

## FOREST CLUB LABOR BUREAU

COMMITTEE VERY SUCCESSFUL  
LAST YEAR IN LANDING  
SUMMER WORK.

The Forest Club maintains a labor bureau, whose purpose is to find employment for the forestry students during the summer in various lines of forestry work. This bureau is a committee composed of three members. The Forest Club defrays all expenses connected with the operation of this bureau, such as stamps, stationery, telegrams, etc.

This plan of securing summer employment for the students was discussed during the school year of 1909-1910, but nothing was done in the matter until the fall of 1910. At this time a committee of three was appointed which was to have entire charge of securing temporary summer employment for the students. During the winter the members of this committee wrote numerous personal letters to all their friends engaged in active forestry work in the field, to many officials of the U. S. Forest Service and to forest officials of several states. The professors of forestry also aided in every way possible, to such good purpose that when the summer vacation came all seniors, juniors, sophomores and five freshmen had secured positions either in the U. S. Forest Service or in state forestry work. The remainder of the freshmen wishing work secured jobs in logging and lumber camps of the west.

The same methods have been used this year by the committee, and while it is still early to make any definite statements it seems safe to say the results will at least equal those of last year.

### A HELPER.

The lecturer raised his voice with emphatic confidence. "I venture to assert," he said, "that there isn't a man in this audience who has ever done anything to prevent the destruction of our forests." A modest looking man in the back of the hall stood up. "I er—I've shot woodpeckers," he said.—Nebraska Farmer.

### Obituary.

A Missouri farmer, angered because his mule wouldn't back around just as he wanted it, struck the state's chief product with a pitchfork. The farmer leaves a wife and six children.—Southern Lumberman.

### Dedication.

The Forest Club wishes to dedicate this issue of the "Rag" to Dr. C. E. Bessey, who has always proven their staunch and loyal supporter.

### IMPORTANCE OF ARBOR DAY.

(Continued from page 1)

withstanding unfavorable conditions, able to endure transplanting well and be easily propagated.

2. Trees should possess good form, i. e., have straight stems, round well-shaped crowns and be symmetrical in growth.

3. They should be reasonably immune from injurious insects and fungi.

4. Trees should produce shade, but the crowns should not be so dense as to entirely exclude sunlight from the ground beneath.

5. Trees which are continually shedding their leaves, bark, twigs, flowers and fruit have no place on the streets, but may in some cases be planted on lawns and in parks.

6. Species which grow most rapidly are seldom desirable trees to plant. They are generally short lived and soon need to be replaced, while better species will furnish shade and protection for several generations.

Species to be recommended for planting in eastern Nebraska:

**Norway Maple**—This species is hardy, a fairly rapid grower and is adapted to a variety of soils and situations. It grows a round, compact crown which furnishes a dense shade. The tree is always rich in appearance, putting forth its leaves early in spring and is attractive in late summer when most trees show the effect of heat and drought.

**Red Oak**—Growing more rapidly than any other oak and possessing a round or oval shaped crown, the red oak is one of our best trees. The deeply cut leaves, dark green and glossy above and pale green beneath, turning red in autumn, make this tree an object of beauty during the entire summer and autumn. It is adapted to a variety of soils and is one of the easiest and best to plant.

**Scarlet Oak**—The round dome-like crown, covered with bright green leaves in summer and turning to a brilliant scarlet in autumn, make this a most attractive tree for planting. It is easily propagated and will grow on almost any site.

**Pin Oak**—This species is a rapid grower and is easily transplanted. Its pyramidal form, the rather short, slender, pendulous branches and the deeply cut unsymmetrical leaves give the tree a characteristically beautiful appearance. The brilliant scarlet coloring in autumn is its crowning glory.

**Linden**—This tree is used quite extensively as a shade tree because of its rapid growth, its upright form, rounded outline and its abundant, light green foliage. This species is subject to attacks by insects and the leaves are sometimes attacked by fungi. A rich soil with plenty of moisture is needed for good growth. The European species is less subject to injury and is a favorite tree for planting in many localities.

**Sycamore**—This species is hardy,

grows rapidly and when properly pruned forms a compact, well-rounded crown. It is adapted to most soils and is a desirable species to plant. The oriental plane possesses the good qualities of the American sycamore and besides possesses a denser crown. On account of the shedding of the bark both of these species are adapted to localities where soft and dirt are present.

**Elm**—The white elm is adapted to planting on wide streets and requires a deep, moist soil. It is subject to attack by insects and in some localities spraying is resorted to in order to prevent defoliation.

**Hackberry**—Resembling the Elm in general appearance, this species generally possesses a more compact crown and denser foliage. It is tolerant of many soil conditions and is comparatively free from diseases.

**White Ash**—This tree possesses many desirable characteristics. The late appearance of the leaves in spring and the dropping of the leaves early in autumn are objections to its use.

**Size**—Trees used for planting on roadsides, streets, lawns and parks should be from 15 to 18 feet high and should be free from branches for 8-10 feet. They should have a fibrous root system in order that growth may continue without much interruption after transplanting.

**Method of Planting**—Holes should be made large enough to contain the roots without crowding. The rich top soil should be placed on one side while the less fertile soil is put in another pile. When the tree has been placed in the opening at the same depth at which it was placed in the nursery, the fertile soil should be put around the roots first and firmly tamped down. Then the other soil should be added and compacted. The last inch of soil should be left loose in order to allow moisture to enter readily and also to prevent evaporation.

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