



FOREST OWNER

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

1st Woods Walk May 24

Volume 7

May 1969

Number 5

FIRST WOODS WALK, MAY 24; SECOND WOODS WALK, JUNE 7

The NYFOA's third season of Woods Walks is all set to go. The first Walk will be held at member-Blair Smith's 300 acre forest in Stuyvesant (Columbia County) starting at 10 AM on Saturday, May 24, 1969.

Woods Walks are 2 to 2-1/2 hour hikes through the woods of an NYFOA member. Attendance is usually limited to about 15 people, and reservations are required. The walks are led by the host and a member of the NYFOA Board of Directors as well as a professional forester to help out. Woods Walks give participants a fine chance to see some new country, to learn how others manage their forest land, and to meet other NYFOA members and form new friendships.

Blair reports that his forest, which is adjacent to the Hudson River, consists mainly of land that was once in marginal farms that were abandoned about 1910. Since then "the former fields and pastures have slowly returned to good forest but are quite a challenge." Blair has accepted the challenge and fifteen years of careful management as a Certified Tree Farmer and FPA Cooperator has improved the woods. He has been able to harvest "large amounts" of timber and locust posts. He has practically missed a glimpse of deer and partridge as well as other wildlife that once lived in the area.

So, plan to be on hand for this 1969 inaugural Woods Walk, 10 a.m. Saturday, May 24 at Blair Smith's in Stuyvesant. Please send your reservations to H. W. van Loon, 120 Cam-

pus Rd., Clinton, N. Y. 13323. They must be received no later than Friday May 16. You will receive directions for reaching the Smith's with acknowledgment of your reservation. Don't forget to pack your lunch on the 24th! You'll have a good appetite by 12:00 or 12:30!

SECOND WOODS WALK AT PINEWALD. The second Woods Walk of 1969 will take place at "Pinewald," a lovely spot in the hills near Richmondville, in Schoharie County. Your host will be Edmund Moot. Those of you who remember the exchange on the "goods and bads" of Bobcats that went on between Ed and Dave Cook in several editions of the Forest Owner last year, probably feel you know Ed pretty well already. He is worth knowing, and so is his Pinewald.

Ed has done a lot of planning for this event, and has quite a day prepared. Events will start at 9:30 in the morning, and you are invited - nay, urged - to bring along your favorite saw (bot saw, polesaw, handsaw or what-have-you) to warm up in a little pine pruning competition. The Woods Walk itself will start at 10:30.

As Ed explains it, Pinewald was planted out to pine and spruce in 1923, '24 and '25, and then was pretty much let go "back to the Indians" until he took over in 1966 and started the improvement work that is still going on. Although justly proud of what has been done, Ed has been quick to point out that he isn't trying to show off Pinewald as the example of how to do it, and hopes that he will get as much comment and suggestions from the Woods Walkers as they might get ideas from him.

Highlights of the Woods Walk will include a chance to see a camp area that is being developed by a next-door neighbor in which some material removed from Pinewald plantations in thinning operations has been utilized. Another special stop will give every-

(continued on next page)
DEMEREE WINS HEIBERG AWARD
Francis A. "Mike" Demeree received the Heiberg Award during the Award Luncheon at the 7th Annual Meeting.

The award is a memorial to Professor Heiberg and is given for "outstanding contributions to forestry and conservation."

Mr. Demeree is an automobile dealer from Bainbridge, New York (he says he likes to think of that as his avocation) and active in forestry (that's the vocation). Mr. Demeree is Chairman of the New York State Forest Practice Board and as such advises the Board of Directors of the Forest Owners Association.



Mike Demeree, left, accepts Heiberg Memorial Award plaque from President John Stock.

one a chance to see and discuss what effect a "disposal area" is having on the properties adjacent to it.

Arrangements have been made to handle, with ease, any size group that may show up at Pinewald on June 7. Several foresters will be on hand to answer questions and an ornithologist will cover bird problems as they arise. Two very special guests will add to the day's pleasure. One is Max Kline, who, besides being a NYFOA member, is an outstanding wood craftsman. Mr. Kline will have some of his creations on display. This is sure to give you something to think about concerning the end use of products from your forest. The other special guest is author Ronald Rood of Bristol, Vermont. Mr. Rood is a nature writer of increasing renown, and will bring along a few copies of his works (including his latest book: How Do You Spank a Porcupine? for you to buy for your children or grandchildren.

Plan now to make this one on June 7 at Pinewald. Wear comfortable clothes and shoes, pack up your lunch (Bring a "cook out lunch" if you wish. Ed will provide plenty of grill space.) and bring your camera so you can

capture one of the area's great views! Maybe you'll even get to see a Bobcat!

Reservations must be received by H. W. van Loon, 120 Campus Rd., Clinton, N. Y. 13323, no later than Friday, May 31. Full instructions as to how to reach Pinewald will be sent you with acknowledgment of your reservation.



Edmund Moot, your host for the upcoming June 7 Woods Walk, is shown wondering if the snow will be gone in time. This photo was taken on Feb. 15, so take heart, and plan to come to "Pinewald" next month.

FRED E. WINCH, JR. HONORED BY NORTHERN LOGGER

Ithaca, N. Y. - Fred E. Winch, Jr., professor of forestry at the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, has been honored by "The Northern Logger" magazine for outstanding service to forestry and related industries.

Winch received an inscribed plaque from Stanley Hamilton, chairman of the awards committee. He was cited for "his contribution to forest education through his writings and work in areas of forest management, maple syrup research, and Christmas tree production."

A native of Middlesex County, Mass., Winch was graduated from the University of Maine with a B.S. degree in forestry in 1936. He received his M.S. degree from Cornell in 1937.

From 1937-1943, Winch was a forester and farm planning technician with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service in Virginia.

The forestry professor returned to Cornell in 1943 to become an extension specialist in forestry working primarily with 4-H groups. In 1950, he was appointed project leader in conservation in the reorganized Department of Conservation.

His varied experiences include a 15-month stay in Libya with the International Cooperation Administration advising the provincial government on reforestation, management, and nursery establishment.

From June to October 1966, while on sabbatical leave, Winch attended the World Forestry Congress in Madrid, Spain, and studied forest management and multiple use of land in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Italy.

HUDSON RIVER VALLEY COMMISSION 1968 REPORT

A 42 page illustrated and readily readable Hudson River Valley Commission Report for 1968 is now available for interested NYFOA members should you wish a copy showing what is happening in the Hudson Valley. Mr. Carl J. Mays, Executive Director, has suggested that NYFOA members may send requests directly to Hudson River Valley Commission, 105 White Plains Rd., Tarrytown, N. Y. 10591.

The report is of immediate interest for anyone who wants to get an insight of what progress is being made in the Hudson River Valley - and what kinds of things are being done by planners.

There is no charge for the report.

ANNUAL MEETING EMPHASIZES POLLUTION PROBLEMS

The 7th Annual Meeting on April 12 attracted more than 50 members to the Hotel Syracuse Country House. The theme of the meeting this year was pollution and how it relates to the forest owner.

The program looked at this relationship from two angles: first, the forest owner as a victim of pollution, and second, the forest owner as a polluter of his environment.

Two panels presented perspectives on pollution in the morning sessions. In the first session, Robert D. Hennigan traced the history of "eras of pollution" for his listeners. He also looked to the future for possible solutions. Respondents to Mr. Hennigan were Dr. Peter E. Black, a professor in the Silviculture Department, and Charles B. Knuth, a graduate student in the College of Forestry. Professor Henry G. Williams was moderator.

The second panel brought out different ideas and opinions on causes of pollution and possible actions to take. Panel members were Howard A. Hanlon, President of Cotton-Hanlon Inc; Dr. John H. Hamel, a Syracuse physician and representative from the Onondaga County Soil and Water Conservation District; John W. Stock, Litchfield Park Corporation; and Dr. Raymond E. Leonard of the U. S. Forest Service. Albert S. Loucks was moderator.

This second panel widened the definition of pollution by discussing more than just air pollution or water pollution. Dr. Hamel, for example, spoke of "people pollution"--too many people in the environment, too much congestion.

Alexander Rihm, Jr., brought the address during the Heiberg Memorial Award Luncheon. Mr. Rihm is the Assistant Commissioner for Air Resources, New York State Department of Health, in Albany. His topic was the state Air Resource Management Program.

Mr. Rihm spoke of the sources of pollution in the state and steps the state government has taken to curb pollution. The Air Resource Management Program aims to clean up some of the state's worst problems, and also to provide a state-wide plan for future use. Mr. Rihm put the value of pollution control in dollars and cents: To clean up New York State air, he said, would cost about \$13 to \$15 per person per year. The cost of

HABITAT IMPROVEMENT

By Paul M. Kelsen
Senior Wildlife Biologist
Conservation Department

Laws, predator control, stocking and refuges were each in their own turn looked upon as panaceas to increase wildlife numbers. Each, when applied by itself, failed to produce the desired results. As research in wildlife advanced, it was found that it was the quality of the range that determined the amount of game that could be supported on any piece of land.

Every species of animal has certain requirements for food, nesting cover, rest areas, escape cover and even play areas. If any one of these requirements for an animal is not properly met, that species will be absent or at least uncommon. When the deficiencies are corrected animals will move in and the survival rate of those already there will improve.

More was learned about the extremely high reproductive rate of our wildlife. Normally they produce many

(continued from page 4)

these old wolf-trees completely topped over, roots and all. They may lose a branch or two here and there during the struggle, but they put up a sturdy defense in their heroic battle against the wind, and in the fight help break up its force and deflect what is left upward away from the surrounding trees. Who could ask more of anything on this earth than that it battle for the welfare of others.

I'm sure some will say I am "all wet" in my defense of the wolf-tree, others may concede that I have a point worth considering. In any event if it only starts some discussion of the subject, my dissertation on these ugly ducklings of the forests will not have been wasted. I am not advocating that we start plantations of wolf-trees, but I do feel that it may well be the part of wisdom to tolerate a springling of them interspersed among a stand of marketable timber. I believe it was "David Harum" who was credited with saying, "A few fleas are good for a dog," and I am inclined to think the good Lord figured that a few wolf-trees would be good for a pine forest. That, probably, is why He created the pine weevil.

With this earth shattering conclusion, I'll rest my case, sit back, and see if I've started something.

by C. Albert Jacob, Jr.
Scarsdale, New York

more young than can be expected to survive. This makes it possible for a small breeding population on good range to quickly produce a large population. On the other hand, the same number of breeders on poor range may produce as many young but very few of them will reach maturity.

Improving the habitat to take advantage of this high reproductive rate is the only way to permanently increase wildlife populations.

Wildlife range is a dynamic thing, for most of it is made up of plants. Not only do the individual plants grow, but nature is always pushing toward a climax vegetation. Each type of plant community is followed in a specific order by another until this final plant association is reached. Each plant community has its own related animal community. As the plant community changes in an area, so does the wildlife associated with it.

Habitat improvement involves controlling this plant succession to maintain the plant community that favors the desired wildlife. It can be advanced by planting, or protecting from cattle and fire. The axe, bulldozer, fire and plow can all be used to slow up or reverse plant succession.

While some habitat work can be very dramatic, most develops slowly and it is hard to see the changes that occur. Prime examples of dramatic changes are those in connection with wetland habitats. Raising the level of the water in a marsh which dries up annually can immediately make it productive of waterfowl. Planting conifers in an abandoned pasture will take almost 10 years before the change will result in cover to attract cottontails, and even longer before it is suitable cover for a winter deer yard. Lack of immediate results often makes it hard to see the value of habitat improvement compared with stocking or predator control where there appear to be results immediately.

There are many good soil, water and forest conservation practices which also benefit wildlife. The best hope of getting extensive wildlife habitat work done on private land is through their increased use.

Fencing the woodlot gives the young growth on the forest floor a chance to grow. Since pasture value of the woodlot is nil, nothing is lost and much is gained in terms of forest, soil and water conservation. Reforesting small, steep areas that cannot be profitably cultivated results in soil and water preservation and in a future

timber crop. Planting shrubs along the border of the woods where competition for water and nutrients prevents profitable crops, helps protect the woods from the drying wind. At the same time these plantings give living quarters and food to wildlife.

Fencing a stream running through a pasture and then planting the banks with willow may stabilize the stream and save a bottomland pasture. The new bank cover will benefit the wildlife on the shore and the fish in the stream.

These are just a few examples of the conservation practices which will save soil and water and make a more productive farm. As a by-product they are also improving the living conditions for wildlife.

MAPLE SYRUP INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK ENJOYING BEST YEAR SINCE 1965

Ithaca, N. Y. - New York State maple syrup producers are smiling this year -- and for good reason.

"This has been a vintage year for maple syrup," said Prof. Fred E. Winch Jr. of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. "Some producers in the state have produced 20 per cent more than normal."

The forestry expert said this follows two relatively bad years. "The last really good year for maple producers was in 1965," he said.

He noted that this year's syrup is of a light, high quality despite a slow starting season that failed to get into high gear until the last part of March and then continued into the first part of April.

Winch said there has been a 16 to 18 per cent increase in the number of producers who buy and process sap from neighboring farms. He stated that some smaller producers have dropped out of the maple syrup scene but this was more than compensated for by the number of larger producers.

He attributed a six per cent loss of smaller producers to the shortage of labor and the expense of modern tubing and tap devices.

Most major producers in the state averaged about 1,000 gallons of syrup this year, he said, which is bringing from \$6 to \$8 a gallon.

ST. REGIS PAPER CO. - called off its proposed acquisition by Radio Corporation of America because it "--doesn't appear to be in the best interest--" of St. Regis stockholders. (Source: Wall Street Journal - February 27, 1969)

IN DEFENSE OF WOLF-TREES

It may be considered a sacrilege to disagree with the learned forestry teachers, professional consultants and text books, particularly in the pages of the Forest Owner, but here goes anyway.

From my first introduction to practical forestry, back in 1920 when I set out my first ten thousand transplants, I had been told that the white pine weevil was an unmitigated devil, with absolutely no redeeming qualities. I also learned that the weird-shaped, so called, "Wolf trees," his reproductive machinations produced, were useless monstrosities that simply took up valuable forest space which could be growing tall, straight, marketable timber. Now this may be absolutely true in theory, for it certainly sounded reasonable; but now, forty-odd years later, I have come to the conclusion that "It Ain't Necessarily So," as they say in the song. I firmly believe there are times when our weevil's production, the wolf-tree, makes a very worthwhile contribution to Nature's plan for forest growth, as in the instance here given.

This first of my plantations of white pines made excellent growth throughout the years, tall straight trees with here and there the normal evidence of weevile activities. It stood, undamaged through the "big blow-down" hurricane, which if I remember correctly, took place in 1950, and shortly thereafter it was decided that it needed thinning for better future growth. This was done, removing such trees as the foresters marked, which of course included any that were malformed as a result of weevil damage. Fortunately at that time the mills were accepting rough pine pulp, so it turned out well as a thinning operation. The resulting stand, however, looked strangely thin to me with just air space where former gnarled veterans had stood.

A few years later we had a severe local storm, with exceptionally strong winds, and when it hit that thinned out plantation the results were disastrous. Some trees snapped off like pipe stems, but most were simply uprooted and tipped over flat. It looked to me as if, once the wind got a few trees going over, things were opened up to the storm's full force and the rest toppled like a row of wooden soldiers. There just wasn't anything there to put up any resistance to the wind's fury, curb its destructive force, or deflect it upwards. The place was a

shambles and it made me sad to look at it.

From there the storm went across a road and through a plantation of rather runty Scotch Pines, with practically no damage done; then on into a stand of natural pines where many old wolf-trees were standing guard to bear the brunt of the wind's force, break it up, and bounce it back into the Wild Blue Yonder where it belonged. There was just no wind damage at all to be seen in this area.

Some may argue that I give too much credit to the wolf-trees, but it makes sense to me. We are told that a tree's root system corresponds very closely in both volume and breadth, to the size of its crown of branches. On this theory, plantation grown pines with long spindly trunks, topped by a rather meager tuft of branches, would indicate a proportionately inadequate root system as a

base, and an inability to hang on and hold a tree upright against the force and leverage of a really bad blow.

However that rugged old individualist, the wolf-tree, its height retarded; broadened by two, three, or more headers where Mr. and Mrs. Weevil's offspring had years before put the ki-bosh on the original terminal bud; branched out like a giant candelabrum and cussed by the logger for its one stubby, gnarled and knotty butt log, presents a different attitude entirely to the vicissitudes of gale force winds. No toppling over in easy surrender for these stunted but tough old veterans. Their root system is just as massive and broad based as their tops and they spread out and cling to Mother Earth as tightly as the fingers of a weathered old sailor cling to the rigging of his ship during a storm at sea. I have yet to see one of
(continued on page 5)

An Open Letter to:

Mr. Earl Bump, Chairman
Warren County Board of Supervisors
Lake George, N. Y.

Dear Earl:

Congratulations and best wishes at the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the board. So this is probably as good a time as any to offer a way to save taxpayers thousands of dollars. I read in the January CONSERVATIONIST that Warren County is one of three counties in the State that pay a bounty on rattlesnakes, namely \$5.00; in 1967 \$2130.00 was paid for 426 snakes killed. Rattlers are really scarce in New York. During the last 30 years I have spent most of my time outdoors in Warren County. By contrast Florida is overrun by venomous snakes, including two kinds of rattlesnakes. Our property here measures 100 by 120' and impenetrable jungle starts at our back line, teeming with wildlife including 5 species of venomous snakes. Every inland fisherman, Boy Scout, etc., has snake tales to tell. They swim in all the rivers and canals and climb trees. Yet at the Ag. Center run by the U. of Sou. Fla. they tell me there is no record of a snake bite fatality in years. Bee stings are much more dangerous. In New York, according to Mr. E. M. Reilly, Jr., Curator of Zoology, N. Y. S. Museum and Science Service, as quoted in the CONSERVATIONIST, there is no record for at least five years of anybody dying of snake bite. According to this article the bounty payments are on the increase because professional collectors carefully release gravid females that are caught in order to insure future crops. Also collectors in neighboring counties and states collect the bounty here. Snakes have a place in nature's system of balance, and contribute to keep other reptiles, insects and rodents in check and under control. Rattlesnakes don't attack unless disturbed and cannot strike more than 1/3 to 1/2 their length. It is easy to avoid them.

I suggest to start an educational campaign by printing a simple leaflet for distribution through schools etc. to rid people in Warren Co. of their superstitious fears. I should be glad to prepare it free of charge.

Bounty hunters would not have to go on County Welfare, because the Eastern Diamondback is valuable commercially for its hide, meat and venom, also for exhibition purposes.

Yours very truly,
ALFRED NAJER
620 Buttonwood Drive
Longboat Key
Sarasota, Florida 33577

Damage from pollution is set at about \$5 per person per year.

Mr. Rihm also spoke of the aims of pollution control. Protection of public health is the one most often named, he said, but often such benefits as recreation value, "viewscape," etc., seem less important.

Mr. Rihm told of the state's efforts to balance individual rights with the common good. For example, if industry found standards too strict, he said, it would close, putting people out of work and subtracting from the economy of the state.

The discussions of pollution showed it to be a many-sided problem with no easy solutions. Those who attended the 7th Annual Meeting came away more aware of how this problem affects them as forest owners.

NEW DIRECTORS ON BOARD

NYFOA voters elected these members to the Board of Directors:

Koert D. Burnham, Keeseville, N.Y.

Francis LaDuc, Carthage, N. Y.

William Lubinec, Binghamton, N.Y.

John Stock, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

John L. Stookey, Lockport, N. Y.

Hendrik W. vanLoon, Clinton, N. Y.

Mrs. Dorothy Wertheimer, Syracuse, N. Y.

There are also two new appointees:

Mrs. Joyce Gilmore, New York City

Mrs. Winifred LaRose, Lake George, N. Y.

The new Directors were announced at the 7th Annual Meeting.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

MOST ECONOMICAL

A study comparing yearly and long-term costs of three popular types of flooring materials shows that hardwood floors are the most economical both from the standpoint of annual maintenance and long-term costs. The study, a survey conducted among apartment owners and tenants in nine major U.S. cities, was conducted by the Forest Products Marketing Laboratory, Princeton, W. Va. The study concentrated on flooring materials used in living rooms under residential conditions. Results showed that a homeowner with a 15 x 20-foot living room would save \$750 over the period of a 25-year mortgage with hardwood floors rather than wall-to-wall carpeting, and \$848 with hardwood floors instead of composition

Source: National Forest Products Association)

THE FOREST OWNER

New York Forest Owners Association
College of Forestry
Syracuse, New York 13210

Dear Sirs:

In recognition of your invitation on page 1 of your March issue to comment on the theme of "Perspectives on Pollution" preparatory for the discussion at your annual meeting in Syracuse, 12 April, 1969, I am impelled to submit the following remarks on the "Burning Ban" laws of the State of New York.

These laws should be thoroughly reviewed and examined to determine their impact on various segments of the population, their economic effect, and their effect upon the conservation of natural resources. Then, appropriate revisions should be made retaining only those parts of which the enforcement does not produce an overall loss to humanity greater than the benefits produced.

It seems obvious that these laws were drawn up by a clerk at the direction of an empire building bureaucratic official who had been told by his superior, a politician, that the air pollution problem was serious, that the people in certain segments at least, were in an uproar about it, and therefore "Do something about it." As is usual, clerks do not have the knowledge or ability to weigh all factors involved, and so they draw up laws, regulations, and directives which appear to solve the one problem presented to them.

Two major factors which seem to have been overlooked in the overall effect of the action are the role of carbon in the life cycle of plant and animal life and the rapid exhaustion of available land for sanitary fill operations. By the elimination of burning of cellulosic matter, one is removing a vast supply of carbon from availability for continuation of plant life processes through repeated use and re-use indefinitely. If cellulosic matter is allowed to burn freely with an ample supply of oxygen, it becomes carbon dioxide which is then available as plant food, becoming through photosynthesis with water sugars, starch and cellulose again. If buried in the ground, it becomes locked away forever no longer available for life processes. Furthermore, carbon dioxide in the atmosphere becomes dissolved in rain forming carbonic acid which in turn when brought down in rain water under certain conditions dis-

solves alkaline earth metal salts in the surface of the earth making them available for use in plant growth. Therefore, an increase in the carbon dioxide content of the air is desirable as an aid to man's life on earth.

The requirement that all waste materials be buried in sanitary fill operations will use up the available land at an excessive rate. This land and soil can be better used for other purposes. The burning of cellulosic matters will greatly reduce the rate of consumption of this land because the volume of ash residue remaining after burning of cellulosic matters is only an infinitesimally small fraction of the volume of the original material. Therefore, in the interest of conservation of natural resources, it is desirable to permit burning of cellulosic materials.

Inasmuch as the officials of the Conservation Department appear to have a much better understanding of the principles and objectives of the conservation of natural resources than the officials of the New York State Health Department, it would seem wise for the administration of any laws concerning burning of refuse be returned to the Conservation Department.

Very truly yours,

Irving B. Rymph

Locust Vale Farm

Rymph Road

LaGrangeville, New York

GLUED-TOGETHER HOUSE

A prototype research house built recently at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., is literally glued together. The resulting savings has helped to cut the superstructure cost from 10 to 15 per cent, the Laboratory developer says.

The house design, called "Nufframe," uses only about 6,000 nails, while a conventionally built house the same size would require about 30,000 nails.

The design for the 28' by 40' house consists of five basic components of walls and roof which were planned for assembly production methods. The nails used in the house are to hold the parts together until the adhesive can cure to form a solid bond.

Roof components are fastened to each roof truss with a gunned-on mastic adhesive, while the roof component itself consists of factory-glued lumber, plywood and a plastic weather surface.

NOT LOAFING--BUT

Will you believe it when I say
I watched a robin all this day?
Not loafing, really, though--well
guessed--
My chores were left to later zest.

And he? Just winged and hopped the
grounds,
Up high, he made such tuneful sounds;
This chap whose vest shone cherry
red,
Who strutted careless while he fed;

Yet watchful, too, his amber glance
Alert, as if he took no chance.
I thought, although distrusting me,
A thing of liveliness was he.

So how regret a day of fun
Spent with a robin in the sun?

- Suzanne Gayne

A record number of nearly 92,000
white-tailed deer were taken by big
game hunters in New York State dur-
ing the fall 1968 season.

New Yorkers use a lot of water
every day both at home and on the job.
Twenty to 30 gallons are used in tak-
ing a shower, 10 to wash the dishes
and three to flush a toilet. About
100,000 gallons are used in the manu-
facture of each automobile.

Among the farmer's unseen
friends is the voracious American
short-tailed shrew. Its bite is death
to insects and rodents because its sa-
liva glands produce tiny amounts of a
poison similar to a cobra's.

President: John W. Stock
Tupper Lake, N. Y. 12986

Editor:
Nancy Clarke Gridley
1021 Westcott St.
Syracuse, N. Y. 13210

Treasurer-Membership Secretary:
Mrs. Luella B. Palmer
157 Ballantyne Rd.
Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

NEWS OF YOU

Robert A. Bye, Jr. is one of 15 College of Forestry students who has been
awarded a scholarship for next year by the college's Alumni Association.

Dr. A. B. Hatch, a previous NYFOA director, was honored recently for
his "dedicated service and countless hours of hard work with the Adirondack
Deer Forum."

The story of the working team of former NYFOA President Dr. Eugen
Klochhoff and his wife, Dr. Kathleen, was presented in an article in the N. Y.
Time of March 24, 1969. They are practicing obstetrician-gynecologists in
New York City. Dr. Kathleen is executive medical director at the New York
Infirmary where they both are on the staff.

New members in March were:

The Rev. & Mrs. Charles Austin (Oswego) - Turin
Mr. & Mrs. David E. Wilkins (no forest land) - Syracuse
Robert F. Rice (Saratoga) - Johnstown
Robert C. Wilcox (Chemung) - Elmira
Harvey D. Robbins (Oswego) - Lacona
Mr. & Mrs. Claude A. Bradt (Albany) - Delmar
J. L. Campanella (Delaware & Westchester) - Croton-on-Hudson
J. A. Clough - Rockland, Maine
Herman Schlimmer - Fayetteville
Stanley Kaczinski (forest land in N. Y. S.) - Middlefield, Conn.
Allyn Wright (no forest land) - Greenville
Mrs. Luella B. Palmer
Membership Secretary

WILDERNESS TRIPS OFFERED

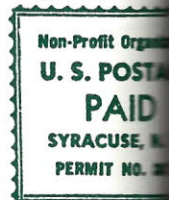
Forty-five wilderness trips rang-
ing from the Kenai Peninsula in Al-
aska to the Gila Wilderness in New
Mexico and the Boundary Waters
Canoe Area in Minnesota are offered
to the public this year by the Wilder-
ness Society, the Wildlife Manage-
ment Institute reports. Complete in-
formation is available from the So-
ciety's Western Regional Office, 5850
East Jewell Avenue, Denver, Colo.
80222.

(Source: Outdoor News Bulletin,
March 14, 1969)

FROM THE EDITOR'S CORNER

We're sending out congratulations
from this corner this month--to all
the new and re-elected members of
the Board of Directors and to Heiberg
Award winner Mr. Mike Demeree.

And of course, we really shouldn't
let the Annual Meeting pass into his-
tory without thanks to Professor
Henry Williams for an excellent pro-
gram, and appreciation to all the
panel members and speakers. Thanks
also to Mr. Emiel Palmer and Mrs.
Luella Palmer for a well-organized,
smooth-running meeting.



F. FRANKLIN MOON
LIBRARY

MAY 25 1969

SUNY COLLEGE OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
AND FORESTRY