

Gordon Chapman

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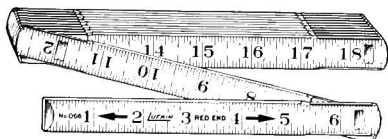
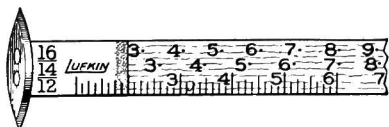
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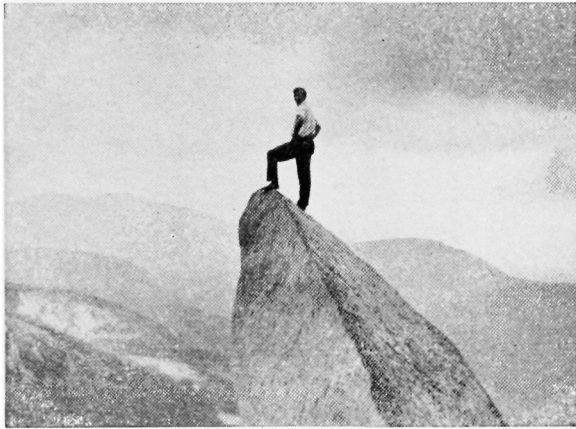
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The Maine Forester

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In the publication of this little book, the editors sincerely hope that they have produced something that will help to keep alive or possibly rekindle flames of memories of undergraduate forestry days at Maine.

We gratefully acknowledge the help and contributions received in the way of writing, advertisements, and advice from the faculty and other friends of the Department.

It is our dream that in this small way we have renewed the tradition of the MAINE FORESTER of the past, and that our work will be continued and improved in the future.

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“MAINE’S VETERAN FORESTER SPEAKS”

The following letter was written to Professor Ashman by Austin Cary, the first man to apply practicability to scientific Forestry in the East. While going to press, we learned of Austin Cary’s death, on April 23th. This is undoubtedly his last article.

EDITOR’S NOTE.

Lake City, Florida,
April 13, 1936.

Professor Ashman writes that the Forestry Department at Maine will get out a publication this spring and in the name of the students asks me to contribute to it. Without much time to give and with few recent contacts with the work going on to guide, the response may be rather rambling and perhaps inconsequential.

My recollection, of course, goes back to time when there was no school of forestry at Maine, or indeed anywhere else in the United States, but for all that the course of events throughout to me seems continuous and related. Having a State naturally forested, the inhabitants of Maine from the beginning lived largely on their timber as any sensible man would. Maine’s lumber industry, always important and leading the Union at one time, has been a main industrial support throughout; for some decades around a hundred years ago, the United States leading the world in the shipping trade and in ship building, Maine and her forests contributed significantly. Later came a noteworthy development which persists to this day, paper making—for several decades past Maine has led the States of the Union in this field. Noteworthy things all, bringing comfort and prosperity to Maine, giving her consequence and standing. Forest history, therefore, and forestry in the broad sense, did not begin in Maine some four decades ago when the technical term “Forestry” began to be mentioned.

In any such history changes are bound to come—noteworthy ones in the industrial field have been indicated already. Then one of another sort, fundamental, related to the resource, was bound to appear as well—the time when virgin timber, free gift of nature, would come to an end and men would have to bestow some care on the forest to keep it productive and capable of supplying the things that were needed. That in the case of our State was not a sudden change but has been a long transition, one indeed that is yet by no means ended.

Brief reference to the beginnings of the forestry movement in Maine should be of some interest. To the best of my knowledge three men were the prime movers in it and the date may be set as 1891. One of the three was Professor F. L. Harvey of the University, then State College; the others a retired lawyer, Mr. Talbot of Portland and Mr. John E. Hobbs of Berwick. Following a custom already set in other States and the country at large, a public conference was called at Bangor, representations made to the Legislature following, and in consequence a new State office, that of Forest Commissioner, grafted to an old established one, the State Land Agency, with an added salary of \$200.00 and an additional appropriation of \$400.00 yearly. That was Maine’s way—to go slow, try things out, give the new idea something of a chance and see what would come of it. The first Commissioner was an old timber land surveyor, Cyrus A. Packard by name. His report, of 1892, should be of much interest to any connected with the movement in this State, containing as it does a variety of characteristic features illuminating the state of affairs and of opinion at the time. The next two reports, also, of 1894 and 1896, are worthy of examination as showing the temper and methods of the early development of the forestry movement.

That for a beginning. Gradually the thing took hold and grew, in telling and substantial ways. Forest fire from the start was recognized as a great evil, and soon large scale, effective protection was organized. Setting up of the forestry district in the year 1909, with permanent adjustment of taxation within it, was a natural and characteristic sequence, and an event of great importance to Maine. Of the numerous developments of the original movement which the years have brought forth, but one other need be mentioned here, the establishment of a school of forestry at the State University.

Without records to refer to, I can not give an exact date for this event. The first teacher in the department, however, I remember well, Professor Samuel N. Spring, now of the New York State College of Forestry, and the first class perhaps it was, I had contact with too, for I employed its members to do tree planting work on the town common at Brunswick. H. L. Churchill was a member of that class, a characteristic Maine product. Brought up on a farm, he was perfectly familiar with woods' work, got his school training by dint of sacrifice and hard labor, and justified it later on by long and valuable service with one of the pioneers in industrial forestry in the United States, the Finch Pruyn Company of New York State. As for the institution's faculty, Professor Spring soon moved elsewhere, to be succeeded by Gordon E. Tower whose term again was short. Following him came Mr. Briscoe who carried things on for quite a number of years and whom most connected with the Institution today doubtless remember. One general remark I would like to insert at this point—that to the best of my knowledge Maine is considered in the country at large to have manifested both sense and appreciation toward her forest interests.

One could from my standpoint write at much length, but that, it is true on the other hand, might have but little point. It seems to me I shall do best to write briefly of graduates of the forestry course at Maine as I have had contact with them and set down some thoughts I have had from time to time relative to the part our school might play in the State and Country.

In the first place, so I have been told in years past, a good many graduates of the course have gone into insurance or similar business. These are useful and creditable employments, no doubt, and if the training given in forestry proves to be good general education and to equip men for such pursuits, no one need find fault with it.

That is hardly promoting forestry, however, and some whether rightly or wrongly will be concerned for that, so turning squarely in the direction suggested I will next mention the men I have met or learned of engaged in the actual practice of the profession. Of these a few have been in the National Service, but more in private work, several in the employ of big business concerns in Canada. So in the summer of 1934 for instance when at a meeting of the Woodland Sections of the Paper Industry, several were met engaged in the management of large timber operations. True to type they seemed capable, rugged, confident. To me that sort of thing, fitted into business that is sound and far sighted, seemed peculiarly fitting employment for men originating in Maine and for graduates of a Maine Institution. Maine's Forest History indicates that sort of thing; we have the human stock still; the character of the training is at our command; any questions that arise relate to the suitability and the size of the opportunity.

These questions reach widely; some of them seem more debatable just at this time than they have ever been before—the broad matter of future setting and shaping of forestry in this country. Will the forests for one thing be more and more publicly owned? Will the demand for forest products in this country become so intense that costly, intensive management will be called for? Will the uses of forests which we have hitherto looked on as secondary become so highly esteemed that the habitual purposes of management must be subordinated to them? These and related questions are suggested by the National situation of today; those responsible for the welfare of an Institution will naturally pay them close attention.

Two considerations will guide in the little further that will be said. First is the fact that in a field so large one Institution can not cater effectively to the whole field, focusing on the line which it appears best equipped to follow is the line of sound policy. Second is the fact that no one man's judgment should be relied on in such a matter. A very wide range of circumstances is involved; the judgment itself may be affected by prepossessions.

Still, action has to be taken on the basis of judgment and the final and determining one is made up of that of individuals. That perhaps excuses the expression of an opinion in a matter as inclusive. For myself I think I see this coming about in the early future—great slackening of insistence on the necessity of public ownership and control of forests and return to what for this country is a more natural state of mind; growing appreciation of forest land as property and appreciation also of the fact that intelligent management is essential to productiveness and profit; the establishment of large enterprises with the aspiration for permanence based on ownership of forest lands; a call arising with more and more volume and insistence for men capable of managing forests, on sound technical principles indeed but also in the practical business sense. Should that forecast prove out, a larger and larger field would open for the sort of men it would be natural for Maine, with her forest history to this date, to turn out. This idea is commended to the consideration of graduates and others interested in the Institution.



FOREST INSECT CONTROL

H. B. PEIRSON, *State Entomologist*

Although great advances have been made in the protection of forests from fire, foresters have been slow about taking precautions against insect depredations. This is due probably because insect outbreaks are not spectacular until much damage has been done. These outbreaks, which start in small areas and gradually spread over large tracts, can be fought best by carrying out control measures as soon as incipient outbreaks are located—not after vast damage has been done. All foresters, when in the woods, should be on the lookout for insect injury so as to locate and report outbreaks when they are small. Forest entomologists can then be called in to inspect the areas and recommend control practices; which, depending on the pest, may consist of introducing parasitic insects or cutting out infested trees with proper subsequent treatment, or in some cases airplane dusting.

With conditions as they are today, no timber should be allowed to go to waste. It is important that you who are going into future forestry jobs fit yourself in general ways to be able to act intelligently against insect injury.

While cruising the cause of dying trees should be looked into. The condition of dead, down, or scorched timber should be investigated to learn how long it will be salvageable. Knowledge of these factors might mean the immediate and profitable transfer of an operation to such an area from an area which could be left. Stands around blowdown or burnt areas, especially at the edges where trees are scorched, should be watched as these are favorite places for bark beetle outbreaks to start. By knowledge of the different insects those found in an area could be determined from the standpoint of whether they were injurious species or whether they were being successfully controlled naturally. For example, of the numerous bark beetles many only go into dead trees; and of the leaf feeders some, having many parasitic enemies, can only rise up for a short period before their parasites check them. The announcement by authorities of the presence of foreign pests should make you give especial watch for their outbreaks as these usually necessitate the importation of foreign parasites from the native land of the pest.

A study of type maps would show the location of danger areas of mature or susceptible stands which would need watching. Balsam, spruce, larch, poplar, and oak types should not be allowed to go for long without investigations of their condition.

Cutting operations should be planned as to make the future crop as insect resistant as possible. Undesirable and over mature species should be removed. Seed trees for a future, stable crop should be left. The mixed hardwood-softwood stand for the future is very desirable rather than cutting out softwoods so thoroughly that the pure hardwood stand only will remain. After cutting, logs left in the woods or around mill yards should be cared for to protect them from borer injury. This also applies to logs left in the spring in bodies of water which may as summer comes dry up to leave the logs high and dry.

Finished products, especially of sapwood material, frequently suffer heavy losses which should be watched for by yearly inspections and which can be prevented by adjustments in utilization methods. Round edged lumber can be piled to greatly lessen the chance of injury from borers. During the spring and summer lumber being cut should be square-edged.

Destruction often occurs to large parts of forest nurseries if pests are left unchecked. Nursery pests can be economically controlled. For plantations certain species very subject to insect attack should be avoided. Losses may sometimes be prevented in plantations by the judicious outlay of a small amount of labor. Some species can be so planted as to protect them from insect damage. For example, white pine may be planted under open hardwood species or in mixture with other conifers for protection from the white pine weevil. These other conifers should be species not susceptible to the weevil. Pines susceptible to the Pales weevil should not be planted in cut-over areas of pine until the third year after cutting.

These are some of the important phases of which you should be aware. It is not to be expected that you know anywhere near the entire field of forest entomology. What may be expected of you, however, is that you will be so awake to these problems that you will at least call in others able to make proper suggestions.

GAME MANAGEMENT ON FOREST AREAS

By C. M. ALDOUS, *Associate Biologist U. S. Biological Survey*

"Through an indiscriminate, unguided, unplanned effort to develop our country and to wrest from its forests, fields, and streams a livelihood for the growing population and fortunes for a few, man has done almost irreparable damage."

Fortunately for Maine, as a result of this development the wildlife of the State has suffered much less than in many other places in the country. Probably the wildlife of the State has not suffered as much as has the lumber industry.

It is estimated that about seventy-eight per cent of the area in Maine is classed as forest land. There are few large tracts of open farm country and therefore, such game species as are dependent upon cultivated areas for their existence, are practically non-existent in the State. Without exception, the wildlife and particularly the game species of the State can be classed as forest animals.

There was a time in this country when game and timber were produced in abundance without any plans for management, but conditions brought about by man, through his efforts to cash in on the nation's resources have so changed the landscape in general that both the game and the forests have suffered tremendous setbacks. Because of this man made ecological disarrangement, it now becomes mandatory on the part of man, in order to perpetuate and increase the abundance of desirable animal and tree species, to make amends for the irreparable damage that was done in the early history of this country. To do this it will be necessary to protect some environments and build up others, so that a balance exists between the animals present and the quality and quantity of food and cover available for them. The effects of altering or changing the environment of an area and its effect on the animal life is well illustrated on the Petersham Forest at Harvard University. As a result of the elimination of the hardwoods and giving over of the soil entirely to conifers, the soil became too acid and began to develop hardpan. The animal life of the soil, particularly the earth worms, disappeared, and with the disappearance of the earth worms the woodcock, a bird highly valued in New England, also disappeared from the forest. With the change in the forest cover from pure conifers to mixed conifers and hardwoods, the humus condition of the soil improved, the animal life of the soil enriched, the earth worms returned, and with them the woodcock became again an abundant bird on the Petersham Forest.

The forests represent one of the State's renewable and most valuable resources. From them come lumber, paper, fuel, game and fish, and recreation so important to the welfare and happiness of the citizens of Maine.

Lecpold is the author of the statement that:

"Game is the only land crop, aside from timber, which is best produced by the use of natural species in a natural environment, by means of a low-yield, low-cost technique." "Game and timber yields are based to an exceptional degree, on skill in giving slight and inexpensive guidance to natural processes."

Dr. Charles E. Johnson of the Roosevelt Wildlife Station in New York, very ably stated:

"Forests intended for the production of timber need not seriously interfere with the interests of forest game; on the contrary, proper management of such forests might rather result in better conditions for the existence of that kind of game."

Some of the important features of a sound game management program are: Increase in the natural food supply for the game; improvement in the natural vegetative protection for the game species against adverse weather and predators; provide such opportunities as are necessary in order that the game might increase to the full carrying capacity of the land; and then maintain and preserve the natural balance between the food, the game, and the predators present.

When through too much protecting, any species of game tends to multiply to a state of over abundance, it then follows that the available food supply is almost totally destroyed. Starvation follows, resulting in malformation, diseases and high mortality in the dependent animals. The carrying capacity of the land is lowered which results in a general public loss through no hunting privileges and the pleasure derived from seeing and studying these animals in their natural environments.

Any game management practices advocated for the forested areas of the State should not therefore call for an excessive expenditure of funds or man power; but should tend to take advantage of natural conditions and possibilities that are already existent. No game problem should be inaugurated that will work counter to good silvicultural practices, and neither should a forest program be contrary to the best interests of the game or wildlife it maintains. It is entirely possible and necessary that these two practices be correlated, even though it demands a setup of give and take on the part of the forester and the wildlife manager.

Wildlife is dependent on the forests for such of their food, nesting sites, and cover protection against weather and predators. Forests can not exist long without its complement of animal life and most assuredly the animal life could not exist without the forests.

In order to make the fullest use of the forest land it is imperative that an optimum quota of game, as well as timber be annually produced on them. To do this then, requires that the environment be entirely adequate to supply the necessary life giving sustenance and to afford the necessary cover protection to the game.

The amount of game that can be maintained on any given area depends primarily upon the food supply and the cover. The food supply in mid-winter is of great importance because at this time, when the soil is covered with snow, the animals and birds have to depend upon the berries, buds and such other food as can be found above the snow line. A highland forest in which there is an abundance of food in summer, in winter often supports only a meager population of deer because of lack of cedar and tamarack swamps in which the animals find shelter and food during the winter. The game must have browse which is not confined merely to trees but more often to shrubs and other lower vegetation. A dense forest of mature timber with a scant undergrowth of shrubs or young forest trees may be a very good forest but a very poor feeding ground for game.

The New York grouse investigations made a survey of two five hundred acre areas one having a solid coniferous plantation of fourteen year old trees, and the other one, a natural or varied age class and species cover, ranging from open land to old woods. A survey of these two areas showed that of the grouse found on the two areas, ninety-five per cent were found on the natural cover area. In the natural cover area was found a diversity of foods and cover conditions favoring the production of these birds, while the solid stands of conifers with their closed canopies offer little in the way of ground cover which supplies food suitable to these birds.

Game food plants are little found in and under dense growth of even age stands of conifers and any attempts on the part of the forester to grow large tracts of such even aged trees will be doing a very disastrous thing as far as game species of that forest are concerned. If a planting program is proposed it should be so planned that no large solid tracts of planting be done at one planting in a solid block. The units should be broken up into as small and scattered areas as can be later harvested economically.

On lands where there is little planting done as is the case here in Maine, the problem of the game manager is to get the timber interests to distribute their cutting operations each year as uniformly as possible and in as small units as it is economical to do so. In doing this, the areas of young hardwood growth that follow such cutting practices so necessary to the game species will be distributed in such a manner as to assure raising the carrying capacity of the land to its maximum.

Timber stands improvement should likewise be done in a manner that is conducive to better future timber, and present and future game potentialities. In release cutting it should be the practice to leave as many of the better forest game-food trees as practicable and these should be somewhat scattered as far as it is possible. Snags and wolf-trees are valuable as homes or nesting places for birds, squirrels, racoons, etc., and should be left in sufficient numbers to care for the needs of these animals. Piling the slash in large piles offers a haven for protection for many of the small game species particularly grouse and rabbits.

In clearing areas for fire lanes, a practice which will decrease the fire hazard and at the same time provide additional food for practically all the wildlife of the forest is to plant these strips to white clover. This clover is about the first plant to become green in the spring and the last to be killed by frost in the fall. The leaves of the clover afford a staple food for ruffed grouse and rabbits, and is eaten generously by deer.

In the forests of Maine, the matter of cover suitable for grouse isn't nearly as serious as the need of these birds for sufficient suitable food during the late fall, winter and early spring months. It is during this time that the ruffed grouse faces its real crisis. To provide the game species with natural foods of the right kinds and in sufficient quantities well distributed over the whole of their range, presents a real problem to the game technician in building up the game populations to a maximum.

Grouse need different coverts during different times of the year. In the spring, hardwoods are necessary for good nesting cover; in the summer slash areas provide berries and insects are made available; in the fall overgrown brush land supplies fruits of various kinds and during the winter, the conifers furnish the necessary cover protection, while the aspen and birches furnish through their buds, the necessary food supply.

The cruising radius of the ruffed grouse has been found to be about two miles. Then, within each two miles there must be found the necessary food and cover requirements of this bird. It is obvious then that in order to make any areas available and suitable for grouse, the right combination of food and cover factors must be present.

Good foresters know how much timber they have on a given area in terms of either cords or board feet. They may plan to harvest this on a sustained yield basis. In order to determine the amount of potential tree wealth they have, they cruise the area and estimate the crop in board feet or cords. The game technician, likewise, will have to measure his potential stock of game species and all wildlife for that matter, if he expects to put that enterprise on a business-like basis.

The fundamental steps in the development of a wildlife management program on any area can be simply stated as follows:

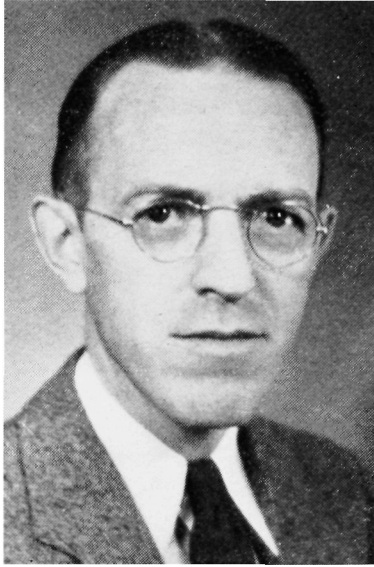
1. What do we have? — INVENTORY.
- 2.-3. Where is it? How much of it is there? — CENSUS.
4. What is wrong with it? — DIAGNOSIS.
5. What can be done about it? — CONTROL.

The inventory, to be complete and of the most use, must include the animal life as well as the plant life present on the area.

Knowing what animal life is present on any area, and where it is and how much there is of it, the next step is to determine, how much there is of it that can be removed annually leaving sufficient breeding stock for the next year.

To determine what the limiting factors are in the production of any wildlife species is probably the most important as well as the most difficult to determine in a management program.

The last step in this sequence of procedure is in making such adjustments and manipulations as will set the wildlife and its environment in harmony, with the result that the land in question with its complement of resources will be fully utilized.



DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS

By D. B. DEMERITT

During the past two academic years sincere attempts have been made by the forestry staff to revise the forestry curriculum and improve conditions in the department. These changes in curriculum and improvements have been made as near as possible in line with the findings of the Society of American Foresters report on forestry education which was published in 1932.

On January 1, 1934, one new instructor was added to the department staff making four full-time professors. The work of these four men is divided so that each has a field of forestry in which he can specialize and thus give better instruction in that particular phase. These four fields are management and finance, economics and mensuration, forest utilization, and silviculture.

Extensive revision of the forestry curriculum proper has resulted in the dropping of such courses as forest history, advanced surveying (junior field work) and solid geometry. In place of the advanced surveying work a new course in land surveying has been initiated which covers the study of various systems of land surveying. Field work in this course consists in the looking up of deeds in the Penobscot County Court House, taking the field notes into the woods and actually locating and re-running property lines. A new course in accounting has been instituted dealing with keeping accounts for logging operations and forest estates. Considerable changes have been made in the time at which some of the courses are offered in order to improve the sequence of subjects. A new summer camp will be offered for the first time in the summer of 1936 on the White Mountain National Forest. This six weeks' camp is required of all students at the end of the sophomore year. Courses in railroad and highway location and construction, silviculture, mensuration and forest products will be offered at this camp.

Due to an arrangement with the state and federal government it has been possible for the University of Maine to enter into a cooperative agreement for the handling of game management teaching and research. This new work is headed in the Department of Forestry, and gives opportunity for doing considerable research work in this field. Since game management in this region is so closely related to the forestry problems the most important research work must be a study of the relationship between game conditions and forest conditions under different kinds of forest management. During the present academic year three new men have been added to the staff, an associate and an assistant professor of game management and a graduate assistant in game management. A four-year undergraduate curriculum in wildlife conservation has also been added and this curriculum during the freshman year is the same as that for forestry. The last three years carry twenty-five credits of forestry in addition to the work in game management proper which also comes under the forestry department. The basic sciences covered in this work are principally in the fields of botany and zoology. Graduate work in this field is available and three more graduate assistants will be added to the staff before the fall of 1936.

The senior camp arrangement at Princeton is very satisfactory. Prof. Ashman has been appointed by the Forest Commissioner as manager of Indian Township and makes recommendations concerning all operations on this 17,000 acre tract.

The space available for the forestry work on the campus is still very inadequate. This fact is fully realized by University authorities and it is hoped that the necessary space will be provided as soon as funds become available. The enrollment in the Department has not reached the high figure attained by many other of the forestry schools, principally because of the cooperation of University authorities in admitting only students who are well qualified on the basis of their high school records. Extensive expansion in the field of forestry during the last three years has increased the enrollment in some forestry schools by over three hundred per cent. The University of Maine has increased only about twenty-five per cent during this period.

The main objectives of the department at the present time are to give its students a well rounded forestry training so that they may be able to take advanced work here, or at other institutions, enter the field of federal and state forestry and also private industry. The curriculum is also held on a basis such that it gives a well rounded education even though a graduate does not enter the field of forestry proper.



SENIOR CAMP

Senior Forestry Camp for the 1935-36 season got under way on Sunday, November seventeenth, with the arrival of the boys in Princeton via Heath's "Silent May" (oil burner), Tropp's fiery engine, and Art Roberts' de luxe V-8—a clean sweep for Henry Ford. After unpacking and straightening out of the cabins, the first of Mr. Baily's reputable meals was enjoyed.

A snow storm the first night in camp brought a warning of what was to come and the assurance that snowshoes had not been taken in vain, although the prospect of drifting through fir thickets and cedar swamps was not a particularly pleasant one to contemplate at such an early stage in the game. Therefore, the first day in camp was spent in orientation lectures by Professors Ashman and Goodspeed, and review in computation of latitudes and departures in preparation for plotting road traverses.

Transit traverses of all of the principal roads and compass traverses of the more prominent woods' roads were made during the first two or three weeks in camp, establishing horizontal control and a skeleton from which to work. Vertical

control was established by topographic leveling over the principal roads as well as over boundaries—both township and subdivisions. A low error of closure was made in the work, indicating the general aptness of this group of students and the finesse in handling engineering equipment. [Or luck? — Ed.]

As the seniors were essentially students, very little time was available for activities other than the day's work although hunting season was in full swing in Washington County. However, all available time was used in chasing the buck (the boys are expert at passing the buck). This pastime proved quite a harmless one until Heath proved himself a worthy nimrod by bringing home a beautiful five point buck to swing in the "Hovel" dingle. Heath contended that the animal ran directly in front of him and that the shooting was accidental; however, no charges were made.

With the close of hunting season came the real work of camp—that of cruising the timber on Indian Township. Contrary to early expectations, little snow had fallen and the ground was scarcely frozen making travel difficult and wetting of feet easy. In comparison to a timber cruiser, the work of a fullback is mere child's play with a howling multitude cheering rather, than a howling wilderness jeering his efforts.

Camp personnel for cruising was divided into two-man parties, each party to be responsible for a section. In this manner practically the whole area was covered with the exception of a few lots and sections upon which time did not permit working. Thus time passed quickly and Christmas rolled around, finding the boys gathered around the improvised Christmas tree exchanging small remembrances accompanied by poems which, although not entirely complimentary to the receivers, were expressive of the giver and added to the vast amusement of the onlookers. Christmas cheer was complete with the arrival of packages containing an unprecedented supply of the better things in life from the folks back home who were evidently sorry for "those poor boys." It pays to have a college education after all.

The distant Orono campus was visited from time to time, much to the amusement of co-eds and fraternity brothers at the rustic and bearded appearance presented by the boys from the backwoods of Indian Township. The towns of St. Stephen, Calais, and Woodland also had their opportunity of presenting the foresters with the keys to the city.

At times during the winter silvicultural practice was sandwiched in between days of cruising. Growth studies were made on several spruce and pine stands and the data tabulated for future computation of volume tables. Sample plots were laid out along the Grand Lake Stream road and practice in thinning and liberation cuttings obtained, preference being given to spruce over the hardwoods and less valuable softwoods such as fir, cedar, and larch. Removed material was taken back to camp to replenish the fuel wood supply.

Cruising was completed shortly after New Year's and the remainder of the camp season devoted to computation of field data and plotting of maps. Many gallons of midnight oil were burned before the amount of standing timber was calculated or the theoretical annual cut figured. At this time consideration was given to management of the area on a sustained yield basis and its possibilities for development, recreationally and for game management purposes. The night life kept one out of mischief although encouraging vulgarity and profanity and cutting down on the number of bed sores that develop when too much time is devoted to sleep.

When the eleventh of January rolled around, camp was officially broken for another year and was once more turned over to the deer and Indians to roam in peace through the solitudes without being confronted by bearded monsters or disturbed by the shouts of the invading white man. It was with mixed emotions that the snug cabins were left behind, boarded up against the invasion of unwanted guests, and the boys returned once more to the conventionalities of civilization and to the routine of the classroom. It remains an experience not easily forgotten—a privilege open only to a lucky few—the senior foresters at the University of Maine.

SENIORS



WILLIAM D. BLAKE Greenfield, Mass.
Sigma Nu; Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4); Winter Sports (1)

HAROLD T. BOARDMAN Skowhegan, Maine
Lambda Chi Alpha; President (3); Baseball (1, 2, 3, 4); Track (1); Intramural A. A. (3); Forestry Club (2, 3, 4); 2nd Lieut., R. O. T. C. (3, 4); Xi Sigma Pi



RUEL M. FOSTER Milford, Maine
Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4); Rifle Team (2, 3)



GORDON R. HEATH Worcester, Mass.
Phi Gamma Delta; Football (1, 2, 3, 4); Boxing (1); M. C. A. Cabinet (1); Phi Sigma (3); Xi Sigma Pi (3, 4); Track (1)



GEORGE H. NORTHRUP Morristown, N. J.
Phi Mu Delta; Cross Country (1, 2, 3); Rifle Team (1); Track (1, 2); Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4)





ALTON E. PRINCE

Brewer, Maine

Phi Eta Kappa; Cross Country (1); Capt. (1);
Track (1); Sophomore Owls (2); Winter Sports
(1, 2, 3); M. O. C. (1, 2, 3, 4); Pres. (4); For-
estry Club (1, 2, 3, 4); Pres. (4)

KENNETH S. PRUETT

Kittery, Maine

Phi Mu Delta; Football (1, 2, 3); Baseball
(1, 2, 3, 4); Exec. Comm. (1); Forestry Club
(1, 2, 3, 4); Sophomore Owls (2)



LEONARD SHAW

Newton, Mass.

Lambda Chi Alpha; Forestry Club (1, 2, 3);
Track (1, 2); Baseball (1, 2)

CHARLES C. TROPP

Orono, Maine

Rifle Team (1, 2); Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4)



FRED E. WINCH, JR.

Framingham, Mass.

Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4); Freshman Board (1);
M. O. C. (1, 2, 3, 4); Paek and Pine (2, 3, 4);
Treas. (3)



ARTHUR L. ROBERTS, ex-'36 Lyman, Maine
 Lambda Chi Alpha; Track (1, 2, 3); M Club
 Treas. (2, 3); Sophomore Owls; Pale Blue
 Key (2, 3); Secretary (3); I. M. A. A. (1);
 Junior Member Athletic Board (2); Forestry
 Club (1, 2, 3, 4); M. O. C. (1, 2, 3, 4); Scabbard
 and Blade (3, 4); 2nd Lieut. R. O. T. C. (3)

THOMAS C. JOHNSON, ex-'36 Nahant, Mass.
 Theta Chi; Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4); Baseball
 (1, 2, 3); Football (1, 2, 3, 4); Track (1, 2, 3);
 Basketball (1)



IN ADDITION

ALMON B. COOPER Rockland, Maine
 Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4); Maine Masque
 (1, 2, 3, 4); Property Man (3, 4)

CHARLES WOELFEL Peabody, Mass.
 Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4); Xi Sigma Pi (3, 4)

ALFRED S. WORCESTER Southwest Harbor, Maine
 Lambda Chi Alpha; Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4)

THE FORESTERS—CLASS OF '36

In September, 1932, some thirty-five fellows first entered Winslow Hall, mouths open, and with eyes as big as saucers to hear kind words from the lips of the late Prof. John Briscoe.

For most of us the year passed with few mishaps. We took things as they came and smiled sweetly at the cards that were already stacked against us.

During our Sophomore year, the more pessimistic either dropped out or changed to other classes where their soft palet calisthenics could be appreciated. We began to have ideas of living and dying in Coburn Hall. Haunting that hall was wearing on our nerves and the nerves of the instructors.

Thanks to the coming of the new year as juniors and the return of Prof. D. B. Demeritt to the department our next year was more pleasant. A Land Surveying course was thrust on us to such an extent that no one knew just what the score was until about the time of the final exam when it was made known that the instructor held the whip in hand. Another new course that ten foresters took was Camp Feeding so that we could learn the values of food as to calories, proteins, and carbohydrates; how to prepare food so that in case of domestic troubles a man could survive without the aid of a can-opener. So what?

Senior year—Lumbering and camp at Princeton—Wow!

Now, spring is at hand and no one has any desire to study, but we are constantly reminded of a Civil Service exam. To graduate or not to graduate—that is the question . . . Whether it is nobler to have studied in vain, or to have studied—let's skip it!

By the way, have you any prospect of a job?

Signed,

The Happy Thirteen.

XI SIGMA PI

Gamma chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, national forestry fraternity, was installed at the University of Maine in 1917, about ten years after its birth at the University of Washington in 1908.

One of the purposes of the fraternity is to make the subject of forestry more interesting and enlightening to the students by close cooperation with the department and with the Forestry Club.

Membership is made up of those students in forestry who have attained a high scholastic record.

Annually a prize is awarded to the Junior who has attained the highest rank in forestry during his first two years.

Membership has been increased to about double that of last year. Plans are under way for the erection of a fitting memorial to the late John M. Briscoe, former head of the Forestry Department here.

The officers are as follows: Gordon Heath, president; Charles Woelfel, vice president; and Harold Boardman, secretary-treasurer.

Other members are: Fred Winch, Alton Prince, George Northrup, Charles Tropp, Andrew Poulsen, Richard Tremble and Harold Young. The pledges are: Raymond Dunlevy, Robert Ohler, William Rowlands, William Dinneen, Thomas Evans, George Houston, Edward Stewart and Ralph Beisel.

JUNIORS

AS THE SMOKE DRIFTS UPWARD—

MEMORIES FROM A JUNIOR'S CORNCOB—

1933—Freshman Week . . . 45 green individuals . . . the expression the first time they heard a prof. say "hell" . . . blue caps, green ties . . . Sophomore Owls . . . Frosh football . . . Swab, Lancaster, Houston as gridiron stars . . . sticking together in the pajama parade . . . midyears, some good men gone, others added . . . rushing . . . separating into fraternities but still close in bond of common interest and friendship . . . last Frosh-Soph fight . . . going home, all welded into a class with some traditions established.

1934—Sophomores at last . . . Owls, True and Ohler . . . football, Chapman and Lane . . . shocked the Arts college singing in class . . . deep in the technicalities of surveying and dendrology . . . new department head, seems like a good guy . . . fighting fires great argument, we're all right . . . those seniors going to camp, lucky bums . . . new semester, more dendrology . . . three new men, lost others . . . baseball, Green, Evans, True (that boy Green can pitch!) . . . weddings, congrats Tommy . . . summer and jobs (some of us).

1935—Upperclassmen now . . . studying real forestry . . . Prof. Baker replaces Prof. Chapman . . . as for that new department head, now we're sure he's O. K. . . . football letter for Chapman, track letter for Stuart . . . seniors away for camp, will next year ever come (lots of wildroot on the face between now and then) . . . Xi Sigma Pi for eleven . . . Attempt at a MAINE FORESTER . . . Bob Ohler as Abe Lincoln . . . many characteristic nicknames . . . Rowlands and his Prism . . . more weddings, Green and Thomas . . . spring (if it ever gets here). Seniors next fall . . . three years gone, where?

JUNIORS

Beisel, Ralph (Bouncer), Leighton, Penn.	Landers, Albert S., III, (Honest Albert), Bangor, Me.
Brown, Raynor K., Norway Lake, Me.	Lane, Stuart P., Lincoln, Me.
Carrol, Clifton (Kippie), New Harbor, Me.	Laverty, Robert E., Newton, Mass.
Chapman, William (Chappy), Portland, Me.	Messeck, William H., Haverhill, Mass.
Crabtree, Theodore (Ted), North Jay, Me.	Ohler, Robert L., Newton, Mass.
Dinneen, Robert (Boog), Willimantic, Conn.	Poulsen, Andrew (Red Bone), Hudson Heights, N. J.
Dunlevy, Raymond K., Winthrop, Me.	Rowlands, Willett, Needham, Mass.
Evans, Thomas (Tom), West End, N. J.	Stuart, Edward, Jr., Rockport, Mass.
Greene, John C., Pomfret, Conn.	Thomas, Orin A., Rutland, Vt.
Hooper, William H., Biddeford, Me.	Trimble, George R., Stowe, Me.
Houston, George (Wolf), Bangor, Me.	True, Robert M., Newburyport, Mass.
Lancaster, Vaughan H., Brownville, Me.	Verzoni, Ralph (Pie), Waterville, Me.
	Young, Harold E., Miami, Fla.

THE SOPHOMORE FORESTERS

It is everywhere recognized that sophomores are the most learned of all college men. Ask any sophomore if you don't believe me. Now the Forestry sophomores have the physical brawn to back their mental capabilities. This makes them hard to be denied. The only time you ever get them all together is when they are "on parade." And Major Norris' Forestry Battalion is the pride of the college, maybe the CCC boys are inspiration. Page Bailey, Grant and Lane. Doubleday, Shea, Roundy, Brahar and Willey take your bows. Herculean scholastic feats were blighted by the inability to convince Professors Hyland and Baker that the alphabet begins with the letter A, but Stone, Fellows, Prahar, Viola and Burgess kept the class average two-pointish. Athletic expansion has been marked. Ralphie Viola played in tough luck when his leg went out in practice, but G-man Smith rifled Maine to a Bowdoin game tie with his unerring passes. Lowe and Pierce played with Bananas and led cheers. The cross-country lads were paced by Waddy Waddington and Red Clifford. Burkie was the spark plug of the Theta Chi basketball team, runners up in Intramural competition, and started the Varsity game against Northeastern and Gordy Chute saw service before the game was over. Tracksters Clifford and Waddington were aided and abetted by Jim Bean, Eddie Pierce, and Louie Clark in completing Maine's successful indoor season. Frenchy Fortier shot high man in the Bowdoin-Maine rifle match. Baseball call finds Shea serving them up from the port side and Willey, Smith, Burke and Norris battling it out for starting positions.

FROSH

Their Loves and Labors

By DEXTER "KIDDER" CLAFLIN

"The Frosh foresteers are hardy men in britches." With this rather illuminating description of the forty odd sons of Paul Bunyan who burst upon this campus almost a year ago, hoping to become master woodsmen in the short space of four years, we introduce the mighty class of '39. They've done their bit on the battle fields of athletics and in the parlors of love for their school and country, (at least that's what the Military dept. seems to think).

Before the benevolent readers become too disgusted with the writer's dribble, let us tell of the doughty warriors who have carried the banner of Maine to victory (sometimes). We have fifteen warriors who have scalps (numerals, to you). Some of those who have bled on the football field are Edwards, Farrin, Halliday, Mallett, Marston and Quigley; others who have danced the light fantastic on the basketball floor are Cahill, Carolin, Clafin and Szaniawski; still others have exercised their pedal extremities on the track, such as Clark, Edwards, Farrin and Rideout; and the sport of the warclub, baseball, brings forth Bucklin, Szaniawski (again), Thomas and Temple.

They have not been strangers to other activities such as the Masque and M. O. C. Of course they all belong to the Forestry Club and have paid their dues (Right, Andy?). Balentine and the Maples know them and even some of the senior women recognize a few. (Eh "Dex").

All in all, they are a good bunch of boys, as you can see. By the time they grow to seniors and become men they should be as fine a class as this staff has seen (you're right, stranger, we haven't seen many).

ALUMNI NOTES

1912

Lloyd Houghton was in charge of G. N. P. Co. cutting operations in the region around St. John Pond and Abacotnetic Bog last winter.

"Phil" Hussey was a recent caller at the office. He reminisced about the life of a Forester when he and Lloyd began working for the Northern.

1913

Ernest T. Savage is Land Appraiser for the Federal Land Bank. He is working from the Bangor office.

1914

Prof. C. W. L. Chapman has been studying and teaching at the University of Washington during the present university year. "Chappy" has been specializing in milling and logging studies, although he has been getting in a little fishing on the side.

1917

When we last heard from "Phil" Libby he was still working for the Tennessee Eastman Corporation at Kingsport, Tenn. He writes as follows: "I have been on some of this Company's hardwood limits and seen some of Sewall's maps made when he was cruising down here several years ago. They have considerable white pine and other softwoods mixed in with the hardwoods, although it is the latter they are most interested in. Some of their wood is cut within ten or twenty miles from the plant and hauled in on a standard gauge private railroad, which is now being extended. However, at present low prices a large part of their chemical wood, as well as hardwood sawlogs for the bandmill, is hauled in on trucks by farmers."

1922

"Dave" Tabbutt has made several trips to Maine in connection with the Forest Service land acquisition project in the eastern part of the State.

1924

Ralph M. Hutchinson is a Ranger on the Green Mountain National Forest. His address is U. S. F. S., Bennington, Vt.

1925

George Gruhn was Acting Forest Commissioner from September until January first.

Edgar S. Smart is in the nursery business at Winterport, Maine.

George O. York, Jr. is now selling insurance. His address is 53 Oak St., Old Town, Maine.

1926

Gerald Baker is in CCC work on the Groton State Forest at Marshfield, Vt.
 Clarence M. Dowd is Inspector of CCC camps in Maine for the U. S. F. S.
 Gerald Wheeler is now Supervisor of the Green Mountain National Forest.

"Ged" Wing was in charge of logging operations for the Northern in the Upper Kennebec country last winter.

Karl Switzer is Superintendent of Parks and Forestry in Portland.

1927

Alton Best is with the Soil Conservation Service at New Brunswick, N. J.

"Tommy" Dickson is Forester with the Oxford Paper Co., Rumford, Maine. He has been doing some experimental planting of hybrid poplars.

"Joe" Pike is in charge of the work of the Soil Conservation Service in New Jersey. He has his headquarters at New Brunswick.

Henry Trask has been transferred from the White Mountain National Forest to the Green Mountain with the title of Staff Junior Forester; he has his headquarters at Rutland, Vt.

George W. C. Turner is Extension Forester in Vermont.

1929

Lyman Davis is at the CCC Camp at Munising, Mich.

Virgil Lancaster is in charge of T. S. I. work in the White Mountains.

1930

Carleton E. Nims is Foreman in a CCC camp at Bernardsville, N. C.

Lee Wescott is Forester for the Resettlement Administration in Bangor.

Noyes D. Shirley is a Cultural Foreman at Camp Glen, Glen, N. Y.

1931

"Cy" Allen is a Foreman at the Bridgton CCC Camp.

Henry ("Skinner") Libby is with the SCS in Illinois. Henry writes: "The forestry work here is more a case of horse sense than of forestry. Every farm has a different problem. They are also trying to carry on a wildlife program in connection with the forestry side of it. I attended the North Central States Fish and Game Meeting in Champaign; it was a three day meeting and a very interesting one. Speakers ranged from Darling and Leopold down." Henry's address is Durand, Ill.

"Dick" Millar's address is c/o U. S. F. S., Cleveland, Tenn.

1932

Allen Bratton is with the U. S. F. S. at Winchester, Ky.

Charles Wisner Hutchinson is with the U. S. F. S. on the Huron National Forest, East Tawas, Mich.

Wilfred Davis tells in the Rocky Mountain Bulletin of instances where the ancient method of the divining rod failed to locate water which was badly needed at the Lightning Creek CCC camp. Shafts sunk at the indicated spots to depths of 89 to 161 feet, respectively, through rock, proved to be dry holes. (From the Yale Forest School News).

"Dave" Hanaburgh's address is U. S. F. S., Hot Springs, Ark. During the last year or so Dave has been on a variety of jobs including Roadside Beautification, Recreational Development, and Fire-fighting. When last heard from he was in charge of the acquisition field work on the Kiamiche District in Oklahoma.

Edmund T. Hawes writes the Yale Forest School News from 708 Marine Bank Building, Houston, Texas: "We have burned over some 4000 acres for the present longleaf seed crop, as well as harrowing some 100 acres. It looks as though we are going to get some pretty fair establishment. At least there are plenty of seeds germinating. I am now engaged in acquisition."

1933

John Bankus is with the U. S. Park Service at Mt. Greylock, Pittsfield.

"Bob" Blaisdell is in CCC work in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Maynard Lombard is Assistant to Technician in a camp at Double Springs, Ala.

"Joe" Penley is working for the Resettlement Administration at Salisbury, Maryland.

1934

J. M. Attridge's address is Box 444, West Plains, Mo.; he is Asst. Supt. at the West Plains CCC camp. "Mitt" writes: "There was a little incident that took place at Falcon that I thought amusing. We ran about seven miles of emergency wire to a dead end from the Palace camp. After a few days' work the circuit was made and we got good service, but it wasn't long until we couldn't get a thing. The boys were sent out to check up and in an hour or so returned to explain that a bunch of goats had eaten up nearly 100 yards of wire. I won't vouch for their eating all that wire, but they did a good job on the insulation. I like the work very much. This spring we expect to plant 80,000 black locust, 30,000 shortleaf, and 10,000 pitch pine."

Cecil Clapp is with the U. S. F. S.; his present address is Decatur, Alabama. Last December, "Cece" made mill studies in South Carolina under the direction of the Forest Products Laboratory of Madison, Wisconsin. He writes that he finds all of his work very interesting.

"Don" Favor is teaching at Deering High School. It is reported that Don is keeping in trim for the next Olympic try-outs.

"Prof." Goodwin is on acquisition work in Missouri.

"Ken" Jones spent his annual vacation with his parents in Bangor. Ken reports an extensive U. S. F. S. planting program in Michigan.

F. M. Oliver is doing Soil Conservation work in Indiana. His address is SCS Camp No. 4, Brookville.

John Paul writes from Camp La F-7, Chestnut, La., under date of March third: "We have planted over 2,500,000 trees from this camp since the middle of December, using four twenty-five man crews. Twenty-two of these men are planting with one leader, one assistant leader, and one foreman. We have used a two man planting crew, one man using the dibble and another the tray, the second man

doing the actual planting. This makes eleven planting units (twenty-two men). The sixth unit guides on a line of flags on each run and counts the trees with a tally-whacker. Each twenty-five man crew plants anywhere from 17,000 to 20,000 trees per day. We used longleaf pine exclusively as it is too far north at this camp for slash pine.

"There are several areas that will have to be re-planted because of the damage done by Texas ants. They have eaten all the needles from the young seedlings right down to the bud and in many cases have attacked the roots. These colonies range in extent from one-half to two acres. We have used gasoline and carbon disulphide to kill them and have been fairly successful."

John Quinn is living at Waynesville, N. C. and is still engaged in typemapping the Great Smokies for the Park Service. John writes: "Miller, the office boss, and I are at present engaged in getting up a book on flora of the Park. I'm learning quite a bit by doing this and it is very interesting. I know all the trees that I've seen on the N. C. side of the Park and about one hundred shrubs. This spring I want to start on ferns, flowers, herbaceous plants and mosses.

"I have never seen anything so spectacularly beautiful anywhere before in my travels through the East as I have seen right here in the Smokies. It really makes me say, 'Hot Dog!'"

"At times in February we walked through snow three feet deep and after fourteen to sixteen miles of that sans snowshoes we knew we hadn't attended a tea party."

Ex-1934

Reid Sidelinger is working with his father buying pulpwood in the region around Detroit, Maine. Reid is intending to run for the Maine Legislature.

Laurence Small writes from Danville, Virginia: "Since Christmas the Division of Woodland Management has been carrying the bulk of the labor for the SCS. It has been mostly in the form of Forest Stand Improvement and Fire Hazard Reduction. As we are working on private land we are taking half the wood and leaving half for the farmer. Our half has been going to charitable organizations and relief people." "Los" reports that most of the planting in Virginia this spring will be with black locust and loblolly pine. He has the rating of Assistant Forester with the SCS in Virginia.

Roger Williams is working for the Soil Conservation Service in Virginia with the rating of Junior Forester. The "Baron" can be reached by mail! c/o Laurence Small, Danville.

1935 (Special)

George Aurelio is now working for the Indian Service at Cass Lake, Minnesota. He writes as follows: "My job out here in coming along fine. I am making a survey of 70,000 acres scattered over fifty-three townships. Up to this time (March 1) I have completed roughly thirty-five per cent of the area. I've found about 20,000,000 feet of timber that they never knew they owned. Right now I have eleven men in my crew, all Indians, and two office girls.

"The land status out in this country is in an awful mess. The Forest Service claim that they own a certain forty and we claim that we own it. And then in some cases the State will come in and also claim that they own it, on the grounds that it is a State Swamp. Then, to top it off, I'll find a squatter on it. I am beginning to think I should have studied law instead of Forestry. But an act has just passed through Congress whereby we can condemn any lands that we wish to within the boundaries of the reservations. The Forest Service is all burned up over the matter, but I just laugh at them, because we are in the right."

Ralph Hackett, after several months' sojourn in Washington, has returned to Maine as Chief of Party of a survey crew working on the new national forest acquisition area in Eastern Maine.

1935

"Ken" Black is doing Timber Stand Improvement work on the White Mountain National Forest. Goodbye Fish Business!

"Don" Boone's address is SCS Camp No. 1, Clinton, N. J. Don reports that Hannigen has kept below eighteen beers and Gray is tapering off on the reading of western stories.

"Dick" Captain is a Technical Foreman with the U. S. F. S., Lisbon, N. Y. George Carlisle is Junior Forester in a camp at Jackson, Ohio.

The most recent address we have for "Bob" Bucknam is c/o U. S. F. S., Deadwood, S. D. Since reporting for duty in the Black Hills, Bob has done some planting survey work and a great deal of T. S. I. work in Western Yellow Pine.

"Hockey" Field's address is Dexter, Maine.

Maurice ("Gramp") Goddard is a full-fledged instructor at Mont Alto. Gramp writes: "The Botany lab. is the hardest work I have. I have thirty-six fellows four times a week for a two hour stretch each time. It wouldn't be bad if I had one other fellow in the lab. to go around and help adjust microscopes, etc."

"Al" Gray is stationed at SCS Camp No. 2 at Freehold, N. J. Al reports that New Jersey is a great country excepting for the sand, lack of hills, and farmers who don't know where their land is and don't care.

"Doc" Hannigen writes from SCS Camp No. 3, Wrightstown, N. J.: "This town is an exact replica of a dead mining town in the West excepting that the stores are actually open. It's a big city in the summer when Camp Dix Military Reservation is in full swing—five saloons and a population of 123." Doc is in a negro camp and he calls his men the "Black Watch." He says, "They are a happy lot and when they are broke they are all right, but when they have a nickel they'll get into trouble."

"Ray" Hathorne has been transferred from the White Mountain National Forest to the South.

When last heard from "Bob" Lord, Omar Pease, and Paige Rand were at home.

According to the Boston Herald for Monday, March 16, George Morrill is to be a member of a gold prospecting expedition leaving for Alaska in the near future. There will be six men in the party which will be led by James A. Conners, a former classmate of George's at the U. of New Hampshire. The expedition will head for a mountain range in the region of the Noatak and Alatnar rivers "300 miles north of the Arctic Circle . . . which Conners is confident will surrender enough gold to pay for the trip and give them all a successful start in life." George has been acting as Wildlife Manager of the Mio District of the Huron National Forest, with headquarters at East Tawas, Mich.

"Woody" Palmer is employed by the Western Maine Forest Nursery at Fryeburg.

Sam Reese is foreman in a CCC camp at Sherburne, N. Y.

"Stu" Sabin lost his father last summer. He has been working in his home town with a local civil engineer.

Ed Spalding has returned to the University where he has a student fellowship in Game Management. Ed is working for his master's degree.

"Clayt" Totman is a Lieutenant in the U. S. Marine Corps and is stationed at Philadelphia.

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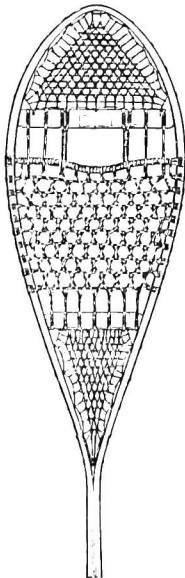
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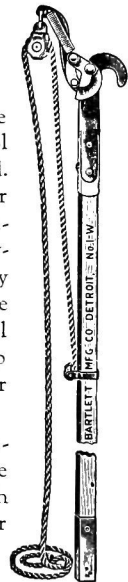
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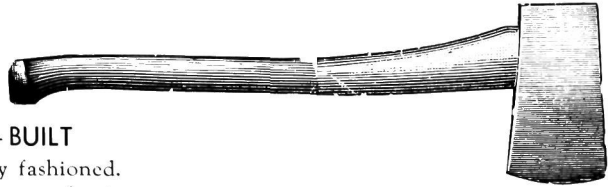
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