

Geological Society ●  
of Minnesota

# NEWS



**Geological Society of Minnesota**

Robert V. Leacock, Editor  
1235 Brighton Square  
New Brighton, Minn. 55112

FIRST CLASS



RETURN REQUESTED

TIME VALUE

CARLSON, DR. & MRS. BERT  
3034-46th Ave. So.  
Minneapolis, 55406(724-1486)

*Apr 1971*

The GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MINNESOTA is an amateur group that accepts Geology as an absorbing hobby. We solicit and welcome the help and direction of membership from professional ranks, but by and large our approach to the subject is that of the layman. Most of us are not true rockhounds, although we do collect minerals, rocks and fossils. Our main purpose is to promote interest in the study of Geology of the state of Minnesota.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	Sam Mayo Box 270, Route 6 Excelsior, Minn. 55331	474-4038
VICE PRESIDENT	Russell Pool 403 East 3rd St Chaska, Minn. 55318	448-2102
SECRETARY	Dr. Bert Carlson 3034-46th Ave. So. Minneapolis, Minn. 55406	724-1486
TREASURER	Mrs. Don Tepel 1269 So. Cleveland Ave. St. Paul, Minn. 55116	699-1793
DIRECTORS	Elmer Brown 5225 Zenith Ave. So. Minneapolis, Minn. 55410	922-2438
	Michael Vaclavek 3904 Joppa Ave. Minneapolis, Minn. 55416	926-0185
	Robert Leacock 1235 Brighton Square New Brighton, Minn. 55112	636-2473

\* \* \* \* \*

MEMBERSHIP

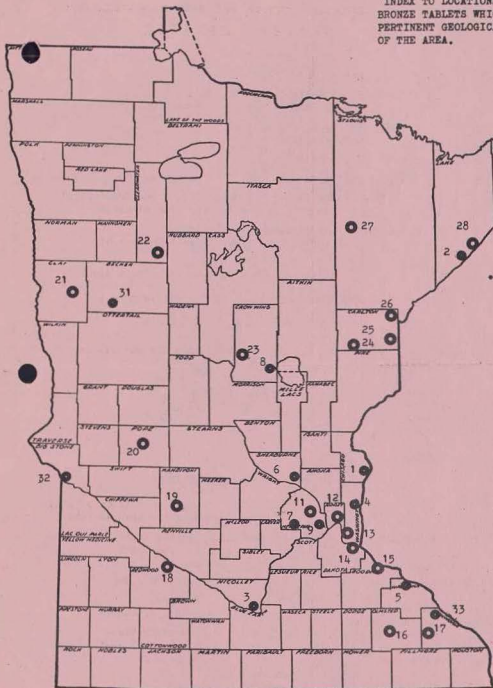
TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP:

ADULT	\$ 7.00
HUSBAND & WIFE	\$10.00
STUDENT	\$ 2.00

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN:

Miss Martha Peterson  
3527 Pleasant Ave.  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55408  
Phone: 825-1147

INDEX TO LOCATIONS OF  
BRONZE TABLETS WHICH GIVE  
PERTINENT GEOLOGICAL FACTS  
OF THE AREA.



1. TAYLORS FALLS
2. GOOSEBERRY FALLS
3. MANKATO
4. STILLWATER
5. LAKE PEPIN
6. ELK RIVER
7. MINNETONKA
8. MILLE LACS LAKE
9. MINNEHAHA FALLS
10. DESTROYED (RIVER RM)
11. LAKE HARRIET
12. INDIAN MOUNDS
13. BATTLE CREEK
14. DAKOTA COUNTY
15. RED WING
16. ROCHESTER
17. WHITEWATER
18. REDWOOD FALLS
19. WILLMAR
20. GLENWOOD
21. LAKE AGASSIZ
22. ITASCA
23. BRAINERD
24. MOOSE LAKE
25. ST. LOUIS RIVER
26. DULUTH
27. MESABI
28. SPLIT ROCK
29. GOOD HARBOR BAY
30. GRAND MARAIS
31. DETROIT LAKES
32. ORTONVILLE
33. DAM NO. 5

● HILL FOUNDATION & GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

● GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. \* #5 WAS WITH HIGHWAY DEPT.



GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MINNESOTA - APRIL, 1971  
SPRING BANQUET

- \* WHEN: Monday, April 26th
- \* WHERE: First Christian Church  
East 22nd St. at 1st Avenue South, Mpls.
- \* TIME: 5:30 p.m. Social Hour  
6:30 p.m. Dinner
- \* COST: \$3.75 each
- \* SPEAKER: Dr. George Rapp, Univ. of Minn.
- \* SUBJECT: "Relationship of Geology to Greek Archeology"  
-To be illustrated with colored slides
- \* RESERVATIONS: by Monday, April 19th  
Please call Mrs. Robert Leacock at

636-2473

(before noon or after 5:00 p.m.)

\*\*Please read enclosed  
By-laws carefully as they  
will be voted on at this  
time.

! GUESTS ARE WELCOME SO BRING YOUR FRIENDS !

SEE YOU THERE

\*\*\*REMEMBER that the  
Membership year has been  
changed to coincide with the  
calendar year. We will not be  
collecting dues at the Spring  
Banquet, however, our Member-  
ship Chairman will be looking  
for your checks at the Annual  
Meeting on September 27th.



FREE

GEM - MINERAL - ROCK - EXHIBIT  
at  
BROOKDALE CENTER,\*Hwy 100 & Hwy 152

Sat. April 17 - 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM

Sun. April 18 -12:00 to 6:00 PM

Lake Superior Agates will be featured  
also lapidary demonstrations, artifacts,  
fossils, minerals and many guest exhibits  
including an Educational Exhibit by  
the Minnesota Geological Society.

Sponsored by Minn. Mineral Club  
Twin Cities

\*East Mall

DATES TO REMEMBER

FIELD TRIPS under the direction of Prof.  
Richard Bartels are scheduled for:

SUN. JUNE 20 - Taylors Falls  
assisted by Mrs. Tepel

SUN. JULY 18 - Twin Cities  
assisted by Mr. C.J.Ess

SUN. AUG. 15 - Bedrock  
assisted by Mr. R.Leacock

SEPT. 11 & 12 - Baraboo, Wisc.  
assisted by Mr. Paul Vogt

ANNUAL PICNIC

SUNDAY, August 8th at  
Wood Lake Nature Center  
Mr. Michael Vaclavek, Chairman

TABLET INSCRIPTION #11

Geology of Minnesota

DAKOTA COUNTY REGION

\*\*\*\*\*

The Wisconsin stage of glaciation, the last of the great ice ages, was characterized by a vigorous ice movement southward from Canada through the valleys of the Red River of the North and the Minnesota River. The ice, several thousands feet thick, in Canada, extended into Central Iowa in the form of a huge lobe.

As rising temperatures brought a gradual end to glaciation about 12,000 years ago, the ice border melted back and floodwaters spread widely, at all levels. The Minnesota River, which was still blocked by ice at Fort Snelling, overflowed its valley and swept eastward across Dakota County. The Vermillion and Cannon Rivers, fed by local thawing of the ice margins, were later sustained by the deluge from the Minnesota River. Today these rivers are shrunken remnants of once powerful streams, whose greatness vanished with the ice of the last glacial epoch.

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TRAVELERS

Joan & Bob Leacock shortened the winter by visiting with their son, Tom, & Bob's brother, John, in the St. Petersburg area, swimming in the ocean at Palm Beach and ending their vacation on Sanibel Island shell collecting & photographing birds in the J.N.Ding Darling Wildlife Sanctuary also on Sanibel Island.

Word has been received that Paul & Bev Vogt are vacationing in Majorca, a spanish island located in the Mediterranean. The mountains reach an elevation of 4,741 ft. and have some of the most beautiful talactite caves in Europe. Paul & Bev recently moved into their new home at 5305 Penn Ave. So. Mpls. 55419

TABLET INSCRIPTION #12

Geology of Minnesota

RED WING REGION

\*\*\*\*\*

During the great ice ages the landscape of Minnesota was profoundly altered by continental glaciers in four major epochs of glaciation. In this area, as elsewhere, the closing stage of each epoch was characterized by the release of floods of meltwater which eroded the broad valley of the Mississippi River 200 feet deeper than the present channel. Because the tributary streams carried less water than the main river they were unable to cut down so rapidly, and consequently their valley floors had steeper slopes.

As the volume of meltwater diminished with the depletion of the ice, the velocity of the main stream was reduced and it was no longer able to remove all of the sediment contributed by its high gradient tributaries. Thus the valley was filled to its present level and exhibits a remarkable series of meanders, oxbow lakes, side channels, sloughs, swamps, and tillable land.

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Betty & Roger Trutna, members, who transferred to Utah last June, finally moved into their new home at:

381 W. 3100 South  
Bountiful, Utah 84010  
1-801-295-9559

Two other members have moved out-of-state:

Cooper, Mrs. Emma  
1315 El Dorado  
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060

Mayotte, Mrs. Mary Y.  
6130 So. Monroe Drive  
Littleton, Colorado 80120

An Extra

**"THANK YOU"**

to "BART" . . .

for the fine job he has done in providing us with excellent movies, lectures and labs from Sept. 28th to present.

We are looking forward to the Field Trips we understand he is planning for the summer of 1971, which will be announced at a future date.

#### HOW ARE AGATES FORMED?

Rubies are red, emeralds are green, but both of these rare beauties are prized as precious gems. AGATES are striped and stippled, banded and bordered with a rainbow of colors. These stones are treasured as semi-precious stones. Nature made many of them.

An AGATE is created in secrecy and total darkness, and the patient process takes ages of time. Its birthplace is a small hole or empty pocket in porous rock. It is formed in the Earth's never-ending water cycle and created from a mixture of assorted chemicals from the Earth's crust. Its main ingredient is silica -- a chemical compound of silica and oxygen.

Silica is the main ingredient in a variety of rocky minerals referred to as the silicate minerals -- a popular group that makes up more than half of the earth's crust. You may see some of them as milky white pebbles of quartz or as the golden sands spread along a beach. Too, they form an endless variety of glassy crystals, some clear, and some tinted with rainbow colors. Our semi-precious onyx and chalcedony are silicate material. Carnelian and jasper, chrysoprase and agate are also silicate materials made mostly of silica.

The silicates have endured through ages of ceaseless change and upheaval in the earth's crust. They have been melted in volcanic lava and smashed by pounding wave action dissolved in running water and lifted high and dry by the upheaval of mountains. Such geological events modeled and remodeled each deposit of silica and gave it its present form.

The creation of an Agate had its beginning when molecules of silica were dissolved by greedy tongues of rain water as they lapped or ran over the rocks. Other minerals also stolen as the migrant water rippled along, climbed aboard until a variety of particles too small to be seen had become suspended in the water. Some of this water, as it sought to complete its endless journey to the sea, sank through porous bedrock, and some crept into small cavities or empty pockets. Here it became partially trapped. Eventually though, it evaporated or slowly seeped away. But in so doing, it left its load of chemicals behind as a lining in the rocky pocket.

For countless ages this went on, the pocket slowly filling layer by layer. As this deposited material -- which formed the AGATE--grew into a hardened layer, it was gayly tinted by some other minerals that had been dissolved in the ground water. From time to time throughout the long ages, the chemical content of the incoming water seepage underwent environmental changes, and when it did, the vivid coloring of the new band it left behind was different.

Years later, as the bed rock is eroded or crumbles away, this pocketful of AGATE may be freed. Of course the AGATE will still be crusted with the bed rock and, when found, will have to be cut open before its handsome colors and design are revealed.

There are many characteristic patterns in AGATE. Banded AGATE may be striped with blue and gray, black or yellow, or candy-colored brown. Its stripes may be straight or wavy, and a sample of sparkling AGATE is ringed with colored circles. Moss AGATE is set with dark threads of manganese minerals that look like fairy ferns frozen in glassy globules.

Many AGATES have been given special names because their particular pattern or color is associated with specific locales. Popular among these are the LAKE SUPERIOR AGATES, the FAIRBURNS, and the TEEPEE CANYON AGATES.

(From the Los Angeles Times Syndicate, Via "The CONGLOMERATE", Via ROCK RUSTLER'S NEWS)

## How Would You Vote?



**SPECIAL MEETING** will be held Monday, March 22nd at 7:30 PM in Ford Hall, immediately prior to the regular lecture. The members will be asked to vote on certain amendments to the Articles of Incorporation. These amendments were approved by the Board at its regular meeting of Mar. 2 and will be read in full at the special meeting. Briefly, the changes can be described as follows:

Articles 1, 2, and 3: no change  
Article 4: changed to increase the number of directors to 9.

Article 5: changed to simplify the description of the nature of the Society as a non-profit corporation.

Article 6: changed to increase the highest amount of liability of the Society to \$5,000, in accordance with changes in the laws regarding this matter.

New Articles 7, 8 & 9: added to consolidate our status as a non-profit corporation in accordance with the latest codes of the Internal Revenue Service.

The most apparent change proposed by these amendments lies in the increase in size of the Board of Directors. The Board believes that this change will increase the opportunities for the membership to participate in the administration and responsibilities of the Society.

--Sam Mayo, President  
Geological Society of Minn

### **WILD WILDLIFE**

Wild geese have lived longer than three decades in captivity. Only vultures and parrots boast a longer life expectancy.

### ANNUAL BANQUET

The 1971 Annual GSM Banquet will be held on Monday evening April 26, Beginning with a Social Hour at 5:30 PM and dinner at 6:30 PM.

LOCATION: First Christian Church,  
East 22nd St. at 1st Ave. So. Mpls.

For further information please  
contact: Ethel Swanson, Chairman  
522-7688.

## Did You know...

Grace Benz recalls to us an incident that became a memorable event in history.

On one of the Geology "long" trips West Mrs. Helen Sommers, a member related to the group that during a physiography class taught by Prof. Wm. Morris Davis of Harvard she had taken in 1898, he made mention of the fact that no particular term had been given to fit the description of numerous channels and flood plains of "old" rivers. Mrs. Sommers suggested the term "braided" since they recalled to her mind braids. The name proved to be an apt one and has become part of the vocabulary of geology.

We understand that Dr. Bert Carlson, Martha Peterson, & Hal McWethy were also on this particular trip.

## What's Going On!

- Minn. Woodcarvers, Har Mar Mall,  
March 27, & 28
- Minnetoka Mineral Club, 7 H1 Shopping Ctr.  
March 27, & 28
- All Iowa Rock Round Up, Nevada, Iowa,  
May 1st & 2nd
- Rochester Earth Science Show, Rochester,  
May 22nd & 23rd.
- Midwest Fed. Conv. & Show, Mansfield Ohio,  
July 22-25, 1971
- Cedar Valley Rocks & Minerals Soc.  
Marion, Iowa, April 3rd & 4th.

MEMORANDUM RELATING TO THE ORIGINS OF THE GEOLOGY SOCIETY OF MINNESOTA  
BY  
HAL E. McWETHY, PAST PRESIDENT

Some of the newer members of the Geology Society of Minnesota have suggested that a record be made of the beginnings of our Society. The compilation of the initial chapter of the record has been assigned to me because of my close association with the Society's founder, Mr. Edward P. Burch, during the formative period of the Society and for a number of years prior thereto. Perhaps it is in order, also, to review briefly Mr. Burch's career prior to the date the Society was formed.

Mr. Burch was born at Rameys Landing, Wisconsin, in 1870. Rameys Landing is now a ghost town near Durand, Wisconsin, at the junction of the Red Cedar and Chippewa Rivers, approximately 12 miles south of Menomonie, Wisconsin. He was soon taken by his parents to Menomonie, Wisconsin, where his father, Newell Burch, engaged in a general merchandise business and had part-time employment with Knapp, Stout and Company, early Wisconsin lumbermen and loggers. Mr. Burch attended the Menomonie High School and the Univ. of Minnesota, graduating from the College of Electrical Engineering with the class of 1892. Immediately thereafter he joined forces with the Twin City Rapid Transit Company as its electrical engineer; and for a decade served this company in the expanding development of the application of electricity to the transportation industry. During the early years he was at times engaged in teaching electrical engineering at the University of Minn.

In 1896 he was in charge of the purchase and installation of 10-1,000 K.W. units of electrical machinery for the Lower Dam Power Station at that time being built by the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company near Sixth Avenue Southeast and the Mississippi River. Shortly after this time Mr. Burch formed a partnership, known as Clausen, Burch, and Pillsbury. This partnership extended over a period of 4 or 5 years during which time the Metropolitan Building at Third Street and Second Avenue South, Minneapolis was constructed and this firm occupied space on the 12th floor of this building and was one of its initial tenants. Mr. Burch was engaged in a general consulting

practice during the three decades from approximately 1900 to 1930; during which time among other engagements, he made a complete analysis of the valuation and rate structure of the Michigan State Telephone Company property at Detroit, Michigan; and the Detroit Street Railway Company. He authored and published a book "Electrification of Railway Properties".

My first acquaintence with Mr. Burch dates from approximately 1915 when I was about to marry his sister, Effie Tower Burch. From that year until 1922, when we moved to St. Paul from Madison, Wisconsin, I had only the contacts with Mr. Burch and his family which usually follow when relatives live approximately 300 miles from each other. Mr. Burch lived at 1720 James Avenue South in Minneapolis; and since my family and I lived in St. Anthony Park in St. Paul, our contacts from then on were very frequent.

Mr. Burch married Harriet Jackson in 1906. Mrs. Burch survives her husband at this time and is hale and hearty at 89 years\* since she, too, was born in 1870. She lives at the Presbyterian Home on North Fairview Avenue, south of Lake Johanna Boulevard, St. Paul.

In 1927 Mr. Burch invited me to become his associate in consulting engineering and from that date, for approximately 10 years, we had an office at 1914 Foshay Tower. He had always had a keen interest in the development of the State's natural resources and had been employed on a number of projects involving the electrification of iron mines in northern Minnesota. He was interested in the underground stratigraphy of the Twin City area; and it is not surprising that during the period of 1931-32 that he should have begun a detailed study of well logs of the Twin City area having in mind that if he plotted and made models of these well logs, he could establish the reason for the presence of artesian wells in this area. He combed the area for data relating to the thickness and names of the formations of rock underlying the Twin City area from Anoka to Minnetonka and to Stillwater gathering the



data for literally hundreds of wells that had been drilled in this area, some to depths exceeding 8000 feet. These he plotted on graphs and also constructed three-dimensional models. This work later reported in the publication by the University of Minnesota of a paper by Dr. Thiel, Dr. Schwartz and Mr. Burch called "The Geology of the Twin City Artesian Basin"

Beginning in 1932, Mr. Burch started an intensive study of geology at the University of Minnesota under Dr. Thiel, Dr. Schwartz, and members of the Geology Dept. He took all the geology that they would assign to him and studied geology only. In addition, during his summer vacations, he traveled extensively to Florida, Arizona, California and intervening States; and eventually made a geology trip to Cuba. It was while he was studying at Tucson, University of Arizona, that the idea of forming some sort of a group of laymen for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the geology of their region germinated in his mind. In the summer of 1938, after a series of successful field trips, he went to the Library Board of the City of Minneapolis and secured permission to hold weekly lectures in the auditorium on the fourth floor of the library building at 4th and Hennepin. These lectures during the winter seemed to catch fire with the ordinary citizens who know little of the geology of the region but who were intensely interested in finding out something a little less technical that would be given to them at the University. The net result was that the attendance at the lectures swelled to a number of more than 100 and the directory at the end of 1938 showed a membership of approximately 150. From this time forward, the increase in membership was more gradual and reached a peak of approximately 250 in 1940. The early lectures were usually given by Mr. Burch, himself. Meetings were held every Monday night instead of every two weeks as they are now held. During the summer time, field trips were held from April until October on every weekend and sometimes extended over a three-day period.

Mr. Burch had the complete cooperation of the professors in the Department of Geology in the selection of good geological locations to which to bring the participants in his field trips. The net result was that the area up and down the Mississippi River, the Minnesota River,

and the locations pretty generally in and around the Twin Cities were studied in considerable detail.

In the year of 1939, the Society was incorporated and the first President was Junior Hayden.

While the writer has been active in the interest of the Society during and since the period of which I have written, there are others of the charter members who will remember anecdotes and will have records that will more effectively give the reader some concrete idea of that dynamic personality - Edward P. Burch.

In the summer of 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Burch traveled to Boston on a visit to their daughter, Imogene, at East Sandwich, Mass. Mr. Burch put Mrs. Burch on the train for East Sandwich, and he boarded a streetcar for some geological destination of which we are not sure. He suffered a heart attack and died on the streetcar.

It almost goes without saying that my life has been greatly enriched by my contacts and close associations with the Burch family, and I owe much to Edward. There is little question but that Mr. Burch was responsible for my laymen's interest in geology and I know that many other members of our Society are ready to testify likewise. My association with him was closer than most others. Over a period of fifteen years our weekday luncheon dates were usually with each other. I grew to value his friendship greatly. Perhaps I may be pardoned in closing this initial chapter relating to the origins of the Geology Society of Minnesota with a bit of doggerel I composed for his Christmas card in 1940. (It will be better understood if the reader knows that at Christmas time particularly Mr. Burch tried to make our youngsters believe that he had horns sprouting from above his temple.)

TO EDWARD - "MERRY CHRISTMAS" 1940

Yes, you are my wife's oldest brother,  
And I'm the envy of some, 'tis quite true.  
They'd give a left foot and an eye tooth  
to boot,  
For a brother-in-law like you.

But some say that you are peculiar,  
And I, even I can discern,

(continued on the back)



### "AMONG MY MEMOIRS"

One Sunday last fall while visiting my daughter and son-in-law at White Bear Lake, we witnessed an historic event at their church. The congregation was attending their church for the last time before moving to their new church.

The sun streamed into the old building which was bright with late autumn flowers, yet one sensed a feeling of sadness akin to the parting of an old friend whom one might never see again. The minister, Reverend Lyndon Schendel, spoke eloquently of the many hallowed memories which clustered around the old church. He gave a brief history of the church and explained the necessity for a larger building to meet the needs of the rapidly growing congregation. The old had to give way to the new and to the march of progress.

As I listened, there came to my mind a similar event seventy-eight years ago when I was ten years old. The church of which my father was the minister had outgrown its old building and we were about to move to a new one. To my childish eyes this new church was a wonder! From the ceiling hung a most extraordinary chandelier with dangling, sparkling crystal pendants. By a mysterious arrangement, its dozen kerosene lamps could be lowered, lighted and raised again to the ceiling. The church was heated in a new and marvelous way — by one great register in the center aisle. But what I recall most vividly, was the beautiful Bible for the pulpit, a gift from my paternal grandmother who lived in the East. I can still see its gold-edged leaves, its large clear print and its many lovely illustrations.

My father's church was situated in Rock Prairie, Minnesota, a farming community with wide open spaces and low rolling hills. The large white houses and huge red barns were the farms of sturdy, hard-working men and women of

Scottish descent. My father may not have been a great preacher but he was a great pastor and dearly beloved by his people. Long after he left Rock Prairie he was called back to officiate at weddings and funerals. He sympathized with his congregation in their sorrows, counseled them when they were in trouble, and rejoiced with them in their good fortune.

As I look back, I realize what a care-free life we children had. There were eight of us—seven lived to adult life. We had Old Major for horse-back-riding; a cow which each year presented us with a funny little wobbly calf; old hens that laid their nests; eggs to hunt in the hay-loft; a swimming hole for my brothers (girls never went swimming in those days); but best of all was a huge apple orchard back of the manse which in April looked and smelled like one big bouquet of pink and white blossoms. Here we roamed with no fear of cars or trucks. In the fall we gathered many barrels of bright juicy apples and stored them in the cellar, and we munched on them in the evenings as we studied our lessons around the kerosene lamp.

My father was a well-educated man—a graduate of Union College in New York and Princeton Theological Seminary. He wore his Phi Beta Kappa key prominently and also took delight in the handsome silver Warner cup he had won for scholastic honors. He was proficient in Greek, Latin, Hebrew and mathematics. He brought good books to our notice and instilled in us a love of the poetry of which he was very fond.

Our day always began with family worship. We were each expected to recite from memory a verse from the Bible. Woe unto us if we deviated as much as an article from the exact words!

Two great events at the manse I vividly remember. The first was the annual donation party. People from far and near came bearing gifts—like the Greeks—anything from a jar of pickles to a load of hay. How the old manse would ring and what a jolly time we had! But an even greater event, and one anticipated all the year, was the arrival of the missionary box. What a help it was in stretching our father's salary of \$700 a year! In the box were many gifts to fit the needs of a growing family—warm clothing, shoes, bolts of bleached muslin, blankets, and best of all, so we children thought, books and toys. My mother used to say, "I couldn't have raised my big family without those wonderful boxes."

Finally, those days had to come to an end. My father could not afford to send all of us away to college; so we moved to Minneapolis where six of us graduated from the University. How did we do it? In part, we ourselves worked in order to provide for our education; but much of the credit for our education goes to our mother who made countless

sacrifices so that her children could go to college. "She looked well to the ways of her household and her children rise up and call her blessed."

Would I turn the clock back and live again those halcyon days of early childhood? Never! In retrospect I see my father battling blizzards and biting winds in winter and hot dusty roads in summer on his errands of mercy. I see my mother working beyond her strength with no modern appliances. I see her anguishing over a sick child when doctors and hospitals were far away and no telephone at hand. Life was stern and rugged then and a constant challenge. It is likewise a challenge today, but a different kind. Give me the new!

Harriet Jackson Burch  
November, 1959

(Memorandum by McWethy cont.)  
That your horne make you seem  
like the Devil supreme,  
Which your own affirmations  
confirm.

Yet, when St. Peter sends out  
his summons.  
That will gather some into  
his fold,  
I aver he will swear, those  
horne off near your ear,  
So that never a scar there  
will show.

And when I put my foot on the  
threshold,  
And he asks, "What, on Earth  
did you do?"  
I shall keep out of Hell if I  
truly can tell,  
I was as good a Brother-in-  
law, sir, as you.

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NEW STATE PARK . . . .

The Department of Natural Resources of Minnesota announced this week that Split Rock Lighthouse will be opened as a State Park on May 1, 1971.

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Grandma Hillis says that this count needs are family trees that will produce more lumber and fewer nuts.