

# The Alumni Bulletin

U. S. Forest Service - Intermountain District  
April - 1926

GREETINGS!

Ernest Winkler

Alton Bain

Chas. Armoing Jr.

Wm. L. Strudman

Charles A. Lewis

W. B. Crutcher

W. J. Ford

W. R. Rutledge

W. H. Humphrey

W. P. Rice

W. M. ...

W. B. Crutcher

W. J. Ford

John H. ...

W. J. Ford

WHO'S WHO IN D-4

1926

District Forester - R. H. Rutledge

Assistant District Foresters:

Operation	-	C. N. Woods
Forest Management		C. B. Morse
Grazing		Ernest Winkler
Lands		R. E. Gery

District Engineer - J. P. Martin

Accounts                      Lee Stratton

Law                              Manly G. Thompson

Public Relations              F. S. Baker

Supervisors:

Ashley	-	Arthur G. Nord
Boise	-	G. B. Mains
Cache	-	Carl B. Arentson
Caribou	-	Earl C. Sanford
Challis	-	E. A. Renner
Dixie	-	Orange A. Olsen
Fishlake	-	C. A. Mattsson
Humboldt	-	Alexander McQueen
Idaho	-	S. C. Scribner
Kaibab	-	Walter G. Mann
La Sal	-	L. T. Quigley
Lemhi	-	Oscar W. Mink
Manti	-	J. W. Humphrey
Minidoka	-	S. S. Stewart
Nevada	-	Charles A. Beam
Payette	-	W. B. Rice
Powell	-	W. M. Riddle
Salmon	-	J. N. Kinney
Sawtooth	-	M. S. Benedict
Targhee	-	S. W. Stoddard
Teton	-	A. C. McCain
Toyabe	-	James E. Gurr
Uinta	-	Chas. DeMoisy, Jr.
Wasatch	-	E. C. Shepard
Wyoming	-	C. E. Favre
Weiser	-	John Raphael

Director Great Basin Experiment Station -  
C. L. Forsling.

## GREETING

Again we come with this Alumni Bulletin to greet the old employees of the Forest Service, and to tell them what is going on in the organization with which they used to be connected. We who are still in the Service want to assure you that the organization still remains fundamentally the same. It has the same ideas and aims as it did back in the good old days. Nevertheless, in changing times, the way in which we go after our problems and the things which we throw most emphasis on changes as the years go by.

Perhaps what is interesting us most at the present time is how to get ever-increasing amounts of work done at no greater expenditure of time and money. President Coolidge's economy program is not merely a matter of words. It really operates, and the Bureau of the Budget is working closely in harmony with him. The hardships of poverty come vividly before us every once in a while, when we see all the fine things that might be done along the lines in which we are vitally interested, if we only had more cash. Nevertheless, probably a certain amount of poverty is good for an organization like the Forest Service as it is for the individual, and we are learning what efficiency in the use of time and money means in a way that we probably never would learn under less pressing financial situations.

Plans have reached a dignity undreamed of years ago. The man who does not have a plan that shows how he is going to use his time, and a clear outline of the jobs he is going to undertake during the year, is pretty nearly nonexistent, and is rated as a second class forest officer. At first, this system of plan making was accepted rather unwillingly, but the effectiveness of planned work now appeals to the men of all ranks, and they are eagerly developing plans that appeal to them personally as being really workable.

Along with plans goes better use of time, fewer trips back and forth from headquarters to the field, and long pack trips into the mountains covering every bit of the ranger district. Thus, with better plans and better utilization of time and money than we have ever had before, we are carrying out an ever-increasing job with the same old force. In fact, there are materially fewer men now in District 4 than there were five years ago.

## GRAZING

The main thing that brought the Forest Service into the limelight in the public press all over the United States last year was the great grazing controversy. It seems to have all started very innocently away back many years ago when the Forest Service, following some pretty pointed suggestion from a Congressional committee, decided that it was time to put grazing fees on a commercial basis in an endeavor to sell the forage much as the timber is sold. Some of you who haven't been out of the Service for so long, will remember vividly the range appraisal reports. These were compiled in Washington and resulted in the so-called Rachford Report, which told most of the stockmen of the country that figuring on a commercial basis their grazing fees were due for a boost. This started the agitation and into the whirlpool of criticism that was thus started were drawn all the other things which the stockmen of the west have had against National Forest administration and soon things were going at full blast.

Last summer and fall a committee of western Senators covered the western range states and held hearings to get to the root of the difficulties between National Forest administration and the stockmen. The stockmen in Salt Lake presented a platform embodying their demands, and around that platform much of the battle has raged. Just how it will turn out nobody knows. Legislation is now pending before Congress.

The stockmen have felt that their business demanded more stability on the National Forests. They wanted assurance that they would be maintained in business and would be free from excessive cuts and those who spoke the loudest, at least, seemed to feel that the satisfaction of these demands required pretty nearly permanent allotments within which the stockman should run his flocks and herds about as he pleased, as long as he did not wilfully damage other National Forest resources. It has seemed to the Secretary of Agriculture that progress along the line of greater stability could be attained without granting the stockmen anything like a permanent right in any section of range. Accordingly regulations have been changed in this direction. To grant the stockmen the spirit of their demands without in any way undermining the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture over National Forest lands. The regulations now provide for 10-year term permits having the full force of a contract. It shall not be reduced or modified except as specifically provided for in the permit itself. This is the first step toward stability. Another step is a general policy of limiting cuts for distribution. Indeed, the Forester may close for stated periods, entire forests or portions of forests to new applicants. Provisions have also

been made for local boards to handle disputes and other matters of range regulation which do not pertain to the proper administration of the physical resources of the National Forests. Stockmen hold the balance of the power on these boards.

In these ways the Secretary is correcting the matters which have proven objectionable to the stockmen, without yielding any of his authority over the range.

The battle has been more noisy than serious locally. The stockmen and eastern conservationists are now going at it hammer and tongs, but here where the stockmen and local forest officers live close together and are well acquainted, sounds of battle have not been so loud and the lion and the lamb get along together very well, so that in spite of the fact that a great battle between the Forest Service and the stockmen is supposed to be raging, the year has seen excellent progress along lines of better grazing administration and improved handling of stock on the range through cooperation between the stockmen and forest officials.

#### GRAZING STUDIES

Grazing reconnaissance proceeded with its work as usual, concentrating its energies on the Uinta Forest, working on the Nebo and Salt Creek divisions. The Fishlake and Minidoka Forests were finished up and further work was done on the Weiser. The latter forest ought to be finished this year if everything goes well.

Grazing Studies work is no longer limited to Grazing Studies men, however. Everybody is getting in on the job and rangers are going strong on quadrat work and the maintenance of plant development records, so that they can have an accumulative knowledge based upon records to show what their ranges are doing. You can all remember back to the time when a young Grazing Studies fellow lying on his stomach counting the grass was a subject for vast merriment. But alas, the times are changing and the "range rider" himself is now down off his horse peering down among the grass roots.

Jim Stewart also did some work re-examining old quadrats mostly on the old Santa Rosa Forest and found that in the years that have gone by since the quadrats were laid out an excellent increase in good forage species has occurred within the enclosures. Outside the results were not quite so good, but

Jim is inclined to lay it mostly to the location of the quadrats, which were near the enclosures and out there on the Santa Rosa the cattle will go for miles to find an object big enough to rub up against. Accordingly the country around the enclosures got pretty well trampled and it is hardly to be wondered that the quadrats showed relatively small recovery.

Range management is even poking its way into high schools. It is receiving a try-out this winter at Heber, Provo and Lehi - a course based chiefly upon Forest Service publications.

This year they are looking forward to Supervisors meetings on the Sawtooth Forest and at the G.B.E.S. to keep everybody on their toes and up-to-date in the latest developments along these lines.

#### GREAT BASIN EXPERIMENT STATION

This station has been going on with its various lines of range investigations, most of which are long time projects, so that nobody can expect to close each year with epoch breaking discoveries in the realm of range management. One of their new departures - this was the second year it was put into effect - is a couple of field days. They were held last year August 14 and 15 and stockmen, county agents, forest officers and others interested in technical range management went over the areas on which experimental work is being done at the station and reviewed the work under the direction of the director. They saw how barren areas had been revegetated by the sowing of seed, but they also learned too how frequently such sowings proved failures; how the cultivated grasses usually "ran out" and how expensive this was. They saw on the ground how very much better it is to prevent the ranges from becoming overgrazed than trying to bring them back afterwards. They went to the erosion areas and saw how the work was being carried on to determine the relation between forage cover and nature of run-off in the streams. Remarkable improvement has occurred here following the protection of one area. Nothing very startling in the way of plant growth has developed; it looks much as it did years ago to a casual observer, but careful records of the density show that grasses, weeds and such plants have increased enormously with protection, for the area is fenced and is not grazed. As a result a great deal more of the rainfall is sinking into the ground and erosion is being rapidly decreased.

And so the work of the station goes on year after year, adding bit by bit to our knowledge of what constitutes sound scientific range management and quietly adding thousands of dollars to the profits of western stockmen in ways we can hardly realize.

Take in their "field day" this year if you live anywhere within a reasonable distance of the station.

### FOREST MANAGEMENT

District 4 has not startled the world by producing the biggest part of the timber in the United States as yet, but its timber sale business is nevertheless growing steadily and in a normal manner without any booms that swell up only to explode with a dull thud. For instance we can point with considerable pride to the 24 million feet cut on the Boise Forest this year, although we know that it isn't going to last forever. It will probably drop to about 6 million feet this year, nevertheless a sale of this size, even though it is not a permanent thing, looks pretty good on a forest which has had virtually no sale for many years. Up on the Payette Forest the W. H. Eccles Lumber Company sale is getting going on its sustained yield proposition in the Cascade working circle. They have a railroad into the timber, the equipment is there and they expect to start their railroad haul right away now. Twelve million feet is the annual sustained yield of this working circle. Other working circles that will be operated on the sustained yield basis are being developed up in the same country. The Meadows Valley circle, for instance, around the mill at New Meadows, which has been cutting private timber for a few years and now finds itself at about the end of its rope. It is expected that it will be able to cut about five or six million feet a year of government timber.

Up at McCall, the Hoff and Brown Company, which has always heretofore operated in private timber, is shifting over to government timber and will probably take it at the rate of about 5 million feet a year.

Over in western Wyoming the Standard Timber Company which has been operating for a long time in the Green River working circle, has just completed its Cottonwood sale and the Forest Service will soon advertise some 1,160,000 ties on Horse Creek, the next drainage into which this company intends to go. It is operating on a basis of about 300,000 ties a year.

Nothing very striking has developed in Utah, but here as well as everywhere else in the District, the small sale business is looking up.

In view of the developments and increasing demand for timber, timber survey work has been carried on pretty strong the last year and will go even stronger the next. An extensive

cruise for the purpose of management plans has been carried out on the North Fork of the Boise River, where about 600 million feet were cruised. On the South Fork of the Salmon River another party covered some 200,000 acres on the Payette and Idaho Forests and located 500 million feet of saw timber and two million ties. Next year it is intended to complete the south and middle forks of the Payette River to gather enough data for developing a work plan for the area, since there have been a number of inquiries for timber in that region and it looks as though it might be sold within the next two or three years. Work on the south fork of the Salmon is also to be continued down onto the Idaho Forest, while the Meadows Valley working circle lying on both the Weiser and Idaho Forests will also be tackled.

The Idaho Forest is preparing to advertise a portion of the Goose Creek timber in that working circle, a matter of some 30 to 40 million feet. It is easy to see that timber sales are coming along pretty good in this region.

Quite a few changes in personnel have marked the past year. As you may perhaps remember, it was only a little more than a year ago that Joe Fitzwater came here from District 1 to join the District 4 Forest Management organization. This spring he was called to Washington to take a job as inspector in Forest Management there, so we lost a good man about as soon as we got him.

Supervisor L. F. Watts of the Idaho has taken Mr. Fitzwater's place. As you have doubtless already noted by the first page of this bulletin, Scribner is moving over from the Salmon to take Watts' place, and Kinney goes from the Targhee to the Salmon in turn.

It has never been our intention to run our timber sales on any hit-and-miss plan and it becomes even less so as the years go on. We are getting honest-to-goodness workable plans formulated for most places where timber sales are large or numerous, for instance work of this kind has recently been completed on the Provo River working circle, which takes in the country at the head of the Provo River lying both on the Wasatch and Uinta Forests. The Hoback circle on the Teton was done last year and a plan made for it. The Gilmore compartment on the Salmon has been finished - just a small area upon which local mines are dependent - while plans are under way for several cutting areas on the Targhee and other forests.

Our old friends, the bugs, are decidedly with us. We have been having an especially interesting picnic on the Kaibab, where the Forest Service and the Bureau of Entomology

have been working together to overcome them. The entomologists say the epidemic is about over and they figure that our work played considerable part in limiting the damage.

While the bugs have been killing the biggest trees in the forest, it has been discovered that the deer have likewise been busy eating up the smallest ones. A careful survey of the damage on areas where the deer concentrate shows that of the western yellow pine trees less than five feet high, 95% are damaged - 75% of them badly. White fir fares still worse, almost duplicating the famous ivory soap - 99.44% - 99.38%, as a matter of fact, being damaged by the deer. Sixty eight percent of the spruce and 88% of the Douglas fir were chewed. If it isn't one thing it's another. We will have a little more to say about these notorious Kaibab deer in another portion of this bulletin.

Up in Idaho the bark beetles are exercising themselves in a number of regions. Pine butterflies that did so much damage a few years ago seemed to have withdrawn from the assault. It is assumed that their natural enemies got the best of them. Anyway, we are thankful they are gone. Even the Cache Forest popularly supposed to be so little timbered that bugs would starve to death, is catching it strong in a number of places which fortunately are quite accessible and it is hoped that the epidemic can be controlled through granting of administrative use on these areas. It probably can not be said that the bugs are getting any worse. They just continue as they always have, popping out first in one place and then in another and as yet we are more or less handicapped in dealing with these tiny creatures.

#### LANDS

Few spectacular things have happened in Lands the past year although there has been plenty of work to do. Land exchanges are moving very slowly, and most cases involve merely the consolidation of private holdings, and do not mean the acquiring of much additional timber lands for the Forest Service. Quite a number of additions to the National Forests are being proposed under the procedure outlined in the Clarke-McNary legislation of last year, but none of them have come to a head yet or resulted in actual additions to our forests.

Recreation is becoming more and more important all the time. As an example of how things are developing, in south Utah the Union Pacific Railroad is completing a \$40,000 pavilion on the edge of Cedar Breaks on the Dixie Forest, and is planning to double its accommodations at Bryce Canyon, which is a national monument administered by the Forest Service in connection with the Powell Forest. The newest project is a hotel in the neighborhood of Grand<sup>d</sup> Daddy Lake. A tentative application has been received from a man who has been operating a hotel in Estes Park, Colorado.

Although a satisfactory agreement was made with the Arizona State Game Warden for the removal of excess deer from the Kaibab Forest, interests which wanted none of the deer killed brought pressure to bear on Governor Hunt who forced a repudiation of the agreement. Hunting was carried on last fall but with the one month only season limit, bag limit of one buck, and non-resident license fee of \$20 in accordance with the Arizona law but only 376 deer were killed by hunters. In the meantime the forage production is deteriorating due to the heavy overstocking by deer and they are now doing very serious damage to the forest reproduction, particularly the yellow pine. In order to clear the situation if possible, and determine State or Federal responsibility for the herd, action in Federal Court has been taken and a suit filed to enjoin the State of Arizona from interfering with the Secretary of Agriculture in handling the situation. A preliminary hearing will establish whether or not there is a basis of law for such an injunction and if so a hearing on the granting of the injunction will be heard in the District Court. It is hoped that final action will be taken in time to allow the removal and use of some of these excess deer during the coming fall.

During last year a commission on the coordination of National Forests and National Parks, appointed in connection with the President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation and upon which were representatives of the Forest Service and the National Park Service, made an examination of areas proposed for addition to the Yellowstone Park in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and to the Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona. An agreement was reached providing for the addition to the Yellowstone Park of the headwaters of the Yellowstone River and the establishment of a new National Park unit to include the Teton Peaks and the lakes at the foot of the range. In several places an adjustment was made to a topographic boundary by transferring certain areas from the Yellowstone Park to the adjoining National Forests and vice versa. At the Grand Canyon an agreement provided for the addition to the Park from the Kaibab Forest of areas on the west side under the rim and the direct drainage into the Grand Canyon. This gives the National Park a desirable portal at Little Park and control of the routes of access to the various parts of the Canyon Rim and Thunder River.

#### FIRE

Last year was a great lightning year, but we got away with the fires that were started in pretty good shape. The percent of man-made fires dropped down to the lowest point in history - 16% - and this was not due entirely to the fact that the number of lightning fires was extraordinarily large either, for it really was a mighty good showing, the total number of man-made fires being only 102. Seventy-two of these

were in Idaho; two in Arizona; seven in Nevada; sixteen in Utah and five in Wyoming.

District 4 is following the latest fashions in fire fighting and has got a couple of these new light gasoline pumps, but so far as the writer of this Alumni Bulletin knows, neither of them actually went into action last year and the fires were still put out in the good old fashioned way. Organization and promptness of attack still play the big part in fire suppression.

American Forest Week, which comes this year April 18 - 24, is the first big push of the year toward the reduction of man-made fires. We will sure be glad to have your cooperation with us, not only during that week but all through the summer, in trying to get the man-made fire down to the very minimum.

### ROADS

The real old-timers would sure be surprised and shocked to see where they can go at the present time in a car - through country where in the olden days there was hardly a trail and it meant long pack trips, where now auto trucks rush in the supplies.

To start at the beginning of the alphabet, there is the Ashley Forest where the Vernal-Manila road is approaching completion. If things go as planned, it will not be very long now until it will be possible to cross from one side of the Ashley to the other.

Up on the Challis and Salmon Forests, Forney can now be reached by a good road running up Morgan Creek on the Challis.

Down in southern Utah the Cedar-Long Valley road straight across the old western division of the Sevier Forest has been in use for some time and now a road is coming up past Panguitch Lake headed for Cedar Breaks.

Things are pretty nearly fixed up on the Idaho so that you can go by car - comfortably too, without crawling up hills in low and wondering whether you are going to get there - all the way from McCall to Edwardsburg, over a Bureau of Public Roads road as far as Warren and a Forest Service road the balance of the way.

Down on the Kaibab money is being used in cooperation to get the road fixed from Fredonia to the forest boundary, an old stretch of dust and bumps, and in other weather mud holes.

On the Manti Forest another road across the forest is working its way from Huntington to Fairview, using old routes most of the way, but making them into modern automobile roads.

Up on the Fayette you can leave Cascade and drive by car over to Warm Lake and then on over a high ridge up which the road corkscrews and descends to the Landmark Ranger Station, a new station in what used to be the Thunder Mountain area. Here the road forks, one branch running down Johnson Creek to Yellow Pine and the other, just completed, running up the creek through Pen Basin down into the head of Deadwood and over into Bear Valley, where it connects with the older road from Lowman to Stanley.

On the Salmon Forest the road from North Fork to Shupe is being fixed up and we are at least thinking about carrying the road farther down the Salmon River and spying out the land to see just how much of a job it promises to be.

The fact that all the forests have not been mentioned does not mean that no road development is going on upon them. The jobs are smaller and the roads are shorter, and while they mean a good deal to the local communities and the development of the National Forests, they don't look quite so impressive on paper and so we have not put them down. As a matter of fact, the Weiser Forest is the only one that did not have a road project completed or pretty nearly completed last year.

#### MAPS AND SURVEYS

The big field job that Maps & Surveys is handling is the survey up in the back country of central Idaho. Last year they covered 1,450 square miles in this country, 680 on the Idaho and 770 on the Salmon, - so that now we will know really how the country lies and where the streams flow up in that region. At the same time, they have worked with the grazing reconnaissance men and furnished them preliminary control on 225 square miles on the Uinta Forest in 1925. When you take the work of keeping the forest base maps up to date and the continual revisions that are necessary, you have mentioned a good big job and one which serves to keep Maps & Surveys mighty busy, especially when you consider all the special jobs of drafting and map making and surveying they are called upon to do now, just as in the bygone days.

From six to ten forests have new base maps prepared each year, as additional information becomes available. Most base maps have an entirely different appearance than even five years ago, on account of the accumulation of more accurate map data.

### ACCOUNTS

Most of you who had your work in the field never got very well acquainted with Accounts. It was mostly the place where the pay checks came from and where the expense accounts came back from for further explanation. At the present time Accounts is getting better acquainted with the field. They are doing a lot of office inspection work and men from the Office of Accounts are becoming familiar in the Supervisors offices. Still they continue to send out the pay checks and continue to question expense accounts. In the olden days the field officer felt pretty safe in cussing them heartily because he knew who he was cussing. At the present time this is not so true, because the Fiscal Agent himself finds lots of trouble with suspension accounts because of more stringent scrutiny and interpretation of accounts that is now being carried out in Washington.

Receipts are about the same as they used to be and the number of vouchers is increasing. The Fiscal Agent now has to keep track of how we spend all our money by "activity costs" as they are called. So he, like the rest of us, continues to keep busy and in fact, busier all the time.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public Relations, speaking from a broad national viewpoint, was considerably expanded last year. It now includes, besides the old strictly Public Relations work as we are accustomed to think of it, cooperation with states and others under the terms of the Clarke-McNary law, and the work formerly handled by Forest Management along lines of extension, and the state cooperative work of the Washington Office have all been combined in Public Relations.

Mr. Paul G. Redington, formerly District Forester at San Francisco, has been appointed to take charge of this new branch. In our local District, this change has less significance than elsewhere, for nearly all our forest lands are within the boundaries of the National Forests, and cooperative work to promote forestry among other timber land owners plays a rather minor part. Nevertheless, even here the new policy will doubtless mean developments along cooperative lines in forestry.

Some of the more interesting developments locally during the past year have been the introduction of a little series of lessons dealing chiefly with range management, but also including other phases of forestry, into several high schools in Utah County. We hope that this will spread to other high schools near the National Forests.

American Forest week last year was quite a success. As a departure from other years, we had a contest to see what school children could write the best limericks on Forest Protection. The three winners were as follows:

Two campers each started a blaze  
Then departed their separate ways.  
One killed his with muck,  
The other trusted to luck;  
Which one is deserving of praise?

A sheep herder rolled him a pill  
On the timber side of a hill.  
He flipped his match  
In a nice timber patch,  
Heaps of ashes are out there still.

We have had plenty of wood in the past,  
But how long do you think it will last  
If we don't do our best  
To protect all the rest?  
Forest fires are taking it fast.

Some of them that did not win prizes had as much kick in them as those which did. For example:

A man went in the forest to take a nap,  
He happened to lay on a match,  
There was a button on his overalls  
And that the match did scratch.  
His shoes caught on fire and then his hat,  
And now he's laying where he sat.

The activities of American Forest Week have proven very popular, and a good part of the reduction in man-made fires, we think, is due to the good publicity afforded by this week and other schemes for drawing the public attention to the danger of forest fires.

## PERSONAL ITEMS

M. S. Wright, formerly of Maps & Surveys here, is now Assistant Engineer in Washington and is in charge of maps and surveys work for the entire Forest Service.

Ovid M. Butler, we suppose you all know, is editor of American Forests and Forest Life and general engineer of the American Forestry Association. He has recently come into the limelight pretty strong for his attacks on the demands of the stockmen for rights on the National Forest range.

R. D. Garver, former Supervisor of the Minidoka, and then in the District Office, has settled down at the Madison Laboratory where he is handling work with little used species and the development of uses for wood waste.

James E. Scott, formerly in charge of Public Relations here, is handling the heavy PR work in Washington, especially in regard to reducing man-made fires in the east.

Of course, our two former District Foresters, Messrs. Sherman and Kneipp are still in the Forest Service at Washington, and Mrs. Totten, formerly of Accounts, and Mary Moore, Mr. Sherman's stenographer, are also still in the Service there.

Mr. Bruins, years ago Supervisor of the Wasatch Forest is farming near Boise and is understood to have formed a local farmers luncheon club, modeled on Rotary and Kiwanis. He is the farmer member of the Boise Kiwanis.

Former Supervisor Grandjean of the Boise is now in the State Game Department and has been spending this winter on special beaver work.

Miss Mabel Sturgis, formerly clerk on the Boise and later in Accounts of this office is now in the Internal Revenue Department in Boise.

C. D. Jackson, who was in charge of the drafting room here, is now with the Mohawk Tire Company, making road maps and log of roads along the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and along the Canadian boundary. The Jackson's recently had a new daughter come to their home.

Horace Hedges, formerly of Maps & Surveys resigned to go into the automobile business in Ogden.

Mr. E. L. Howes, for many years printer of the Supply Depot at Ogden, died of influenza in February.

There has been more or less of an open season for Cupid the past year. Just a few of those that we can remember off hand: Stewart Udell of Maps & Surveys; H. J. Helm of Grazing Studies; Dean Phinney of Grazing Studies who married Arvilla Hansen, clerk in Grazing.

Speaking of marriages, such a thing was not considered at all impossible about five years ago when F. A. Partlett, who was assigned to special research work here in the office and Miss Mable Parker, one of our stenographers were seen together a great deal in Ogden. They are now married, but not to each other, Partlett having married a Boise girl and is now circulation manager of the Evening Capitol News for Nampa and Caldwell. Miss Parker married in Chicago, where she now lives. She is Mrs. Harold Floyd Munson.

Job Brown who used to be in Engineering doing road survey work in Ogden, is now Assistant Highway Engineer with the Bureau of Public Roads in Ogden.

A. K. Andrews, another of our surveyors, is now with the U. S. G. S. as a topographer. He worked on a special survey for the irrigation project in the Salt Lake Basin the last year, but is now in Arizona on triangulation work.

W. B. Miller and L. J. Palmer are now with the Biological Survey on reindeer in Alaska.

L. A. Wall and D. A. Shoemaker both Grazing Studies men here are now in D-3; Wall on the Coconino, Shoemaker in the District Office.

Former Supervisor Tremewan is president of the North Fork Cattle Association of the Humboldt Forest.

Homer E. Fenn, once Assistant District Forester (grazing) is now in California. He has large stock feeding interests in Ogden.

John Squires, first Supervisor of the Logan Forest Reserve (Cache N. F.) called at the Supervisor's office in Salt Lake City not long ago. Mr. Squires, now 80 years old, is hale and hearty. He mentioned that he was the oldest Supervisor at the time he entered the government service in 1903. Mr. Squires humorously told of the first Supervisors' meeting at the old Knutsford Hotel in Salt Lake in 1905. Pinchot was present and asked for suggestions from the men as to better ways of handling

their work. Mr. Squires told him he wished he would change the free-use form. The one in effect was about the size of a towel, and in his opinion there was as much wood in the paper of the permit as in the load of firewood which the permittee got. The size of the permit was reduced.

(Would that the size of the 1925 grazing report could so be changed).

Mark Anderson, formerly in charge of Grazing Studies, is now the owner of the leading hotel in Provo, and is a successful business man in that city. He is also president of the local Kiwanis club. He is also taking a very active interest in conservation movements with the idea of forming a State Conservation Commission to be non-salaried and non-political in its nature.

Joseph Barnett, one of the early rangers on the Uinta Forest, is president of the Payson Livestock Association, and is engaged in the livestock and farming business at that place.

Former Ranger C. H. Allred of the Uinta, is farming near Spanish Fork, as is also W. Jones Bowen one of the early day rangers on the Uinta. Another of the old timers on the same forest, Walter Prough, is a successful farmer and livestock raiser at Nephi, Utah.

Mr. William L. Huff, one time a ranger on the Uinta, is now connected with the construction of the American Falls dam at American Falls, while former ranger Fred O. Johnson is now foreman of the Knight Investment Company ranch near Duchesne.

Fred Fehser, who was for many years clerk on the Uinta and Manti Forests, is district manager for the International Publishing Company at Provo.

George E. Holman, who years ago was one of the rangers on the Uinta, is still in charge of predatory animal work in the Biological Survey for the State of Utah, and is making a most excellent record.

O. R. Thomas, who years ago was ranger on the Wasatch-Uinta Forest, and had charge of nursery work at the Beaver Creek station, is now a florist in Provo, where he has a large modern greenhouse, and is carrying on an extensive business.

Lawrence G. Wallace, who was a guard and ranger on the Weiser from 1910 to 1915, at which time he was transferred to Minidoka, is now a District Fire Warden in the vicinity of Los Angeles, his address being Topanga, California.

Alvan L. Rawson, who was in charge of the Brownlee District of the Weiser Forest for a number of years is now a master carpenter at Napa, California.

Former Supervisor A. W. Jensen of the Manti Forest is carrying on a successful law business at Ephraim, Utah.

Earl Fogelgren, former clerk on the Wasatch and several other forests, is an accountant with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, with offices in the Federal building at Salt Lake.

The same is true of W. T. Job, former clerk and ranger.

Joseph L. Thorpe, former ranger on the Manti and Fillmore, has his residence in Salt Lake City, at 934 South 5th East. "Joe" is considering going back to his ranch in southern Utah.

W. I. Pack, former supervisor, is with the Ashton-Jenkins Real Estate Company, Salt Lake.

John Woolstenhulme, former ranger on the Grantsville division of the Wasatch, lives at Kamas, and for the past two seasons has been foreman of the Provo River road.

Charles L. Thorpe, former ranger on the Manti, is operating a ranch at Axtell, Utah. Recently, while in Salt Lake, he called upon us.

David A. West, former clerk on the Wasatch, is now a prosperous attorney in Salt Lake City, with offices in the Dooly Building.

George G. Henderson, who was clerk on the Wasatch as well as on the Wyoming, ranger on the Pocatello, Cache and later deputy on the Caribou, is teaching school at Kingsburg, California, 1630 20th Avenue. He has not forgotten the Forest Service, and has asked for a chance to get back somewhere on the Wasatch during the coming summer.

L. E. Hammond, former ranger on the Cache, is now with the Federal prohibition forces working out of Salt Lake City.

W. F. Tribe, 49 E. Bryan Avenue, Salt Lake City, formerly on the Wasatch and on timber survey work in the district, is at present purchasing agent for the Salt Lake Distributing Branch of the Ford Motor Company.

J. W. Palmer, formerly a ranger on the Monticello Division of the La Sal, is now County Clerk of San Juan County, a position he has held for the last six years.

F. W. Strong, for several years a ranger on the North Division of the La Sal, is president of the Big Six Oil Company now operating in the vicinity of Moab. Oil has recently been struck on some of the Big Six holdings, and it looks as though Mr. Strong will reap a rich harvest in the near future.

Howard W. Balsley, who was on the La Sal as clerk for nine years, is now secretary and treasurer of the Big Six Oil Company, and has extensive holdings in the Moab oil fields. Mr. Balsley is also manager of the Yellow Circle Mining Company, County Clerk and Recorder for Grand County, Utah, clerk of the District Court, a school trustee and a member of the town board.

Carrol J. Meador, formerly a ranger, is in the insurance and real estate business in Moab. He has built up quite a business, and is doing remarkably well financially.

John C. Roak, a former D-4 man, with the supervisorship of the Kaibab as his last position, is in the Service in D-3 as assistant supervisor on the Coronado.

F. W. Reed resigned as District Forester, D-7, and is now a practicing forester in Washington, D. C., giving advice concerning the handling of private timber lands, etc.

Nels Eckbo is now located at Pretoria, South Africa. He's working for the government there in forestry lines - doing mostly work along the lines handled at our Madison Laboratory.

Ian Pack, who used to be the supervisor of the old Nebo and Palisade Forests is now ranching and buying and selling stock at Kamas, Utah.

J. B. Lafferty and Ellis B. Snow formerly of the Weiser are now the firm of "Snow and Lafferty" and are operating a sawmill on the P. & I. N. RR. north of Council. They're cutting both private and National Forest timber and are now "on the other side of the fence" on brush disposal and stumpage appraisal questions.

Dave Barnett, formerly supervisor on the Toyabe and Targhee is now Chief of Police at Venice, California.

Nate Snell who used to be supervisor on the Fishlake and Caribou is a prosperous attorney at law in Salt Lake City.

L. L. White, the first Chief of Silviculture in D-4 was, the last we heard, working in the land department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company handling the cruising and management plan work on their extensive holdings in Montana.

Jim Dubar, forest assistant on timber survey work and later on the tie sale on Black's Fork is now head of the New York State Ranger school and is turning out a bunch of likely youngsters.

G. B. MacDonald who started out in the Service on the Targhee collecting seed in the fall of 1907 and afterwards forest assistant on timber survey work has for many years been Dean of the Forest School of the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. Mac is mixed up in a lot of community projects there and is a big man in his community.

Jim Fetherolf is making good, farming in Pennsylvania.

Nate Fetherolf has charge of the landscape gardening, lawns and grounds of the San Diego, California, public schools and likes his work fine.

A. W. Sampson and Harry Malmsten are teaching 'em how to be good range experts at the University of California, whither F. S. Baker, editor of this sheet, expects to go in a short time to teach forestry subjects.

Luke Hastings has a hardware store at Teton in Teton Basin, Idaho, and also interested in farming.

Dan Seery - is just the same old Dan Seery as he used to be when he was in Silviculture here. Lives in Ogden.

Lee Harris, former supervisor of the Kaibab is in banking business in California - visited the Kaibab again last fall and got his deer.

Johnnie Clark, former supervisor of the Kaibab, in road contracting business in southern Utah.