveland, Tenn.
RORDAM, R. B.—6322 Cromwell Place, New Orleans, La. Position not known.
RUSSELL, E. J.—Soil Conservation Service, Ruston, La.
SENTELL, JOHN—Soil Conservation Service, Minden, La.
SMITH, Marshall R.—Puerto Rico, Plantation Overseer.
TURBA, John—Soil Conservation Service, 1904 Robinson Ave., Conway, Ark.
WOODCOCK, Fred—6120 Camp St., New Orleans, La. Position not known.
VALENTINE, W. C.—Highway Commission, Baton Rouge, La.

CLASS OF 1938

BREWER, W. E.—Private Forestry work, Box 86 Charleston, S. C.
BRYAN, James E., Jr.—Instructor of Forestry, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.
BYRD, Edwin L., Jr.—Position not known, Aransas Pass, Texas.
BANGO, Henry L.—Louisiana Dept. of Conservation, Division of forestry, 1313 Murray Street, Alexandria, La.

COUCH, Clifton Z.—Arkansas State Forest Service (On leave), Magnolia, Ark.
DeFELICE, Dave J.—Position not known, Cutoff, La.
FERGUSON, Edwin R.—Field Assistant, Little Tallahatchie Survey, U.S.F.S., Box 204, Oxford, Miss.
FOIL, J. Harold—Gaylord Container Corporation, Bogalusa, La.
FRANCIS, Julian B.—Second Lieutenant, Fort Sam Houston, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
HENDERSON, Wilber H.—Field Assistant, Little Tallahatchie Survey, U.S.F.S., Box 204, Oxford, Miss.
HOLMES, Woodrow W.—Manager, Gulf States Utilities Company, Winnfield, Miss.
HONNOLD, Clark D.—Division of Forestry, Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board, Jay, Okla.
HOPKINS, Jack G.—Waterproof, La.
JONES, M. Samuel—Graduate work, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
KIRKPATRICK, John C.—Ranger's Planting Assistant, c/o F. S., Camp F-8, Richton, Miss.
LALLANDE, John B.—Position not known, New Iberia, La.
LOE, Espy F.—Position not known, Arcadia, La.
McKILLIPS, Robert L.—Position not known, Harrisonburg, La.
MILLSAPS, Paul G.—Project Engineer, Mississippi State Forest Service, Jackson, Miss.
MOORE, J. Scott—Inspector, A. D. Williams Inspection Company, Box 105, East Point, Ga.
RUSSO, Andrew J.—Poinsett Lumber Company, Trumann, Ark.
SPROTT, C. Harvey—Angelina County Lumber Company, Keltys, Texas.
WALKER, E. Scovell—Louisiana Dept. of Conservation, Division of Forestry, Plain Dealing, La.
WARMBROD, James W.—Mengel Company, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISEMENTS

The Staff of the "Annual Ring" wish to take this opportunity to express their thanks to the advertisers, who are largely responsible for the financial success of this year's Annual. It should not be necessary to remind our readers that student and alumni patronage of our advertisers will pave the way for bigger and better Annuals in the years to come.

The Bogalusa Bearing was such a hot number that her rubber bathing suit vulcanized to her.

Sizemore had a lot of difficulty up at Michigan getting the editor to publish his stories. The editor called him in and proceeded to tell him about the "man bites dog" theory of selecting news. Several days later Sizemore sent in a story captioned as follows:

"FIRE PLUG BREAKS—WETS DOG"

Hal: "Do you know, Adrienne, I think you were just made for me."

Adrienne: "Well, Dear, I'm sure you were made for me."

Where upon they made for each other.

SAGER Axes and BULL DOG Logging Tools

———— Highest Quality for the Last Half Century ————



DAYTON PATTERN



WESTERN PATTERN



CANT HOOKS

Single and Double-Bit Axes in all patterns. Also Cant Hooks, Peavies, Timber Carriers, Swivels, Chain Hooks, Cold Shuts, and Every Tool Known for Logging.

WARREN AXE & TOOL COMPANY

WARREN, PA.

Tot: "Ike says he can read you like a book."

Tommie Buckingham: "Yes, and, darn him, he thinks I'm written in Braille."

Visitor in Premeaux household: "What a charming baby! And how it does resemble your husband."

Mrs. Premeaux: "Gracious, I hope not! We adopted it."

First Co-Ed (at log jam): "Look at that pair! Wait 'til the chaperon sees that stuff."

Second Co-Ed: "Sh-h-h-h-h! That's the chaperon."

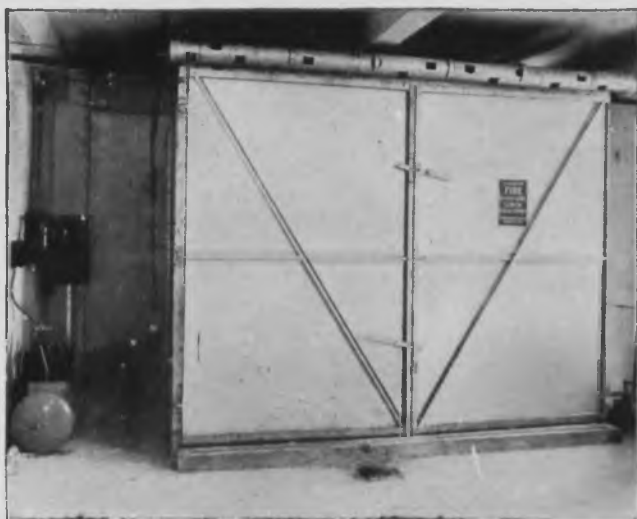
Zach in Nudist Colony (phoning friend in town): "—and bring along a pair of tweezers when you come out Bill. We want to have a game of strip poker."

Don't be discouraged. It has been said of Columbus that when he started out, he didn't know where he was going; when he got there he didn't know where he was; when he came back, he didn't know where he had been.

Every now and then a man's mind is stretched by a new idea and never shrinks back to its former dimensions.

A pessimist is a person who looks at a job and sees the difficulties that have to be overcome. An optimist looks at a job and sees the best way to overcome these difficulties.

Standard Kiln Goes To College!



A STANDARD AIR-O-SPEED DRY KILN IN CLASS ROOM
OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Whether it is for a University class-room or a large pine or hardwood mill, you will find Standard Air-O-Speed Kilns universally chosen. That is because Standard Kilns produce uniformly high quality drying in the least amount of time and for the least amount of money.

Write us today for complete information on lumber drying, or on how to modernize your present kiln equipment for amazingly better drying results.

The Standard Dry Kiln Company
Indianapolis, Indiana

Duck (coming into vicinity of paper mill): "Whew, what an aroma. I'd hate to say what this place smells like."

Prof. Bateman: "I'd a lot rather smell a paper mill than beer."

Duck: "Well Prof., I guess its just a matter of taste."

Guess who . . . "Well fevvers, I stood in that fliver bed under that fire tiver over by the piver line for nearly 'bout an iver and fifteen miffusses."

Lawyer: "Then your husband, I take it, is elderly?"

Mrs. Bully Stark: "Elderly? Why, he's so old he gets winded playing chess."

BARTLETT

Tree Trimming Tools

No. 1-W Tree Trimmer

Most powerful compound lever Tree Trimmer made. Will easily sever branches up to 1 1/4" diameter. Pulley and Compound Lever give 9 to 1 cutting power. Head complete weighs only 1 3/4 lbs. 4 to 16 ft. lengths.

No. 44 Pole Saw

For pruning larger limbs. Adjustable blade with 7 peg teeth per inch, 16" long, or choice of four One-piece or sectional handles.

Bartlett Tree Paint

For destroying and preventing growth of wood-destroying fungi and for protection of wounds, use Bartlett Tree Paint. Easily applied with ordinary paint brush.



No. 1-W
Tree Trimmer



Lag Thread Screw Hook

Tree Bracing

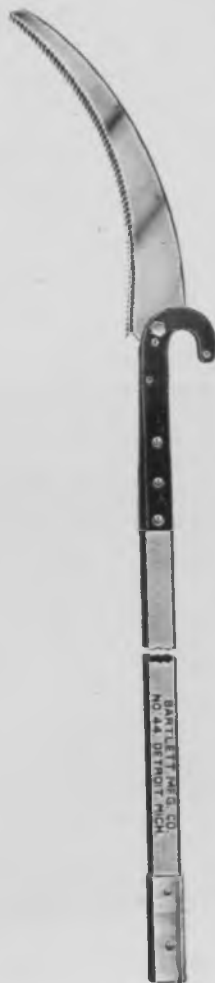
For complete information on modern tree bracing supplies, as well as Tree Trimming Tools, Tree Surgery Supplies, write for Catalog No. 25.



Bartlett Manufacturing Co.

3041 East Grand Blvd.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN



No. 44
Pole Saw



Swivel
Loop Nut

Judge: "Did you enjoy yourself when you were a freshman at college?"
Steve: "Did I Why, those were the happiest years of my life."

Prof. Hayes: "Why don't you get out and find a job? When I was your age I was working for \$3.00 a week in a store, and at the end of five years I owned the store."

Duck: "You can't do that nowadays, Prof. They use cash registers."

Charlie (Arrested for speeding): "But, your honor, I am a college boy."

Judge: "Ignorance doesn't excuse anybody."

"Are your father and mother in?" asked the visitor of the small boy who opened the door. "They was in" said Pat, "But they's out!" "They was in. They is out, where's your grammar." "She's gone upstairs," said Pat, "fer a lay-down."



Logging Tractors

from 31 to 81 H.P.
—Send for MS216.

Timber Treating Plants

for the treatment of
ties, timbers, pil-
ings and poles.—
Send for Bulletin
1834.

Complete Saw Mills

including band
mills, carriages,
feeds, edgers, re-
saws, deliberrizers
. . . and electrical
and power trans-
mission equipment.

It Pays To Buy Equipment That Pays For Itself!

ALLIS-CHALMERS

MILWAUKEE · WISCONSIN

Dot: "Gee, but that forestry boy I had a date with last night was fresh."

Katty: "Why didn't you slap his face?"

Dot: "I did, and take my advice, sister! Never slap a guy when He's chewing tobacco."

George Wright (taking Alice to a dance): "That sure is a good looking bustle you have on."

Alice: "But George, I don't wear bustles."

A Forest Is An Asset To A Community
Regardless of Ownership
INDUSTRIAL PERMANENCE
Through
FOREST MANAGEMENT

Gaylord Container Corporation

— INDEX —

THE FACULTY	Page
Bateman	20
Brown	20
Dilworth	20
Hayes	20
McKean	20
Vaux	20
Folweiler (At Wisconsin working on Doctorate)	
Graduate Student	
Drummond, Don M., Fort Duchesne, Utah	13

SENIORS

Armstrong, Donald B., Silverhill, Alabama	10
Belniak, Casmer Albert, 1541 Van Courtland St., Schenectady, N.Y.	10
Cooper, James Robert, Rochelle, La.	10
Davila, Jose A., Box 204, Caguas, Puerto Rico	10
Flash, Joseph Earl, Jr., Gueydan, La.	10
Greig, Morington George, Jr., 308 Buchanan, Lafayette, La.	10
Josephus, John E., 3650 Washington Park Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio ..	13
Kety, J. H., 2500 West St., Wilmington, Del.	10
Kohara, Tommy Tamotsu, 410 Murray St., Alexandria, La.	10
Lathrop, Frank Pratt, Reform, Ala.	11
Lewis, Charles Herbert, 406 South Commerce St. Natchez, Miss.	11
Linn, Edward Roy, Jr., 1636 Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.	11
Martin, Ivan Roger, 204 East Third, Pana, Ill.	11
Molloy, Logan H., McMinnville, Tenn.	11
Moore, L. Hal, 1020 Main St., Blytheville, Ark.	11
Nicholson, Julius C., 4226 Second Ave., Birmingham, Ala.	11
Schultz, Oliver Wendell, Urania, La.	11
Sizemore, William Roy, Sulligent, Ala.	12
Stark, Meredith Osborn, 8010 South Claiborne, New Orleans, La.	12
Steven, James Newton, 223 East Grand Lake Blvd., West Chicago, Ill. ..	13
Summers, Jerome Harvey, Rt. 4, Baton Rouge, La.	12
Titus, John Arthur, 3108 6th. St., Port Arthur, Texas	12
Toler, Ardie D., Morrow, La.	12
Waterer, John B., 2220 East Beach, Gulfport, Miss.	12
Wright, George, LaGrangeville, New York	12
Zachariah, Josephus D., 533 East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, La.	12

JUNIORS

Anderson, M.H., 3245 La. St., La. Terrace, Baton Rouge, La.	26
Barnett, John, 328 South Boulevard, Baton Rouge, La.	26
Batchelor, James P. Jr., Sheridan, Ark.	26
Beauchamp, Emmette Williams, Ethel, La.	26
Beeson, Travis Malcolm, Mullins, S. C.	26
Behrens, Arthur, Lecompte, La.	26
Browning, Lacy W., Ecrú, Miss.	26
Cool, Bingham Mercur, 221 Wyo. Ave., West Pittston, Penn.	26
Dowdy, Felix, Chapel Hill, Tenn.	26
Duplantis, John Dudley, 1021 Aycock St., Houma, La.	26
Elfer, L. Gus, 3426 Coliseum St., New Orleans, La.	26
Foster, Johnnye Urban, 1033 Bowie Ave., Texarkana, Texas	26
Freshwater, Richard, Denham Springs, La.	26
Girlinghouse, Gus Nelson, Base Hospital, Alexandria, La.	26
Green, John Leslie, 632 Spring, McMinnville, Tenn.	26
Grigsby, Hoy C., Heflin, La.	26
Herlevich, Joe, Bastrop, La.	26
Hinton, John Hopkins, Rt. 4, Corinth, Miss.	26
King, Lud Estes, 1046 Wellington St., Memphis, Tenn.	26
Lambert, Herbert George, Jr., 617 Metairie Rd., Metairie, La.	26
Long, Curtis, 2250 Government St., Baton Rouge, La.	26

Moeller, Robert George, 3400 Napoleon Ave., New Orleans, La.	26
Moore, Charles Harrison, Mooringsport, La.	26
Munsterman, John Francis, Pelahatchie, Miss.	26
Olmstead, Marion Junius, 2004 Jackson St., Monroe, La.	26
Paine, Seaborn Eastland, 1908 23rd. Ave., Meridian, Miss.	26
Penix, J. H., Jackson, Miss.	26
Phillips, William Travis, 520 North Vine St., Magnolia, Ark.	26
Premeaux, Raymond, Basile, La.	26
Ramke, Thomas Franklin, Bancker, La.	26
Robertson, Charles Wright, Manifest, La.	26
Rountree, Charles Osborn, Gilbert, La.	26
Salter, Andrew Wallace, Jr., 700 W. First St., Heavener, Okla.	26
Schuler, Paul Hewitt, 2619 Kings Highway, Shreveport, La.	26
Shirer, John Marion, Rembert, South Car.	26
Smith, Wallace Robeson, Winnsboro, La.	26
Staten, Charles Hewel, Springhill, La.	26
Summers, James Marion, West Main, McMinnville, Tenn.	26
Trichel, Shelton, Harrisonburg, La.	26
White, Charles William, 1709 Stephens Ave., Shreveport, La.	26
Wilson, John Stewart, 302 North Mt. Olive St., Siloam Springs, Ark.	26
Young, John Frank, Ponchatoula, La.	26

SOPHOMORES

Baird, Roy B. Jr., Guin, Ala.	42
Blevins, Jack W., Urania, La.	42
Borden, Wallace W., Greensboro, Ala.	42
Bowen, James Alfred, Colfax, La.	42
Briggs, Howard C., Hickory Flat, Miss.	42
Christensen, Lars Conrad, 2965 Highland Rd., Baton Rouge, La.	42
Dangerfield, George Bedford, C. Jr., Second Ave., Hollywood Baton Rouge, La.	42
Davis David, East Third St., Hope Arkansas	42
Davis, Johnnie E., Rayville, La.	42
Davis, Norman G., Mt. Fern, Dover, New Jersey	42
Dimmick, Allan, 3 Doering Way, Cranford, New Jersey	42
Edelstien, Arnold, 145 Congress Ave., Chelsea, Mass.	42
Graves, John, 2526 Madison Ave., Baton Rouge, La.	42
Gelpi, Marcel Gaston, 4432 South Claiborne Ave., New Orleans, La.	42
Grimmilion, Arthur Fleming, Rt. 2., Box 107-C., Alexandria, La.	42
Hemby, Merrill Jerome, Clay and Cherry St., Vicksburg, Miss.	42
Holt, George, 4425 Sullivan St., Beaumont, Texas	42
Johnson, Charles Wilburn, Conroe, Texas	42
Johnson, Morris Bernard, 310 1a. Ave., Bunkie, La.	42
Kohara, Sammy Susumu, 1122 Bolton Ave., Alexandria, La.	42
Lewis, John Robert, Box 547, Opelousas, La.	42
Maurin, William Elmer, 611 East Robert St., Hammond, La.	42
McDaniel, Madden Thomas, 1541 Fairplace, Shreveport, La.	42
Myers, John Walter, 1947 Tulip St., Baton Rouge, La.	42
Moore, Franklin Barrow, 135 Vestal Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.	42
Nelson, Robert Davis, 823 East Main, Hoopston, Ill.	42
Oakmail, Harold, Winnsboro, Texas	42
O'Donnell, James Joseph, Jr., 716 East St., Bossier City, La.	42
Olmstead, Jacquelin Hall, Union Turnpike, Wharton, New Jersey	42
Richie, James Irving, 21 Fifth St., Bristol, Tenn.	42
Sonderegger, John Robert, 1524 Adam St., New Orleans, La.	42
Stallworth, Nicholas Jack, 1604 Springhill Ave., Mobile, Ala.	42
Sullivan, Edmund Carver, 108 Tudor St., Waterbury, Conn.	42
Tannehill, Glen Feldor, Urania, La.	42
Wall, Ralph Thurston, 973 America St., Baton Rouge, La.	42
Wallace, Harold Eugene, 300 North Montgomery St., Memphis, Tenn.	42
Watkins, John Jefferson, Mt. Ida, Ark.	42
Weatherly, Joseph E., 246 Pasadena, Memphis, Tenn.	42
Woolfolk, Edmund T., 1038 Government St., Baton Rouge, La.	42

