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FOREST OWNER

the voice of 255,000 forest owners in New York
 - representing an ownership of 11 million acres

STACKS

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HANSEN WOODS WALK IN SARATOGA COUNTY BRINGS OUT ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSES

The Hansen Woods Walk on October 26 was a great success! It once more demonstrated that both the beauty and the utility of our forest land is deeply appreciated by our NYFOA members. And that the Woods Walk serves as a highly rewarding means for sharing personal accomplishments and inspiration in working toward increasing the wealth of the forest resource. Also it is providing a pleasurable way for members to get better acquainted with the splendid people who make up our New York Forest Owners Association.

Along with a household of visiting relatives who participated in welcoming NYFOA members to 1968's fourth Woods Walk, the hosts for the occasion, Jens and Grace Hansen, provided that spirit of hospitality so

characteristic of their Danish background!

The Hansenhouse guests who joined in a portion of the Woods Walk, were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lund, - Ed a brother of Mrs. Hansen; the Hansen's daughter Anine and husband Bruce Duncan, and their two children Carrol age four and Paul age 2.

The first Woods Walkers arrived at the Hansen home at about 9:30 a. m. Others continued to come until with the Hansen relations, - there was a total of 18 present, all of whom enjoyed sampling a generous variety and supply of fresh baked Danish coffee cakes, and enough cups of coffee to bolster the Woods Walkers for their trip in the woods.

The former farm dwelling, remodeled by the Hansens and now made into their cheerful permanent home, 13 years after acquiring their forest area in 1955, - is approximately 200 years old. It is built with sturdy hand hewntimbers, still in first class condition. The Hansen home is situated on Yates Hill Road in a mostly wooded area of 104 acres, several hundred feet above the north shore of Saganadaga Reservoir.

A fine spirit of comradery developed among the Woods Walkers and the Hansen relations. As the sun came out, the Woods Walkers gathered for pictures on the front porch and then under the guidance of Tom Gorthey, forester, Conservation Dept. at Warrensburg, went on a tour of the forest.



Grace and Jens Hansen, host and hostess for Woods Walk, - stand beside vigorous red pine in plantation both worked to establish.

First stop was in a naturally seeded grove of pole sized white pine, surprisingly free of severe weevil damage. Here Tom pointed out forest improvement work and trees marked for thinning. Better trees were selected as crop trees and pruned in two stages up to a height of 17 or 18 feet as explained by Jens Hansen. The white pines showed excellent height growth, indicating a favorable site.

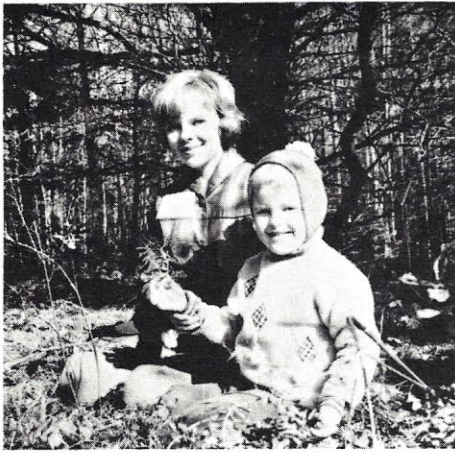
Leaving the white pine grove and a few veterans that had grown in the open, developing heavy branching, the Woods Walkers filed through a portion of the extensive planting done by the Hansens, Jens giving full credit to his wife Grace, for her work in helping to establish the plantation.

Red pines planted showed a luxuriant (continued on next page)



Just before taking off - 1968's 4th Woods Walk participants assemble at front porch of 200 year old J. U. Hansen remodeled farm house.

For some years Tom has been advising Jens Hansen on the management of his woods, a cooperator under the Forest Practice Act program.



Daughter Anine (Mrs. Bruce Duncan) and granddaughter Carrol - age 4, are delighted with ground pine as they kneel on mossy carpet in Hansen forest.

(continued from page 1)

ous thrifty growth due in part to a favorable well drained sandy soil. The sandy soil condition in part, also accounted in places, for a luscious green carpet of club mosses, the *Lycopodiums*, one species commonly known as ground pine and the other the elkhorn. The bright green plants attracted the women present to gather samples to take home. A common use of the club mosses is in Christmas wreath making. Some of the close observers were attracted to the British soldiers, tiny scarlet red fungus appearing here and there on the ground.

After viewing the plantations, the first of which were planted about 12 or 15 years ago, - the remainder of the Walk was spent with the more extensive hardwood area.

The Woods Walkers observed trees marked for removal. Following a well established woods road to an area, they saw where 130,000 some feet of timber had been harvested. At the log landings it was noted that a considerable amount of unuseable cull or decayed material remained on the ground.

Going on still further to other areas where mature trees had been cut for harvest, professional forester Tom Gorthey explained that in the process of harvesting logs, while emphasis is placed on avoiding damage to the residual young trees, this is difficult to do because of the numerous tractor turns made in getting out the logs. Several sideswiped hemlocks were observed at this point.

Tom reminded the Woods Walkers that harvesting timber is a process of securing raw material. It is an ex-

traction process not unlike that required in securing oil or coal, that in this extraction process the results are generally not pleasing to the eye.

True, there had been relatively little removal of limbs from the discarded tops of many of the fallen trees. The chances are that with the aid of a chain saw, Jens Hansen may yet plan to have the larger limbs of tops lopped off and so get the branches closer to the ground to encourage faster decay. Tom said that in about 10 years decay would take care of most of the slash.

It was clearly evident from the excellent height growth of much of the hardwood timber that Jens Hansen has a favorable site for tree growth. Better forest soils bring faster returns for energy expended in improving the woods.

Moving on we saw another area, - marked for cutting for a future sale.

At a far point on the woods road we noted, as we had along the way, the appealing presence of white birch, their white bark covered trunks and branches seeming to brighten the forest.

Most striking in this high lighting, were three large white birches emerging from a common center and rising to a considerable height. The three white birch trees together resemble a huge natural candelabra, - the three widely separated white birch trunks comprising the "candelabra." Near the ground - two of the trees abruptly curve to unite in one massive trunk.

This forest spectacular of the three large white birches grown together, - is kept beyond the reach of the marking paint gun or ax. Mrs. Hansen, speaking in terms of the religious interest of their family, likened the unusual white birch growth to the concept of the Trinity - the union of three divine persons - Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

At the beginning of the Hansen Woods Walk the air had been chilly, with temperatures only slightly above freezing. Not far away, snow had fallen. But during the Woods Walk, the wind subsided and the brisk air moderated.

It was around 1:00 o'clock when the Woods Walkers returned in the cheerful living room and dining room of the Hansen's, where in addition to the Woods Walkers having their own lunch, the Hansen hospitality provided hot drinks, Danish meatballs and steaming baked beans followed by a desert, all of which goes beyond what is expected of the host of a Woods Walk.

In the delightful company of the Hansens and their relatives, the Woods Walkers warmed to the big fire in the large handsomely made brick fireplace. The air of cordial companionship was unmistakable! As the Woods Walkers left they extended their thanks to the Hansens for their part in contributing to the good fellowship as well as to good forestry.

In 1967 a report of the Hansen's accomplishments was sent in by the Conservation Dept. to Washington, D. C. Before the Woods Walk started this report was summarized by Tom Gorthey and is expected to appear in a future issue of the *Forest Owner*. To Tom Gorthey, who read a rundown on this report and served as guide, the Woods Walkers extend appreciation and thanks.

Four highly successful Walks were held this year: the first at Harold Tyler's Maple Farm in Otsego County; the second at Fred Najer's Tree Farm in Warren County; the third at Hoyt Ackles' forest in Onondaga County and the fourth at the Hansens in Saratoga County.

There has been a generally enthusiastic response to the idea of the Woods Walk and so Piet van Loon, Chairman, Committee on Woods Walks, fully anticipates an expansion of the Woods Walk program of NYFOA in 1969. Plan to contact Piet at anytime, if your woods is going to be available for a Woods Walk in 1969.

Thanks are due to all who participated in the Woods Walks this year including professional foresters of the Conservation Dept. who took time out from their duties to be present

(continued on next page)



Woods Walkers enjoy a moment of sunshine in an open space between plantation area and natural hardwood forest.

Woods Walks photos by
Floyd E. Carlson

and provide forestry information, and to our four hosts who so generously gave of their time and spirit to make each one of these Woods Walks a memorable occasion.

As we said at the beginning, the Hansen Woods Walk was a great success!

We look forward to other Hansen Woods Walks in the future, hopefully to see more changes and improvements in the plantations and natural lands owned by Jens and Grace Hansen.

It is due to people like the Hansens and many other responsible woods owners that our New York State forests are being gradually renewed. The result will be forests of new beauty and benefit for generations to come.

Floyd E. Carlson

REPORT FROM THE TIMBER HARVESTING COMMITTEE

October, 1968

Since the Timber Harvesting Committee set up the NYFOA Standards for the Accrediting of Timber Harvesters, a questionnaire was sent to each NYFOA member to obtain information on individual timber harvesters. Of about 800 questionnaires sent out, only 20 have been returned. It would appear from this response that the subject was not of wide-spread interest. Those who do express an interest often become quite emotional about it.

Several attempts have been and are being made to license or regulate timber harvesters by legislation. These attempts have met with little success to date.

Any list of timber harvesters provided by public agencies contains the names of good, bad, and indifferent timber harvesters with no indication of their relative capability or reliability. Our legal advisors caution us against recommending a timber harvester lest he fail to provide satisfaction, or to black list a timber harvester lest we be subject to legal action.

The Standards for the Accrediting of Timber Harvesters provide the NYFOA member with some basis for judging or assuring the reliability of a timber harvester.

There is some consideration being given to the award of a certificate of merit to loggers who provide outstanding service to members.

Any member who has comments, thoughts, or proposals on this matter, kindly send them to David H. Hanaburgh, Box 122, Buchanan, New York 10511.

David H. Hanaburgh

DISAPPEARING AMERICA

Audubon, bimonthly publication of the National Audubon Society (1130 Fifth Avenue, New York City), has in recent years become one of the most informative of magazines on the general subject of the conservation of natural resources and also one of the handsomest.

Two timely articles in the current issue depict two widely different aspects of the conservation crisis in the United States, both of which we have previously discussed in these columns. One concerns the impending destruction of the incomparably beautiful Red River Gorge in east central Kentucky at the hands of Congress and the Army Corps of Engineers; the other describes the threatened extinction of one of this continent's last living links with the age of the dinosaur, the North American alligator.

Illustrated with magnificent pictures taken by the noted outdoor pho-

The pen of one of America's greatest conservationists and writers came to the end of the line on July 24th. As it does to all men, death overtook Ernest F. "Ernie" Swift following a heart attack in a hospital near his home at Rice Lake, Wisconsin. No one can fill the void left by his passing; no one will be able to pick up Ernie's pen and continue his style of writing or the personal philosophy toward life which motivated it.

All of us, however, can continue to spread Ernie's message. This nation is better because he lived here and spoke out for those things in which he firmly believed. Every time a victory is won in the never-ending battle for the wise use and management of our natural resources, we will know that he helped win it. Somewhere, sometime, somehow, Ernie Swift-- leader, writer, philosopher, conservationist-- did or said or wrote something which inspired us to fight the good fight, to stand up and be counted in a noble cause.

His writings were not easy to edit, for his style was unique. Like Hemingway, Ernie never worried much about grammar or punctuation. For him, getting the point across was the main purpose in writing. And he cared little if, along the way, he made editors and readers stop and think about what he was trying to say. He never

tographer Eliot Porter, the article on the Red River Gorge by Harry M. Caudill is as much an elegy as a description. For this unspoiled river valley, an area of primitive loveliness, is about to be flooded out by an unnecessary dam pushed through Congress by the combined force of local greed and political muscle, with utter indifference to the broader values and deeper interests of the people of Kentucky and of all the rest of the United States. As Mr. Caudill writes: "No greater condemnation could be written of this generation than that it callously condemned this valley and all its ancient and varied forms of life."

Also condemned-- unless quick action is taken-- is another form of life, found not in the Red River but in the swamps of the deep South. This is the alligator, ruthlessly pursued down the road to extermination by the avarice of man, abetted and encouraged by the fashion mongers of New York and else-

aimed to entertain or please all of the readers; indeed, at times it almost seemed he tried to start arguments. But regardless of results, Ernie Swift always called the shots as he saw them, always caused people to talk about his convictions.

For Ernie Swift, conservation was always a crusade-- a way of life to be shared with others. There was no room for a profiteer in his kind of conservation. He never wrote only to be popular and he never worked for anything or any cause if its only reward was personal fame and fortune.

He was born and spent his early boyhood on a Minnesota prairie farm, later moved to a Wisconsin "stump farm" where he formed his lasting conservation convictions. Upon his return from the Army after World War I, he made his home in Hayward, Wisconsin, working as a guide and dealing in real estate and forest products. In 1926 Wisconsin appointed him as a conservation warden.

He devoted the next 28 years of his life to service with his state's Conservation Department, rising through the ranks to become its Director in 1947. Under his leadership, the age of scientific game management was born; his department was one of the first in the nation to employ trained biologists to get the facts about wild birds and animals upon which sound management programs could be built. (Source: Conservation News, National Wildlife Federation, Aug. 15, 1968)

where who make the illegal trade in alligator skins profitable to themselves and to the poachers by their ruthless pandering to human vanity. "It's the dirtiest business in America save the slaughter of egrets for women's hats," say the editors of Audubon, recalling the society's first great and successful campaign at the turn of the century that ultimately eliminated the cruel and illicit feather trade.

Another such campaign is needed now if the alligator is not to disappear altogether from the American scene. Federal law is needed to supplement inadequate state laws; but law is useless without enforcement, and effective enforcement is impossible without public opinion to sustain and support it.

--from the New York "Times"

"AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES"

-by President Elect Richard M. Nixon

Part I of a three part CBS radio address made October 18, 1968.

This is a time when technological advances have given us material benefits beyond the dreams of all other nations and civilizations, and yet we are confronted with an important and perplexing problem.

Obviously we must make more use of our natural resources to maintain our high standard of living.

But the more inroads we make upon our land and water and air, the less we are able to enjoy life in America.

We need lumber to build our homes; but we also need untouched forests to refresh our spirit.

We need rivers for commerce and trade; but we also need clean rivers to fish in and sit by.

We need land for homes and for great industrial plants; but we also need land free from man's works, land on which a man can take a long walk, alone, away from the pressures of modern life.

We need the dynamic productivity of industry; but we also need fresh air to breathe.

We need the raw natural materials with which to create the products we desire; but we also need large areas of land in which a man can re-create himself, areas of true recreation.

Today 'natural resources' has a double meaning. It means not only those riches with which we have been

OF CONDEMNATION AND TRESPASS

October, 1968

Although condemnation and trespass are entirely different matters, they both involve assaults upon the rights and privileges of private land ownership.

The NYFOA has recently set up a committee to study and submit to the membership such actions, ways, and means by which a landowner can meet these assaults.

An increasing number of public or semi-public agencies are making use of the power of Eminent Domain for the acquisition of private land, presumably in the public interest. The acquisition procedures and legal action taken in many of these cases provide little if any protection to the interests of the landowner, and often

so abundantly blessed for our economic and technological advantage, but also those same riches as they exist for our psychological and emotional and spiritual advantage.

We must conserve and use our natural resources because of the numerous things we can do with them.

We must also conserve and use them because of what they can do for us.

We need a high standard of living, but we also need a high quality of life.

We need not only more uses for our natural resources, but also better uses.

We need a strategy of quality for the seventies to match the strategy of the quantity of the past.

I was born and spent my early years in the western United States. During my life I have travelled across this country many times. I have never ceased to be inspired by the variety and complexity of the American landscape.

But now man and his works are in places which only a few years ago were untouched by civilization. And now as I fly across the great mountains and deserts, high above the green forests and winding rivers, new questions arise:

Can we have the highest standard of living in the world and still have a land worth living in?

Can we have technological progress and also have clean beaches and rivers, great stretches of natural beauty, and places where a man can go to find the silence and privacy he is unable to find in our increasingly urbanized daily life?

constitute arrogant oppression.

The advent of the snowmobile has presented an increasing trespass problem that merits the attention of all private landowners. The speed and mobility of this vehicle provides the high-spirited or elusive individual with a means and speed of access to private property that stimulates a disregard for the rights and privileges of the private landowner.

Any comments from the membership on these matters will be welcome by David H. Hanaburgh, Box 122, Buchanan, New York 10511.

-by David H. Hanaburgh

Fishermen can enjoy their sport on nearly 40,000 miles of streams and more than 700,000 acres of lakes on industry-owned commercial forest lands.

Will future generations say of us that we were the richest nation and the ugliest land in all history?

Are we doomed by some inexorable thing called progress to give to our children a land devoid of beauty, empty of scenes of natural grandeur, filled with gadgets and gimmicks, but lost forever to the wonder and inspiration of nature?

These are the important questions. They deal not with one part of American life, but with life in America itself.

We are faced with nothing less than the task of preserving the American environment and at the same time preserving our high American standard of living.

It would be one of history's cruellest ironies if the American people--who have always been willing to fight and die for freedom--should become slaves and victims of their own technological genius.

The battle for the quality of the American environment is a battle against neglect, mismanagement, poor planning and a piecemeal approach to problems of natural resources.

It is a battle which will have to be fought on every level of government, not on a catch-as-catch-can basis but on a well thought out strategy of quality which enlists the aid of private industry and private citizens.

At the beginning of this century Theodore Roosevelt called upon the American people to preserve the natural heritage. The time has come to renew that call and to bring to programs of conservation the techniques of the seventies.

GROWING SUPERTREES FOR SUPER NEEDS

The Foresters' Amazing Ways in Aiming for More Paper

(Editor's Note: The original article appeared in *The National Observer* October 3, 1966. It vividly presents techniques used in many parts of the world to bring about "supertrees" that will constitute the harvests of vast areas of commercial forest land in the decades ahead. Here is Part I of 7 Parts.

Washington, N. C.

Cones grow by the million on the pines that flourish on the soil of this coastal plain country. Yet the premature dislodging of just one of them recently brought a frown of concern to the face of forester Orion Peevy. The 30 to 50 seeds within that cone now would never sprout into trees. And it was a very special cone, harboring potentially highly valuable seed that Mr. Peevy and scores of foresters and papermakers hoped would grow into "supertrees."

Happily, other seed with the same potential will be ripe for harvest next month here at the Weyerhaeuser Co. seed orchard that Mr. Peevy superintends. Seed that may produce astonishingly tall and straight pine also will be harvested in the Southeast

VIBRATION STRESS GRADER DEVELOPED

The usual purpose of stress grading is to evaluate non-destructively the strength and stiffness of lumber in bending, in order that it might be utilized more efficiently as a structural material. Stiffness can be measured directly without causing damage and, because it is related to bending strength, stiffness can also be used as a non-destructive indicator of strength. Thus measurement of stiffness or, more accurately, modulus of elasticity (E), is required in the stress grading of lumber.

In mechanical stress grading machines, flatwise E is evaluated by measuring the force required to produce a certain deflection. An alternative method of determining the E of a piece of wood is to drive the piece into transverse vibration and measure its resonant frequency which, together with the weight and dimensions of the piece, can be used to calculate E. The vibrational method measures E on edge, the position joists are in during service, and it is capable of high accuracy.

The Ottawa Forest Products Laboratory has developed a vibration stress grader which has an automatic tapping device that drives the piece of lumber into transverse vibration

from many of the orchards operated by another 16 paper manufacturers and by three states. This remarkable co-operative venture, already showing substantial signs of success, may do much to head off or delay a crisis looming for many paper manufacturers because of an insatiable, growing national demand for paper products.

At the turn of the century, each of 76,000,000 Americans used, on the average, a little more than 50 pounds of paper a year; this year each of the now more than 190,000,000 of them will use nearly 500 pounds, ranging from new items like paper dresses to such standbys as newspapers, which no longer have much secondary use as fish wrappers because most fish now come packaged in their own paperboard boxes.

while it is supported on edge. A photoelectric device produces an electrical signal, corresponding to the vibrations, which is fed to an electronic counter. The counter produces an electric signal proportional to the period of the vibrations. Almost simultaneously an electrical signal proportional to the weight of the lumber is produced and fed, along with the period signal, to a small computer which calculates the edgewise E of the piece. The entire test requires less than one second.

In addition to its high accuracy, and ease of adjustment, the vibration grader offers the advantage that it can grade undressed lumber which, because of thickness variations, might not feed properly through a mechanical stress grading machine.

(Source: Research News, Dept. of Forestry and Rural Development - Canada May-June, 1968)

OREGON LEADS ALL CATEGORIES OF 1967 PLYWOOD PRODUCTION

Oregon led the five softwood plywood production regions in each of the industry's four production categories during 1967, year-end figures released today by the American Plywood Association show.

Oregon plywood mills produced 53 percent of the nation's interior-type softwood plywood, and 63 percent of its exterior type. Rough-surfaced plywood from Oregon totaled 48.6 percent of the nation's production in that category, and its mills produced 67.9 percent of the nation's sanded softwood plywood.

(Source: Wood Preserving News, April 1968)

BEAUTIFICATION

Last week, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson spoke at the American Institute of Architects' 100th convention at Portland, Oregon. Space precludes our publishing her remarks in toto, but here is some of what she had to say:

"Beautification, to my mind, is far more than a matter of cosmetics. To me, it describes the whole effort to bring the man-made world into harmony; to bring order, usefulness, and delight to our whole environment. And that, of course, only begins with trees and flowers and landscaping."

"Too often, we have sacrificed human values to commercial values--under the bright guise of 'progress.' And in our unconcern, we have let a crisis gather which threatens health--and even life itself."

"Today, environmental questions are matters for architects and laymen alike. They are questions, literally, of life and death."

"The answers cannot be found in piecemeal reform. The job requires really thoughtful inter-relation of the whole environment; not only in buildings, but parks; not only parks, but highways; not only highways, but open spaces and green belts."

"Three essential ingredients," according to Mrs. Johnson, "are concern for the whole environment; attention to the human scale--and finally, a new emphasis upon areas of natural beauty, both inside the city and beyond its borders."

(Source: U.S. Dept. of the Interior Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Northeast Region)

I THINK that the next generation of city youngsters will have a much stronger yearning for nature than their forefathers, and that this will be combined with a vastly weaker background of understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of the countryside. In short, I am suggesting that one of the great challenges to the next generation of teachers will be to teach city children about the countryside.

--John Fraser Hart

(Source: Wisconsin's Forest Products Marketing Bulletin June-July 1968)

NEWS OF YOU

The following is a news item from The New York Times (9-29-68) concerning one of our charter members:

"Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Sept. 28-- Dr. A. Scott Warthin, professor of geology and conservation at Vassar College, was elected president of the Hudson River Conservation Society today at a meeting of the society's board of directors here. He succeeds William H. Osborn, who resigned as president in June but who remains as a director. Carl Carmer of Irvington-on-Hudson, vice president, has been serving as acting president.

Some of our new members are:

Edward J. Konoski (Warren) - A teacher from Selden, New York.

Roger A. Cross (Chautauqua) - Owner operator, truck driver from Niobe.

DIRECTORY SUPPLEMENT

Supplement #1 of the 1968 directory is included with the December Forest Owner. It contains a list of the members who have joined between the date of the original publication in May and November 1.

Also included are the changes of address received in the same period. The same size and format have been used so that it may easily be slipped into your directory and used in conjunction with it.

Extra copies of the directory are still available to members for \$1.00 and to non-members for \$10.00.

Donations toward the cost of the directory and the supplement would be appreciated since neither was a budgeted item.

Mrs. Luella B. Palmer
Membership Secretary

Mrs. Cynthia Anne Gibson
(Oneida) - Greenwich, Connecticut
Boris Cook (Cayuga) - Auburn
Howard Sochia, Sr. (St. Lawrence) - Lumber dealer in Parishville
Mr. & Mrs. Martin Rabelar
(Otsego) - Oneonta
Dr. F. J. Pearson (Vermont and New Hampshire) - Pennsylvania
John J. McKenna, Jr. (Warren) - Madison, New Jersey

Dr. Malcolm C. McKenna (Albany Englewood, New Jersey
Edwin Bohin (Onondaga) - Elbridge
Mr. and Mrs. Allan R. Klein
(Saratoga) - Glenmont
Robert M. Lamb (Lewis) - Liverpool
Elizabeth Jane Armstrong
(Oswego) - Elbridge
Mr. & Mrs. Francis A. Shea -
(Schenectady) - Latham
Mrs. Luella B. Palmer

FROM THE EDITOR'S CORNER

I've had the chance to meet a few NYFOA members--via letter--since taking over the editorship of this little newsletter, and I've been impressed with everybody's friendliness! Spec-

ial thanks to Professor Floyd Carlson and to Mr. and Mrs. Emiel Palmer for guidance through the maze.

Mr. David Hanaburgh and Mr. Bill Roden responded to my plea in the October issue for more material to fill the columns here. My thanks to them and other contributions are welcome and awaited.

Which brings me to the hang-up of all students, professors, editors, and--unfortunately--all of us: deadlines. For your item of interest to appear in an issue of "Forest Owner," it should get to me in the mail by the 10th of the month preceding that issue. In other words, copy for this issue was getting ready for typing on November 10. Of course, if something really urgent comes through a little late, just mark it important and send it on. Our very patient copy setter, Mrs. Brenner, will do her best.

The address again:
1021 Westcott Street
Syracuse NY 13210

To all of you, and those with whom you share the coming holidays, the very warmest good wishes from us at "Forest Owner." See you next year.



YULETIDE GREETINGS



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