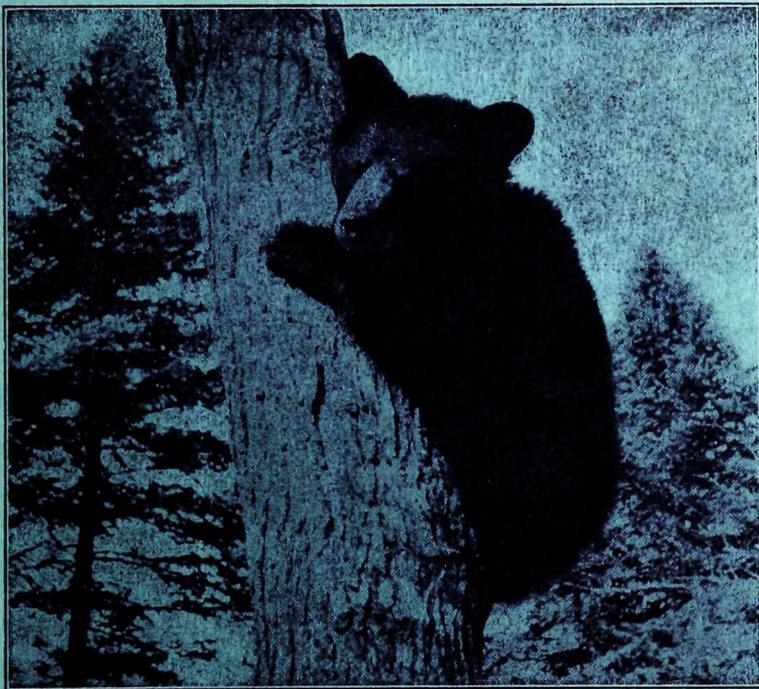


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*A. D. Nutting*

- THE -  
**Maine Forester**



1937



# THE MAINE FORESTER

Annual Edition

April, 1937



Published by

**FORESTRY CLUB**

University of Maine

ORONO, MAINE





*Neil L. Violette*

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## Dedication

To the memory of Neil Violette, the forester: as Forest Commissioner, he had the confidence of the lumbering interests in particular and the State in general. By his keen progressiveness, he steadily improved the whole Forest Service and by his alert cooperation advanced the interests of the entire State.

To the memory of Neil Violette, the man: quiet, genial, efficient; a lover of life and the outdoors, he was a *true* friend.

To the memory of Neil Violette, Maine graduate, we dedicate the 1937 MAINE FORESTER.

## THE STAFF

<i>Editor-in-Chief</i>	DONALD MAYO
<i>Business Manager</i>	DOUGLAS BEST
<i>Managing Editor</i>	ANDREW POULSEN
<i>Advertising Manager</i>	RALPH VIOLA
<i>Circulation Manager</i>	ELDON CLARK
<i>Art Editor</i>	PHILIP GRANT
<i>Associate Editors</i>	EDWARD DOUBLEDAY, LEWIS CLARK
<i>For the Seniors</i>	ROBERT OHLER
<i>For the Juniors</i>	GORDON CHUTE
<i>For the Sophomores</i>	JOHN LIPPKE
<i>For the Freshmen</i>	JOHN MAASEN, JR.
<i>Faculty Adviser</i>	ASSOC. PROF. ROBERT ASHMAN

## APPRECIATION

The staff wishes to express its sincere appreciation for the kind cooperation of—

The FACULTY, whose advice and interest have been of inestimable value and inspiration.

The CONTRIBUTORS, whose efforts have made this publication what it is.

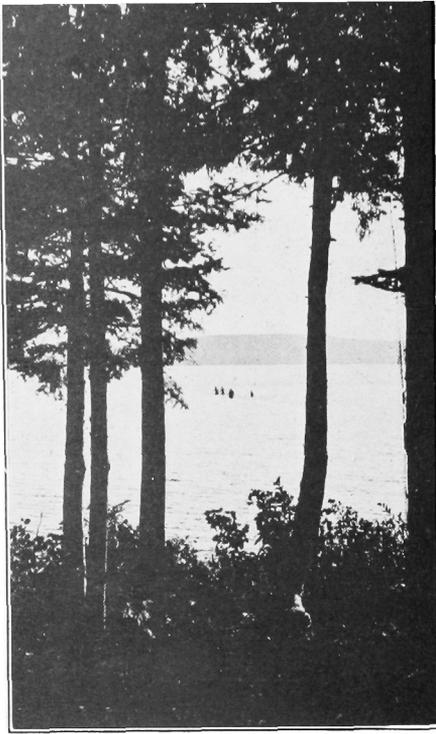
The TIMBERMAN, for its whole-hearted cooperation.

The Maine Forest Service, the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, and the University of Maine for their personal interest and loan of cuts.

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340 men have graduated from the University of Maine Forest School. They are engaged in Honduras, in China, in Peurto Rico, in Alaska, and in thirty-eight of our United States, and they practically command forestry in New England. This section of our book brings you interesting notes on these men and their work.	43-56



## The Editor's Page

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As the last word is written and the last cut is centered for the 1937 "Maine Forester", opportunity is given its editor to write this brief of the plan around which it has been built.

The 1937 "Maine Forester" is intended to be helpful particularly to undergraduates; giving them a wider vision of opportunity through reference to and

stories of the achievements of others in forestry; encouraging them by notes on some, whom they recently knew, who have already firmly established themselves in their upward climb; and keeping them, through letters and articles, in tune with the current progressions and digressions in their chosen field.

The 1937 "Maine Forester" is intended to be serviceable as a sale prospectus for the students of Forestry at the University of Maine: their names, their pictures, their participation in campus life, their classroom activities and accomplishments, their strong points and perhaps their weaknesses are all here presented. A prospective employer, from information here proffered, can reasonably well answer a question which almost always must arise regarding a considered employee, "What manner of man is this . . . ?"

And, finally, the 1937 "Maine Forester" is especially intended to be valuable in strengthening the chain built of memories and common interest holding Maine graduates to each other and to the University. To this desirable end, considerable space concerning activities on the campus, within the Forestry School and with the faculty is dedicated. Also are printed alumni notes and references to special work of Maine graduates who already are, or are-to-be, well-known.

This, then, is the three-fold purpose in the presentation of the 1937 "Maine Forester". May it sufficiently well accomplish these objects to justify its existence!

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WINSLOW  
HALL

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FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

at the

UNIVERSITY of MAINE



# FORESTRY FACULTY

## THE FORESTRY FACULTY

DWIGHT B. DEMERITT. Entered Maine 1915, left in 1917 serving two years overseas in U. S. Navy; B.S. Maine 1922; M.F. Yale 1923; Instructor in Forestry at Maine 1923-25, Assistant Professor 1925-26; Extension Forester in Louisiana 1926-28; Assistant Professor in Forestry Penn. State 1928-30, Associate Professor 1930-31; Associate Professor at Iowa State 1931-34; head of Forestry Department at the University of Maine 1933.



CHAUNCEY WALLACE LORD CHAPMAN. B.S. Maine 1914; M.F. Yale 1921; Sabbatical study at University of Washington 1935-36; teacher in high and preparatory school 1914-18; served in U. S. Army 1918-19, starting as a private and mustering out a Major, holds that rank now as a reserve officer; Education Director of Army Y.M.C.A. in New York City 1919; Fire Tower Inspector 1920; Staff of the University of Maine Forestry School 1923.



ROBERT I. ASHMAN. A.B. Cornell University 1913; Business Office New York 1914; Instructor in public schools 1915-18, in Puerto Rico, Alabama and New York; Seaman U. S. Merchant Marine 1918-19; Instructor in private military schools Kentucky, Florida and New York 1919-26; Yale School of Forestry 1927-28, M.F. Degree 1928; Inspector of GNP Co. 1924-30; Forestry Department at Maine, summer work at Miss. State Teachers College, CCC, Maine Forest Service, and University of Maine 1930-37.



GREGORY BAKER. B.S. Maine 1924; field forestry, cruising, marker, and superintendent in Maine, New York and Canada 1924-35; Instructor at the University of Maine 1935.



ALLEN W. GOODSPEED. B.S. Maine 1928; M.F. Yale 1929; Forester Littlefield, Connecticut, 1929-31; Instructor Yale School of Forestry 1931-33; Forestry Department University of Maine 1934.



BACK ROW — Poulsen, P. Grant, Laverty, Strout, Rowlands, Dunne, Halliday, Claffin, Gould.  
 FRONT ROW — R. Nelson, Dinneen, Beisel, Trimble, Skinner, Ohler, W. Nelson.

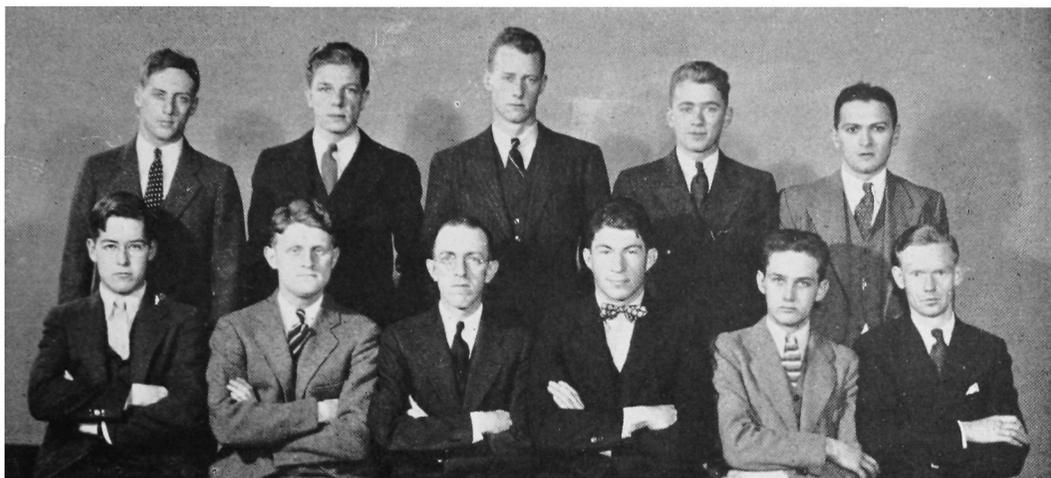
## THE FORESTRY CLUB

FORESTRY in its greater sense is a complexity of component interests. It is the aim of the forestry club to place the varied range of possibilities before the forestry student body by means of representative speakers from the different fields. Too, it is an informal social organ which allows faculty and students to mingle on an intimate basis of common interest. The club sponsors a Rifle Team, which this year has met teams representing Pennsylvania, Washington, Idaho and the University of Maine varsity.

Speakers which have recently presented various aspects of forestry to the student body have been: Mr. Oliver Deakin, recreational planner of the White Mountain National Forest; Paul Criss, relating tales of Paul Bunyan, and Mr. Standing, of the United States Forest Service who gave a series of four lectures and individually interviewed members of the graduating class.

The Forestry Club sponsored one of the outstanding Stag Dances of the winter season — a Friday the 13th dance.

Officers of the club are: *President*, Robert Ohler; *Vice-President*, Louis Prahar; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Dexter Claffin,



BACK ROW — Trimble, Northrup, Poulsen, Young, Tropp.

FRONT ROW — Winch, Woefel, Professor Demeritt, Heath, Boardman, Prince.

## XI SIGMA PI

XI SIGMA PI, national honorary forestry fraternity, was founded at the University of Washington in 1908. Gamma Chapter was installed at the University of Maine in 1917 by John M. Briscoe, once professor of forestry at Maine and now deceased; Carleton W. Eaton, also a former member of the faculty at Maine; Philip N. Libby, an engineer for the Tennessee Eastman Corporation in Kingsport, Tenn.; Harold P. Andrews, Principal of the Bridgton, Maine, High School; William Wahlenberg, a prominent staff member of the Southern Forest Experiment Station in New Orleans, La.; Edward K. Hanly, since deceased; and George E. Hansen.

The Professor John M. Briscoe Memorial Tablet, for the purchase of which the Alumni and student bodies contributed, has been installed in Winslow Hall in the corridor near room 22 by the fraternity. The tablet bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORIAM  
 JOHN MANVERS BRISCOE  
 PROFESSOR OF FORESTRY  
 UNIVERSITY OF MAINE  
 1910 - 1933

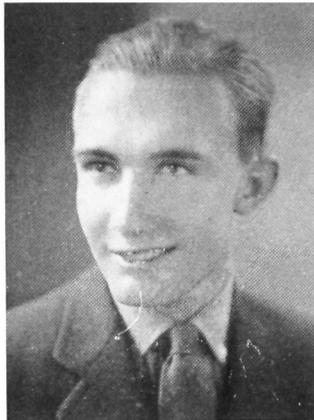
Present officers of the society are: *Forester*, Richard Trimble; *Assistant Forester*, Andrew Poulsen, Jr.; *Secretary-Fiscal Agent*, Willett Rowlands, and *Ranger*, Ralph Beisel.

Other active members are: Professors Dwight B. Demeritt, Robert I. Ashman. C. W. L. Chapman, Allen W. Goodspeed, Gregory Baker, Fay Hyland, and graduate and undergraduate students, Douglas Best, William Robert Dinneen, Raymond Dunlevy, Thomas Evans, John Greene, George Houston, Robert Ohler, Andrew Poulsen, Alton Prince, Edward Spalding, Edward Stuart, and Harold Young.



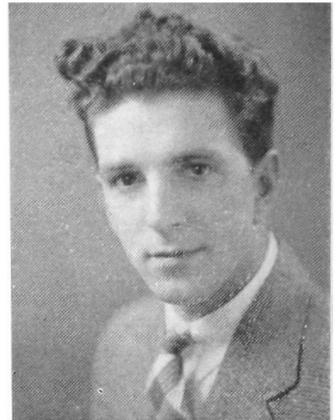
RALPH BEISEL  
Sigma Nu

Xi Sigma Pi, Varsity Football (2, 3, 4), Varsity Track (2).



RAYNOR BROWN  
Sigma Chi

Football (1), Winter Sports (3), Student Senate (4), Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4).



CLIFTON CARROLL

Phi Mu Delta  
Baseball (2), Band (1).

## SENIORS

WILLIAM CHAPMAN

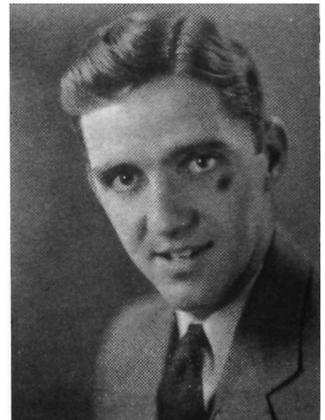
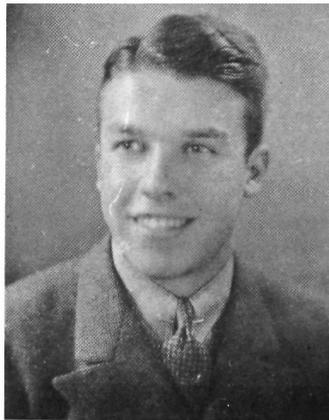
Phi Kappa Sigma  
Football (2, 3, 4), Basketball (1), Chairman Pipe Committee (2).

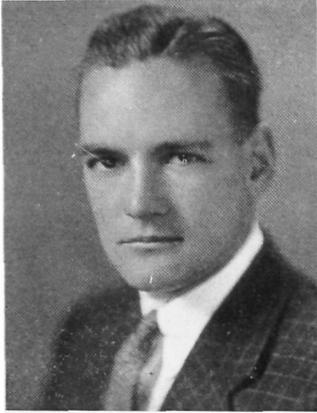
WILLIAM DINNEEN

Track (1, 2), Boxing (1, 2), Wrestling (1, 2), Cross-Country (1), Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4), Xi Sigma Pi (3, 4)

RAYMOND DUNLEVY

Theta Chi  
Basketball (1, 3), Football (1, 2, 3), Baseball (1, 2), Lieutenant R.O.T.C., Xi Sigma Pi, Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4).

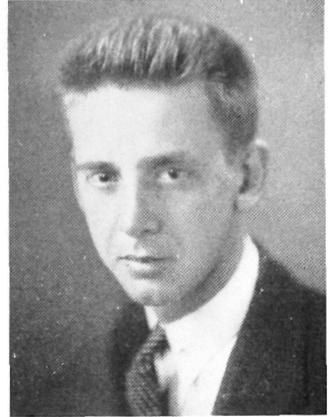




**THOMAS EVANS**  
 Sigma Nu  
 Boxing (1), Baseball (1, 2, 3),  
 Adv. Manager 1936 "Maine  
 Forester", Xi Sigma Pi, For-  
 estry Club (1, 2, 3, 4), For-  
 estry Club Rifle Team (1, 2,  
 3, 4).



**JOHN GREENE**  
 Sigma Chi (pledge)  
 Xi Sigma Pi, Pale Blue Key,  
 Baseball (1, 2, 3, 4), Boxing  
 Coach.



**WILLIAM HOOPER**  
 Lambda Chi Alpha  
 Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4).

# SENIORS

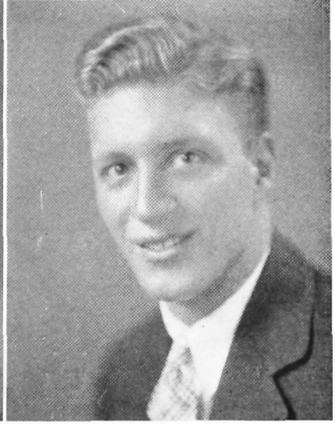
**VAUGHAN LANCASTER**  
 Kappa Sigma  
 Football (1).

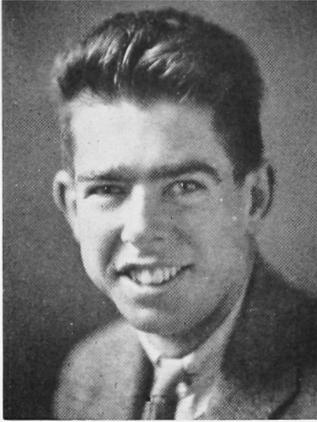


**ALBERT LANDERS**  
 Assistant Editor 1936 "Maine  
 Forester", Forestry Club (1,  
 2, 3, 4).



**STUART LANE**  
 Phi Mu Delta  
 Pale Blue Key (2, 3, 4), Foot-  
 ball (2, 4), Track (1), Basket-  
 ball (1, 3), Tennis (2).

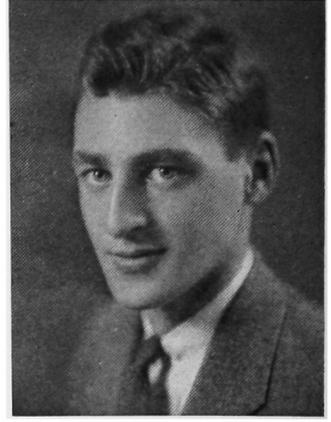




**ROBERT LAVERTY**  
 Lambda Chi Alpha  
 Circulation Manager "The Freshman", Football (1), Rifle Team (1), Maine Masque (1, 2, 3, 4), Vice-President (2), Winter Sports (1, 2), Manager (3), Pack and Pine (1, 2, 3, 4), Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4), Forestry Club Rifle Team (1, 2, 3, 4), Associate Editor 1936 "Maine Forester"



**WILLIAM MESSECK**  
 Phi Mu Delta  
 Maine Outing Club (2, 3, 4), Cross-Country (1), Wrestling (2), Boxing (1).



**ROBERT OHLER**  
 Lambda Chi Alpha  
 Xi Sigma Pi (3, 4), Sophomore Owls, Senior Skulls, Phi Kappa Phi, Editor 1936 "Maine Forester", Cross-Country (2, 3, 4), Winter Sports (1, 2, 3), Rifle Team (1, 2), Maine Masque (1, 2, 3, 4), Maine Outing Club (1, 2, 3, 4), M Club (4).

## SENIORS

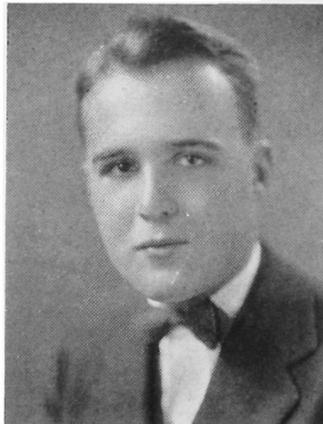
### ANDREW POULSEN

Xi Sigma Pi (3, 4), Vice-President, Forestry Club (3, 4), Secretary-Treasurer (3), Business Manager 1936 "Maine Forester", Managing Editor 1937 "Maine Forester"



### WILLETT ROWLANDS

Kappa Sigma  
 Xi Sigma Pi, Secretary-Treasurer (4), Class Treasurer (3), Editor-in-Chief of 1937 "Prism", "The Freshman", and the Freshman Handbook, Men's News Editor of the "Campus" (3, 4).



### EDWARD STUART, JR.

Phi Eta Kappa  
 Track (1, 2, 3, 4), Boxing (1), Maine Outing Club, Pale Blue Key, Forestry Club, M Club, Xi Sigma Pi, Lieutenant in R.O.T.C., Scabbard and Blade.



## CLASS OF 1938 — JUNIORS

James Armstrong, Jr.	Norwich, Conn.	Robert Plimpton	Newton Center, Mass.
Russell Bartlett	Rockland, Maine	Louis Prahar	Englewood, N. J.
Douglas Best	St. Albans, Vt.	John Ross	Bridgeport, Conn.
Richard Burgess	Meriden, Conn.	George Roundy	Walpole, Mass.
Franklin Burke	Bangor, Maine	Merrill Shea	Wilton, Maine
Gordon Chute	Harrison, Maine	Edward Silsby	Bangor, Maine
Lewis Clark	Camden, Maine	Francis Smith	New Haven, Conn.
Ralph Clifford	Dexter, Maine	Donald Smith	Brewer, Maine
Edward Doubleday	St. Albans, Vt.	Charles Stone	Bridgton, Maine
Richard Edwards	Malden, Mass.	Ralph Viola	Orono, Maine
Francis Fortier	Dexter, Maine	Richard Waldron	Dexter, Maine
Douglas Grant	Medford, Mass.	James Willey	St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Alexander Laputz	New Haven, Conn.	Donald Witherspoon	North Haven, Maine
Charles Lowe	Camden, Maine	Nathan Fellows, Jr.	Scarsdale, N. Y.
Donald Mayo	Providence, R. I.	Ross Newcomb	Newton Center, Mass.
Wilford Merrill	Solon, Maine	Russell Norris	Newburyport, Mass.
Edward Pierce	Portland, Maine		

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## CLIMAX TYPE

HERE it is spring of 1937 and we are only a year from our prospective graduation. Impossible as it seems, time has passed faster than our realizations; hastily, reflections are cast over by-gones as we scrutinize our successes and failures, likes and dislikes, for a guide in our optimistic future.

Previous issues of *THE FORESTER* have expounded on the previous capabilities of our class, so let us review the triumphs and defeats of this, our junior year. The opening of college found our star of the gridiron, Smitty, in rare form not soon to be equaled by any heavier of the pigskin. Lowe and Pierce led the students in cheers for our heroes. Edwards, Williams, and Shea were capable performers for the J.V.'s. The Flying "Red" Clifford was our only mainstay on the cross-country quintet. This sport lost a capable performer in the accidental death of Normie Waddington. Winter, and a busy athletic season loomed up quickly. Again, the track squad was ably supported by foresters, namely, Clifford, Clark, Pierce, and Mayo. Burke and Chute chose basketball, while Shea and Best turned pugilists. Spring track will find the same stars—Clifford, Mayo, Pierce, Clark, and D. Smith vying for recognition. The spare afternoon hours not occupied by classwork will be devoted to baseball by Burke, Shea, F. Smith, Willey, and Chute. Compliments are forthcoming for the Forestry Club Sharpshooters, Fortier, Pierce, Bartlett, Merrill, and Shea, while Lowe and Bailey deserve recognition for advanced ROTC.

Perhaps we have sacrificed our scholastic achievements for athletics, or are we ignorant? After the instigation of summer camp we were expected to be learned, but evidently the one thing we really remembered was not to sign dubious petitions. Nevertheless, our only selection for Xi Sigma Pi was Doug Best; congratulations to him.

While at camp, three classmates, Fellows, Newcomb, and Norris partially severed relations to enroll in Wildlife Management, while Bean and Williams cast their lots with Entomology. Bailey and Stone have been forced to leave temporarily.

What has 1938 in store for us? We know that winter camp is lurking in the background, but wonder if it will be any colder than summer camp. How many of the old gang will be left when Civil Service Exams roll around? Wonder what the chances of securing a position will be? Apply statistical analysis and we never will be able to comprehend the possibilities! There are innumerable questions that we might meditate about, but they must pass unanswered until a later date. Optimistically, we peer into the future; doggedly, we struggle with the present.

## CLASS OF 1939 — SOPHOMORES

John Alley	Portland, Maine	Richard Monroe	Melrose, Mass.
Jerome Bryers	Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.	Raymond Nelson	Concord, Mass.
Richard Bucklin	South Warren, Maine	Willis Phair	Limestone, Maine
James Cahill	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Richard Quigley	Providence, R. I.
Gordon Chapman	Portland, Maine	Linwood Rideout	Bowdoinham, Maine
Eldon Clark	Dennysville, Maine	DeWitt Skinner	Newtonville, Mass.
Robert Cook	Presque Isle, Maine	Arlo Spencer	Bradley, Maine
William Craig	Bingham, Maine	Harold Stockholm	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Ralph Demont	Old Town, Maine	James Stoddard	Eastport, Maine
George Doe	Kezar Falls, Maine	Edward Szaniawski	Scarsdale, N. Y.
John Edwards	Bridgeport, Conn.	Richard Thomas	Rockland, Maine
Harlan Fitch	Stillwater, Maine	Karl Wenger	Springfield, Mass.
Maurice Gould	Kennebunkport, Maine	Albert Whiteley	Limerick, Maine
Philip Grant	Cherryfield, Maine	Richard Crocker	Fort Kent, Maine
Harry Halliday	Newtonville, Mass.	Harold Dyer	Portland, Maine
Elmer Hart	South Hope, Maine	Merwin Marston	East Waterford, Maine
John Lippe	Jamaica, N. Y.	Wayne Merrill	Cumberland Center, Maine
Roy Miller	Quincy, Mass.	Weston Norton	Strong, Maine

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## LIFE CYCLE

AS IN the life cycle of any insect or tree, it is well known that a few individuals never get beyond the egg stage. By actual count and extensive research work it is found that only 39 of the actual 50 weathered this stage to become full-fledged sophomores. Several individuals delayed in maturing to the sophomore stage and this tended to enlarge this year's crop so now there are 45, all told, in the sophomore ranks. Taking this stage in detail it is found that there are three phases the individual must pass through before he can become a junior. These phases follow in order.

### FALL

Entering the sophomore stage the foresters found a new, more specialized world. They followed a well organized plan in this phase and soon accustomed themselves. On different days the foresters were seen surveying, and collecting leaf specimens for dendrology. At this point it seems important to enlarge on the system of leaf collecting used by the foresters. Take for an example the tactics of the individual "Jungle Jim" Cahill. This particular forester would take a tree or shrub by stalking it and then when the tree was unawares jump out and strip it of all foliage. Others tried this method but none were as expert as ol' "Jungle Jim". Later in the fall the foresters spend long hours drawing twigs and fruits of various species. Certain individuals became more adept in *certain* things. "Benny" Hart specialized in long distance running and was a member of the State Championship Cross-Country team. Individuals Mallett, Quigley, Szaniawski, and Thomas specialized in varsity football. Mallett is a letterman.

### SPRING

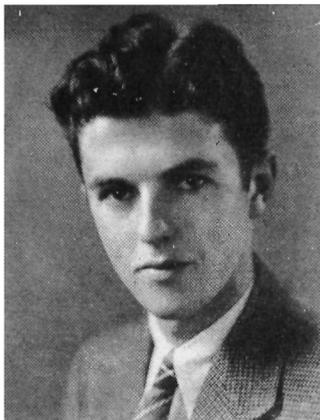
Spring found the foresters much matured. Most of them had passed the hard winter and have decidedly changed their habits. Although the group whose life cycle we are following has not completed the spring phase, it is safe to assume that the following developments and the new habits will include the pursuing of insects and hunting the cones of conifers. The reason! Entomology and dendrology collections. Different individuals will pursue new specialties. Phair in basketball, Hart in track, and others in baseball. Although love was present in the fall phase it will be more so in the spring, for, "in the spring a young man's fancy turns to love". (Check, eh Dunne?)



GEORGE TRIMBLE, JR.

Lambda Chi Alpha

Xi Sigma Pi (3, 4), President (4), Maine Outing Club (2, 3, 4), Pack and Pine (3, 4), Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4), Vice-President (3), Boxing (2, 4), Winter Sports (2, 3), "Campus" Board (3).



ROBERT TRUE

Kappa Sigma

Sophomore Owls, Junior Prom Committee, Baseball (1, 2, 3, 4).



RALPH VERZONI

Kappa Sigma

Boxing (1), Wrestling (2), Baseball (1).

## SENIORS

HAROLD YOUNG

Xi Sigma Pi, Maine Masque, Tennis (1), Cross-Country (1), Track (1), Maine Outing Club, Forestry Club (1, 2, 3, 4).



GEORGE HOUSTON

Alpha Gamma Rho

IRA HUBBARD

## SUMMER

For this phase the foresters migrate to the summer camp at Gilead, Maine. There the sophomores share their quarters with the civil engineers. Luckily the foresters will be toughened up to such an extent by their two years that riotous civils, or the ruinous attacks by black flies and other bloodthirsty parasites will not thwart them. All will not be work in the camp. Helen Philbrook's house is handily located in Shelburne, New Hampshire—we'll see you there some Sunday afternoon. At the completion of the summer camp the sophomores will separate and attempt to live alone in this large world for a few months. September will see them all together again ready to start a new stage in their life cycle; the junior stage.

## CLASS OF 1940 — FRESHMEN

John Anderson	Brooklin, Maine	Chester Ladd	Waterville, Maine
Neil Bearce	Foxboro, Mass.	Edward Lawry	Fairfield, Maine
Earle Bessey	Brooks, Maine	Stanley Linscott	Cornish, Maine
Edward Brann	Plainfield, N. J.	Warren McNeill	Bath, Maine
Harold Bronsdon	Newton Center, Mass.	John Maasen	Scarsdale, N. Y.
Fred Bucklin	South Warren, Maine	Hugh Mackay	Winter Harbor, Maine
Gerard Burke	Concord, Mass.	Mark Maclay	New York, N. Y.
Lawrence Burney	South Portland, Maine	John Maines	Hartford, Conn.
Frank Buss	Central Falls, R. I.	John Marsh	Bridgeport, Conn.
Everett Chamberlin	Belgrade Lakes, Maine	Hebert Marsolais	Cohoes, N. Y.
Stuart Currier	Sandwich, Mass.	Arthur Marston	Newburyport, Mass.
Hazen Danforth	Brewer, Maine	Roger Martin	East Hiram, Maine
John Dequine	Long Branch, N. J.	Edward Merrill	Arlington, Mass.
George Digby	Collingswood, N. J.	Robert Merrill	Gray, Maine
William Dimick	New Haven, Conn.	Donald Moore	Beverly, Mass.
Guy Dore	Monson, Maine	Eugene Moore	Houlton, Maine
Carleton Duby	Bradley, Maine	Paul Morin	Cranston, R. I.
Maynard Files	Brookline, Mass.	Oric O'Brien	Brooks, Maine
Earl Foster	Fairfield, Maine	Paul Patterson	Willimantic, Maine
Ludwig Genevicz	Wellesley, Mass.	Stephen Powell	Orono, Maine
Francis Golden	Bangor, Maine	John Pratt	Oxford, Maine
William Goodrich	Morrisville, Vt.	William Rader	Westford, N. J.
Douglas Gray	Warren, Maine	Arthur Reynolds	Northeast Harbor, Maine
Albert Hall	Crosswicks, N. J.	Edward Ross	Orono, Maine
William Hamilton	White Plains, N. Y.	Gerald Spofford	Kennebunk, Maine
William Hatch	Dark Harbor, Maine	Jerome Steeves	Lincoln, Maine
George Higgins	Bangor, Maine	Roger Trask	Bangor, Maine
Fred Holt	Oxford, Maine	Gleason Wilson	Jonesboro, Maine
Stanley Johnson	Brunswick, Maine	Robert Wood	Portland, Maine
Franklyn Jones	Portland, Maine	Gauthier Thibodeaux	Rumford, Maine
John Jordan	Fryeburg, Maine		

## ONE-YEAR TRANSPLANTS

IN SEPTEMBER, seventy-three willing, wide-eyed freshmen timorously wrote FORESTRY on their schedule cards. In February, fifty-nine grim, determined veterans allowed how they were still in the running. In those short months much had transpired. Frosh football was our first proving ground—and our first victory. Jenny Genevicz, Bones Hamilton, Stan Johnson, Mac McNeill, Stubby Marston, Ed Ross, and Jerry Steeves formed the backbone of the pigskin contingent with John Pratt winning managerial numerals. Stan Johnson consistently outthrew the varsity men in the weights and plucky Jack Dequine was always home with the leaders in cross-country. Steve Powell and Johnny Maines tracked consistently and well. Two foresters, Bones Hamilton and Mac McNeill, won starting berths on the very successful Frosh basketball team. They will be welcome varsity material. Doug Gray and Jack Dequine, a couple of straight-shooters, have niched themselves on the varsity B Rifle Team. It is early to predict baseball, but Fred Bucklin looks strong behind the plate and Genevicz, Patterson, and Steeves look welcome varsity material. Doug Gray and Jack Dequine, a couple of straight-shooters, three point eight. We are well in the grind now, foresters in the making—and we love it.



## SENIOR CAMP

BY BOB OHLER

ONE cloudy day during the middle of November, the class of 1937, that (in) famous class, gave the University a break and left for winter camp. The sigh of relief at the University could be heard for exactly 30.57 miles. The caravan of motor vehicles consisted of the Department's new truck, captained by Baker, the respectable cars of Ashman and Goodspeed, and those dilapidated question marks of Rowlands, Poulsen, Stuart, and the Ohler-Laverty masterpiece.

Our worthy crew of would-be woodsmen was greeted by a typical steaming supper put on by Pop Bailey, cook, and Omar Simmons, cookee, for which Senior Camp will always be remembered. During the next day, we settled ourselves, eight men to a cabin, and went on one of Prof. Ashman's personally conducted tours of Indian Town.

The preliminary work of camp got under way fast, in the midst of what gave promise of being a real winter. For the first three weeks, there was at least some snow on the ground, and the respectably cold temperature expected of a winter in Maine was experienced, but as far as weather is concerned, the remainder of camp might be called a Midsummer Night's Dream.

For the first five weeks of camp, the work consisted of brushing out the town lines, a compass survey of town lines, running two new section lines south of the Grand Lakes Stream Road, transit traverses and level lines over all the many roads the CCC has built on the town. Each man was given a certain number of days with each of these projects, so everybody had a chance to become familiar with all jobs. During the last part of camp the students were divided up into two-man crews and a section was assigned to each crew

for the purpose of cruising. At the same time, a stadia survey of the flowage boundaries, which were found to be pretty much in error on the old map, and a compass-chain survey of some of the lesser roads were carried out.

Routine life in camp, for everyone except the three unfortunates who had to arise extra early and build the fires, started with Omar's "roooool oooooout" at 6.00 A. M., breakfast at 6.15, and out to work by 7.00. The crew was in again by dark waiting impatiently to ravenously devour enough supper for six city dwellers. Evenings from Sunday to Friday were spent in bull-sessions, card games, lie-telling contests, and other important activities, the ideas for which were the products of such fertile brains as Landers', Laverty's and Verzoni's. The last man was usually in bed at the unheard of hour of nine o'clock, something many of us will probably not do again for years.

On Saturday nights, the bearded socialites, headed by Dineen and Trimble, would step out to slay the raging beauties of Woodland and points south, while the less socially ambitious would wander around Calais and St. Stephen showing off their manhood in the form of beards.

The beard growing business was a flop this year. The first to succumb to the instincts of the razor and civilization were True, Chapman, Stuart and Ohler, who came back from the Military Ball with faces smooth as babes. But the rest didn't last over the three-day Christmas vacation—at the end of camp, Laverty, Biesel, Carrol, Evans, Rowlands, Trimble, and Young were the only traditionally bearded foresters left out of the original twenty-four.

The only casualty of the season was Ray Dunlevy's brand new axe mistaking his foot for a log. But Ray recovered nicely after a week in Orono. Other incidents of note were: Greg's losing a party over on the west line somewhere (they still claim they were chasing a wounded deer); Stuart's falling into Tomah stream; Stuart's wild wagon's becoming skittish on the road back from Calais; and Cousin Allen's noteworthy accordion concerts.

Mr. Goodspeed gave us a good extra-curricula course in profiteering and applied forest finance by the use of such devices as raffling off thermos bottles guaranteed not to burn the tongue.

The camp also had its share of poolroom cowboys, mostly emanating from the Hovel, who spent their spare time at the pool table in the CCC camp. Many of us took advantage of the showers offered by the CCC, but some few never could seem to find the shower room, or at least, so they claimed.

One very interesting activity which took place at camp was the deer drive conducted by the Game Management Department of the University of Maine. Although none of the boys succeeded in bagging a deer during the season, with the help of the CCC camp, 36 deer were counted on one section, and 27 on another.

It was with mingled regret and expectations of a good long vacation that the same caravan which left Orono eight weeks before slowly wandered up over the hills toward the southland.

As a postscript, it might be said that the hopes of a vacation were false. Instead it proved to be a map-drawing and report-writing orgy.





## SOPHOMORE CAMP

BY EDWARD DOUBLEDAY

THE summer of 1936 was a memorable one for the Forestry Department and the Class of '38 for it marked the culmination of the efforts of Professor Demeritt and the Administration to establish a Summer Camp for foresters and civil engineers. This move bolstered the standing of the Forestry School to a position on a par with other schools in the country. We, the Foresters of '38, were the first to pass our judgment and test our supposedly inherent love for the out-of-doors. And now we will try to give you a verbal picture of the first summer camp held by the University of Maine.

In the first place it is necessary to give you a little idea of the background under which we played and worked for six weeks. There is a little known spot bounded on two sides by steep, tree-clad slopes called Hasting's Clearing. Don't bother to get out a map, you won't find it. It is in the White Mountain National Forest four miles from the nearest habitation (?), Gilead.

On June 15 the boys started to roll in. From Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey the devotees of Paul Bunyan gathered to test their prowess as woodsmen.

Army tents were to be our home for the next six weeks. Back to nature—it's great stuff. We all looked forward to the clang of the iron rail at 6 A. M. and the dulcet tones of Bob Laverty whispering, "Roll out". Then too, it was great fun to leave our "Comfy Cots" and find the water bucket frozen over.

Meals were more popular than Saturday nights at Berlin. The boys would have the best piece of meat picked out and their forks in it before they sat down. If mother could see us now.

Of course most of the time was spent out in the field. Classes began at seven and usually we got back to camp around four. There'd be time for a dip in the brook or a swim in the river quite often, then supper was on and after that the time was our own.

Usually it was spent in pitching horseshoes or tossing a baseball in the alley between the tents. Professors "Cousin Allen" Goodspeed, "Junior" Baker, and "Sody" Chase used to help out by knocking the ball around, but they never seemed to get around to chasing it.

Some of the incidents to be remembered are: the first day's hike of 18 miles over Caribou Mountain, the Brown girls, the V. F. W. convention at Berlin, the Gorham centennial, Shelburne dances, the waitresses at Goodrichs', the trips in the camp truck, and the carnival at Berlin.

For further details about the Brown girls, ask any of the boys. Ask "Odds" Edwards about the night he spent in Berlin—or "Lover" Armstrong when he played the "vic" at Goodrich's—or "Boogy" Dinneen how he and a couple of civils entertained at the V. F. W. convention—or how "Slugger" Smith, "Black" Bart and Edwards crashed the dance at Berlin the night of the V. F. W. convention—or "Slugger" Smith how he liked the first day's hike—or "Babs" Mayo who put the rope in the alley—or any of them how they liked Witherspoon's dried fish.

"Red" Clifford supplied the humor. We had finished inspecting a fire tower on Carter Dome. "Prof" Demeritt asked us if we knew all about the construction, etc. "Red" drawled, "Sure", and proceeded to tell all about it. After he had finished he ended with, "Is there anything else you're hazy about, Prof."



# DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS

BY D. B. DEMERITT

IN THE fall of 1936 more students applied for admission to the Forestry Department to take one of the curricula now offered than ever before. Quite a large number of men were refused admission because of inadequate facilities to take care of such a large group and yet the largest entering class on record was admitted. A total of 68 students admitted made it necessary to run two sections of Elementary Forestry and in the Botany and Zoology courses made necessary the offering of both botany and zoology each of the fall and spring semesters. At the beginning of the spring semester there are still sixty men registered in the department in the first year group.

The cooperative Federal and State search in Wild Life ing out very satisfactorily projects are under way relationship between game management; management; study of management; the role carriers of fish parasites the first project it is areas in the several state and determine resulting from various ations. Studies will to determine the eco-fires. In this problem life are considered as well as their relationships, the one to the other. The first work on this project was initiated in the spring of 1936 when Prof. Ashman took charge of a crew of six men and laid out seven square miles of study area in the vicinity of St. John's Pond on a pulpwood operation of the Great Northern Paper Company. Several trips have been made to this same area since the laying out of the plots to study conditions of wild life and forest cover. A portion of the seven square miles was cut over prior to the initiation of the study and another portion was virgin timber. New study areas will be laid out sometime in the future when funds are available.



agreement with the Governments for re-Management is work-torily. Four research as follows: Study of forest practices and study of woodcock moose diseases and of fish eating birds as sites. As a part of planned to locate forest types in this ecological conditions types of logging oper-also be made in burns logical conditions after both plant and animal

The enrollment in the Forestry Department as a whole this year is highest it has ever been. In the fall semester there were 168 men and in the spring semester 157. In addition there are four graduate assistants majoring in wild life conservation. A tabulation of the students for both fall and spring semesters follows:

Candidates for B.S. degree:

	<i>Fall</i>	<i>Spring</i>
Freshmen	68	60
Sophomores	42	39
Juniors	34	34
Seniors	24	24
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Total undergraduates	168	157

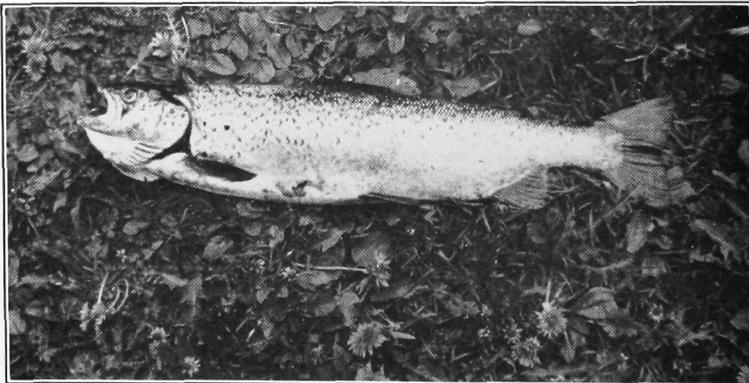
Candidates for M.S. degree	4	4
Total post graduates	4	4
Total regular	172	161
Special	2	1

The number of students listed above is considerably above the number last year since the graduates of 1936 were only 11 in number.

The increase in enrollment has made necessary increase in the staff in the Forestry Department. We were very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Gregory Baker as instructor in forestry. Mr. Baker graduated from Maine in 1924 and his valuable practical experience makes him a very valuable addition. He worked five years with the Finch-Pruyn Company, Glens Falls, New York, where he was engaged in general timberland management under H. L. Churchill, '06 and Tom Crawshaw, '17, plus six years of experience with the Diamond Match Company and subsidiary organizations.

The first summer camp was held on the White Mountain National Forest at Hastings's Opening beginning the 15th of June, 1936, and closing the 25th of July. The writer was in charge of the camp and taught mensuration. In addition Profs. Goodspeed and Baker handled other forestry subjects, Profs. Evans, Lyon and Chase of the Civil Engineering Department handled the surveying work, and Prof. Gustav Swanson gave the work in Ecology to the Wild Life Majors. In attendance at this camp were 33 foresters, 3 wild life students and 10 civil engineers. The camp when in full operation was quite an imposing affair. It consisted of 27 tents to care for sleeping quarters, mess hall, kitchen, supply tents, office tents, etc. It is felt by the staff of the Forestry and Civil Engineering Departments that this summer camp is a definite step in the right direction in training foresters and engineers.

Due to the size of the present junior class it will doubtless be necessary to construct one or two more cabins in the near future at the senior camp since the capacity now is only 24 men.



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## IN MEMORIAM

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NORMAN WADDINGTON

WORDS are often inadequate to express our real feelings, but nevertheless, it is often the only medium which we have to use.

On the day of September 9, 1936 an untimely tragedy occurred taking within its grasp one of the most pleasant and most cheerful fellows ever to wear the pale blue and white laurels of the University of Maine.

Fate came to Normie while returning on a motorcycle to Rumford after visiting the University of Maine to see if he could get his friend, who accompanied him, admitted to the college. Just how and why the motorcycle went from under him will never be known. However, one thing is clear and will be remembered of him—that Normie displayed his admirable qualities of bravery and thoughtfulness for others by holding on to the handle bars until the end, rather than putting out his hands to prevent his head from striking the pavement. This motive gives us a true example of the countless and the unlimited extent of good deeds our friend Normie did throughout his 21 years.

To train for track after classes and miss his meals was Normie's way to surprise his opponents and show them his heels. He got up at 5, fed the squirrel, and studied his lessons for the day. Conscientiousness, patience, reserfulness, ambition made him a friend in every way.

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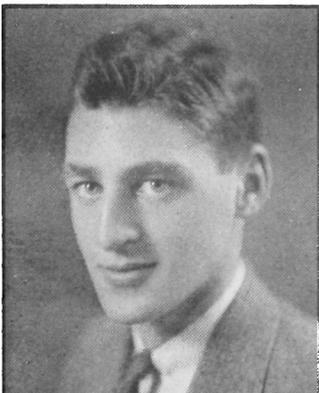
## FORESTERS ON THE CAMPUS

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OVERHEARD: "Now an Arts student, I can spot him with his high water pants and his two tone bow tie. And a Tech man, he is easy with his slip-stick and sweater and red-covered book. Aggies are a cinch, you can smell 'em. But foresters, they're just big guys with boots on. I ain't ever sure." Mister, you just didn't know where to look. You see a crowd; there is a man leading them; he's a forester. And when the marks are posted, those guys on top; they're foresters. And when the team runs on the field; the fellow in from there; he's a forester. See, Mister, you just didn't know where to look. Follow along with me, I'll show you.

Football—Maine lost a heart-breaking state series title to Bowdoin. Brilliant in the losing cause was Francis Smith. Completing sixty-four out of one-hundred and eleven passes, and passing to all but two of Maine's touchdown total, Smitty won All-Maine honors. A side-light: when in the Bates game he was battered down time and time again and his pitching arm painfully, seriously injured, when Wally shook his head and said that Smitty's chances of playing the next games was slim, he practiced hours trying to perfect his left-handed passing. Red Mallett, ranking fullback, provided a gem when in the tenseness before the Columbia game far away from home in big Baker bowl, he raised his voice above the roar, "Boys, the *one* thing we've got to guard against is over-confidence."

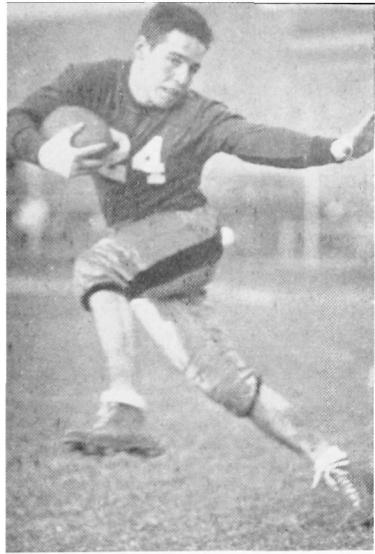
The Masque had provisionally decided to present the historical drama, *Abraham Lincoln*. The one great question was the difficult lead part. Many had read shortly and stepped down. Bob Ohler took his turn; voice, stature, even profile was perfect. His presentation was one of the most intensely living portrayals ever given from the stage of the Little Theatre. Honors have been his: Sophomore Owl, Senior Skull, Track letter, Xi Sigma Pi, President of the



## FORESTERS ON THE CAMPUS

(Continued)

Forestry Club, but there is another item that perhaps some missed, the New England Cross Country run down in Boston. There was a mix-up at the start, a couple fell, others tripped, and when the pack had cleared the field, it left Bob gingerly trying a badly sprained ankle. But he ran a tortuous four and a half miles, pulling the Maine team up into third place. And for the next two weeks walked on crutches.



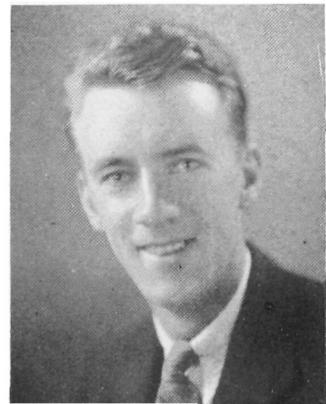
Leading the Maine runners home that day was an unshackled red-head running with all the coordination of a day old colt—Red Clifford. Incidentally, Red bakes a most delightful apple pie, and his biscuits are superb: light and golden brown, the pride of the boys of He 28.

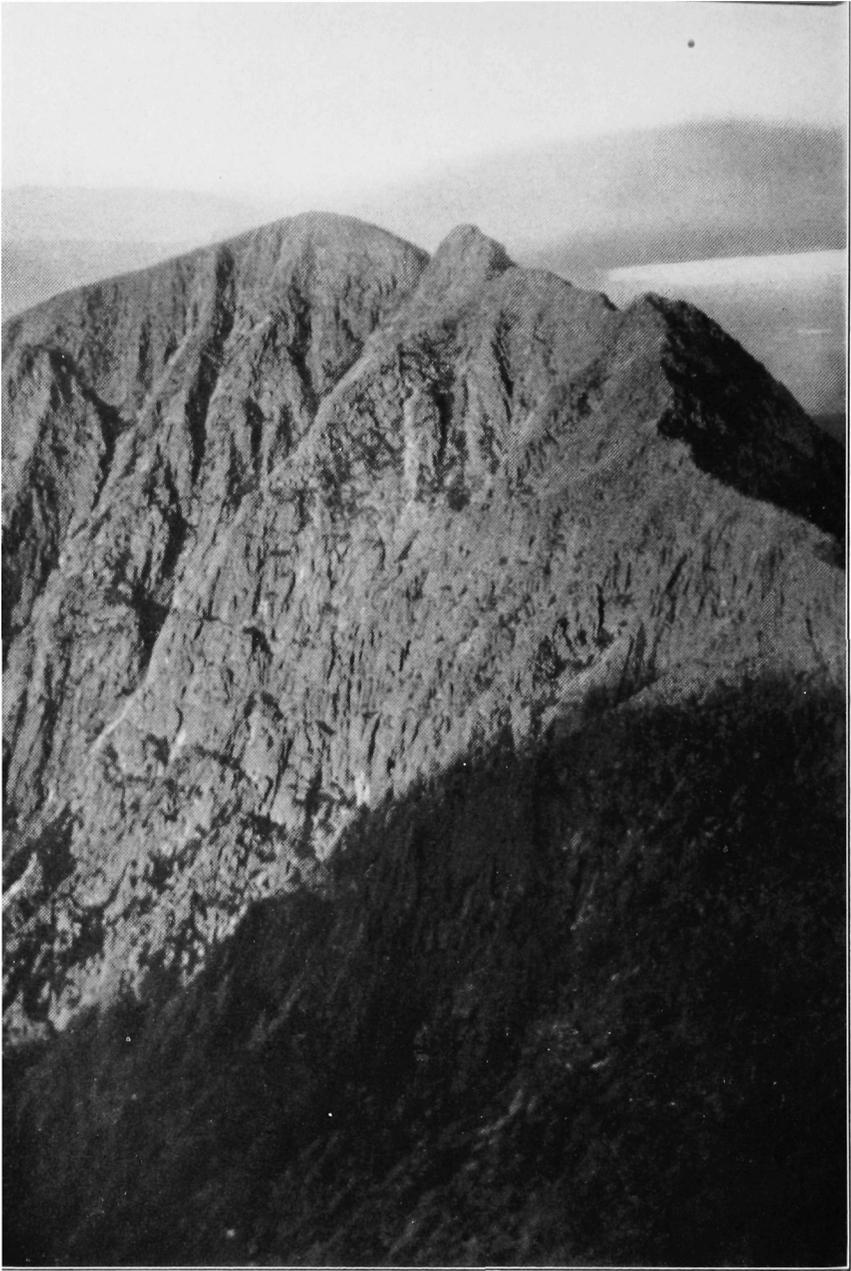
If John Greene is as good a husband as he is baseball pitcher, he has a very happy wife, for Johnny is probably the best flinger in the state. Tall, thin, he unwinds like a broken mainspring and the ball looks about the size of an anæmic pea. Watch him this Spring.

The boys were talking in the office about a Maine graduate working for a New Haven watch company, night checker of three thousand clocks. Each night for six months he has checked each one. Dry Prof. Ashman looked up from his paper—“That man must be well infected with ticks,” and went back to his work without as much as a smile.

And beside your immortals, beside Washington and Columbus and Aimee Semple MacPherson inscribe the name of Freshman Chester Ladd. For on his rank sheet, is the miraculous cumulative average of three point eight.

Now, Mister, you see what I mean. Just pick your activity; drama, sports, studies. And scan the list of top-rankers and you'll find there, foresters.





Knife Edge of Katahdin



## FORESTRY IN THE FIELD

# WHERE ARE WE GOING IN FOREST CONSERVATION?

BY F. A. SILCOX\*

*Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture*

SPRING months call for an inventory and a balancing of the books. The Forest Service, like other institutions, must look to its wares: must review those lessons of the past that can be applied to the present; must size up current trends in relation to the future good which forest conservation can bring to the social, economic, and cultural life of the country. And so must all foresters, be they in public or private employ. What, then, have been our past trends?

The idea of forest conservation in America is older than our nation itself. The Pilgrims, in 1626, passed an ordinance forbidding any man to sell or transport timber out of Plymouth Colony without approval of both governor and council. But more than three centuries elapsed before such picnser efforts became national in their import. Cumulative public opinion, harrassed by decades of destructive practices in logging, and by varying tides of bill and law, resulted (in 1891) in a measure aimed to protect a part, at least, of our remaining forest heritage by giving the President the right to proclaim public forest reservations within the public domain.

Subsequent acts strengthened this original trend toward publicly owned forests and sound management of them. Laws enacted in 1911 and 1924 made possible the extension of National Forests by purchase, for the purposes of watershed protection and timber production. They also provided for Federal cooperation with state and private owners in fire protection. Later the lumber industry was offered self-government through the National Industrial Recovery Act, and embraced it.

Thus public ownership and management, federal and state cooperation with private owners, and self-government by industry, have in the past been three major trends in forestry within the United States. What, now, are present conditions? How have past trends influenced them, and what does the future hold?

Forest products have brought us wealth and power, but in the process, and for one cause or another, 65% of our original commercially valuable forest is gone; only 35% remains. Of this, four-fifths is in private ownership, and most of it is being mined instead of cropped. Normal annual cut is twice normal annual growth. Forest industries and dependent labor are transitory rather than permanent. Soil from Kansas farms is blown into the Atlantic. Ohio floods force 648,000 people to flee for their lives.

These are conditions which foresters and the nation now face. They are some of the problems which forests and foresters must help solve. They illustrate the fact that although foresters have to do with trees, trees are not an end in themselves. Their true function is that of adding continuously to the security and welfare of the people of a nation. And this applies, not to trees alone but to all resources of all forest lands, irrespective of ownership, and to all the many services they perform. *This* is the social

\* Ferdinand Augustus Silcox: B.S. degree from College of Charleston (S. C.) 1903; M.F. from Yale 1905; LL.D. (Honorary) from Charleston, 1935; entered the Forest Service in 1905 and worked up through to District Forester, 1910-17; during the war, cooperated with the war department in the production of woods for airplane manufacture; 1919-33 was engaged in industrial relations work; and in 1933 was made Chief of the Forest Service. (WHO'S WHO, 1937).

objective of public forest conservation policies. It is the motivating force behind administration of those publicly owned National Forests that already contribute to the security and well-being of more than three-fourths of a million people who live in or near them, and—through such things as recreation and watershed protection—to added millions much farther away. Here, then, is justification for public ownership and management, and for extension of it through a greatly accelerated acquisition program.

But public forests can not possibly meet the social responsibilities of *all* forest lands, for three-fourths of what we have left—and four-fifths of the best of them—are still in private ownership. So public cooperation has in the past been extended to the private owner. In little more than a decade, some 20 millions of federal dollars have been made available for fire protection. In addition, the CCC has helped fire-proof private forest lands by work which is valued at some 58 millions of dollars. Industry (and the public, of course) have benefited to the tune of many millions by research into properties and uses of woods by the Forest Products Laboratory. And industry is drawing heavily on the federally financed, nation-wide Timber Survey; on the study which the Forest Service



has made of timberland taxation; on another having to do with financial returns to local governments in lieu of forest lands in public ownership. Through legislation and appropriations, most states have also cooperated with private owners of forest lands.

This public cooperation has been extended because of the common interest inherent in *all* forest lands, because of a sincere desire to redeem public responsibilities, and to aid private owners to redeem theirs. As a "quo" for this public "quid", industry has also spent large sums for fire protection, which has thus been extended to much of its forest lands. But the heart of the conservation problem on private forest lands has remained untouched; major social responsibilities of private owners have not been met; except in isolated cases private owners have not practiced sustained yield forest management.

So much for public ownership, and cooperation, in the past. What now of self-government by industry? It took the form of production control and price stabilization by way of cost protection, measures the lumber industry had long believed would create such conditions that it might practice conservation on its own forest lands. Under the conservation provision of the Lumber Code, a provision inserted at the request of the President, definite and widespread progress was made, for the first time in our history, in leaving privately owned forest lands in better growing condition. But this, too, was only

a preliminary step, for except in a few cases, neither before nor since the N.R.A. was declared unconstitutional has it resulted in sustained yield management.

There is, it seems to me, but one general conclusion which may be drawn from an impartial summation of past trends and practices in forest conservation: they have not adequately met the situation; forest lands are not yet contributing their fair share to human welfare and the social and economic structure of the nation.

This, perhaps, is partly why thoughtful men like Stuart Chase believe that, for a crop maturing as slowly as timber, federal authority is needed to plan and execute a sustained yield forest program that will strengthen the foundations of family, community, and national security. What of this belief? Among industries dependent upon a raw material as vital as forests, is it possible for self-government to solve what is really a social problem? Or does public opinion feel that real sovereignty can be successfully exercised only by government, in which it is vested? Foresters and the lumber industry are seeking an answer to these questions, for they should indicate the way future winds may blow.

It seems evident that public opinion now senses the responsibilities that go with public values and services inherent in all forest lands. There is a very definite determination, now, that broad public interests shall be adequately protected; that, insofar as forest conservation can help, such national disasters as floods, erosion, and insecurity in labor and industry must be controlled. But if cooperation is to be the controlling factor, present opinion insists that it must be more comprehensive; in matters of forest conservation, both industry and government must go further than they have in the past.

In response to that feeling, the Forest Service is currently widening its cooperative activities. More than three hundred thousand dollars of combined federal, state and private funds will be expended this year in the East alone to intensify fire protection methods on private forest lands. A sustained yield survey on about 140,000 acres of privately owned Vermont and New Hampshire forest is now being made by the Eastern Region's new Division of State and Private Forestry. In cooperation with state forest organizations and their extension services, this is to help owners operate their forests in better shape and thus improve social and economic conditions in dependent communities. Through the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, again in cooperation with local agencies, a project in sustained yield management of woodlands is being conducted near Cooperstown, New York. With New York state agencies, plans are made to initiate a timber survey preparatory to establishing a sustained yield project in Tioga County. Similar projects are being investigated in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Through the agricultural conservation program, benefits are now available in at least two New England states to private owners, for timber stand improvement work applied on farm woodlands under approved standards which include a satisfactory minimum residual stand. This is in addition to benefits designed to encourage forest planting and the fencing of woodlands injured by excessive grazing, previously provided by the program. And similar cooperative efforts are being extended in other parts of the country.

If this expansion in public aid is met in the spirit offered, it is justified; will then be in keeping with that broad public interest which extends to forests as a relatively long-time crop. But if this effort is to succeed, forest landowners must do more than provide fire protection, and leave their lands in more productive growing condition. Such measures stop neither forest nor human exploitation; and in the last analysis the latter is what justifies public cooperation.

But if through cooperation industry fulfills its social obligations—if it practices sustained yield management—public aid may with propriety be continued, and embrace such additional measures as adjustment of the existing forest land tax situation, Federal credits to industry, and a wider application of the short-haul pattern; rehabilitation of

regional and local forests in order to lessen present freight bills, and to help bring added stability to local forest industries and dependent communities.

There are now other trends in forest conservation; one toward wider public ownership by Federal and state governments, the other, integration of public and private holdings to make possible joint sustained yield operations in the interests of immediately dependent industries and communities. And if cooperative measures fail, still another may appear; public demand for governmental regulation and supervision of private forest lands. Here, then, is another possibility for foresters and industry to ponder. And in analyzing it, it is well to remember that public opinion is in the last analysis the primary source of law in a democracy.

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President Arthur Hauck  
greets  
Senior Bob Laverty  
home from  
Winter Camp



# MANAGEMENT OF THE WOODCOCK<sup>1</sup>

## AN IMPORTANT GAME BIRD IN MAINE

BY GUSTAV SWANSON

*Assistant Professor Game Management*

THE Cooperative Wildlife Research Station at the University of Maine was established for the dual purpose of training students and carrying on studies of the State's game problems. Early in the organization of the program it was realized that the woodcock was more abundant as a breeding bird and perhaps also more important as a game bird here than anywhere else in the United States. Maine, then, seemed to be an especially appropriate place in which to conduct an investigation of woodcock management methods, by reason of the present abundance of the birds here.

A definite need for such a study on the woodcock was the other reason for its initiation. The bird was for a number of years thought to be losing ground so rapidly that it was faced with extinction. As early as 1900 the woodcock population had dropped to such a precariously low point that only drastic restrictions in hunting seasons and bag limits have saved it for us. In the past few years it seems to be increasing slowly in numbers in the northeastern portion of its range; but a definite need was felt for additional knowledge on which to base recommendations to make certain the continued presence of the woodcock in sufficient numbers for hunting.

In these few pages I will try to use the woodcock as an illustration of the problems and questions which face the game manager in outlining a management program for any game species. The work which we have done is still a mere beginning, and it must be borne in mind that any apparent conclusions which I suggest are in reality opinions, and as such, tentative.

We are gathering information on some phases of the study from the entire State, but it is very desirable to conduct intensive field studies on a limited area. Only in this way is it possible to obtain the detailed ecological data necessary to a management program, for game management is really practical ecology. The area on which these concentrated studies are being conducted is the Moosehorn Migratory Bird Refuge, an area of about 7,000 acres in eastern Maine, near Calais, which the U. S. Biological Survey is now purchasing, and upon which they have kindly given us free rein in these investigations.

A comprehensive knowledge of the life history and habits of the species is necessary before we can be certain of all of the requirements of the species, and this is the first aim. This phase has been studied quite intensively by other workers, but never with the thought of making the information of practical conservation value for the species. A short resume of the life history will be sufficient to demonstrate the importance of complete life history information in a management program.

The spring migration of the woodcock brings the birds to us in late March or early April as a rule, the exact date varying with the weather. Almost immediately the male begins his remarkable courtship performance, which may be heard, morning and evening, from the same spot each day throughout April and May. Careful observations have shown that the nest may or may not be in the immediate vicinity of the singing ground

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1. The Cooperative Wildlife Station at the University of Maine is supported by the University, the State Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, the American Wildlife Institute, and the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey.

of the male, but in any event it will be in the general area. The singing ground is always an open clearing, sometimes in the edge of a pasture, but it will be near the favorite gray birch, or poplar, or alder cover in which the bird feeds.

Nesting begins so early that in some years unseasonable snowstorms occur during the period of incubation. The earliest nests in Maine have been reported April 18 and 20. The nests here are most often located in gray birch or poplar thickets, more especially in young growth which succeeds a recent burn. Seldom is a nest located in tall grass, or in the open. Much more often the four eggs are laid in a depression among fallen dead leaves, at the base of a clump of birch, or partially concealed by a seedling fir. Lying directly on the ground as they do, the eggs, and the incubating bird as well, are both subject to disturbance by ground predators, such as the weasel, skunk, and red squirrel, but this is a subject about which we know very little, because there are as yet few records of predation upon woodcock by anything except the feral house cat.

The downy chicks which hatch in about 20 days remain with the female for several weeks, all the while spending their time in the moist poplar, birch, alder, or willow covers which produce their favorite food, earthworms and soft-bodied insect larvae, in such quantity. In these same covers, and to some extent on drier ground, they may be found in the fall when the upland game bird season begins. As the native birds migrate southward they are replaced at irregular intervals by the birds from farther north and east of Maine, the flight birds.

The fall flight is sometimes delayed until sudden freezing weather over a large area may become a severe difficulty. Some such cold storms have killed thousands of woodcock through freezing and starvation which results when the ground is frozen and their normal food becomes inaccessible. At other times strong northwest windstorms may blow flights out to sea, or may cause them to accumulate in such numbers on certain peninsulas along the coast that their abundance leads to undue slaughter from illegal hunting. The few birds which perish by striking lighthouses are probably indicative of greater numbers which are lost at sea in severe storms.

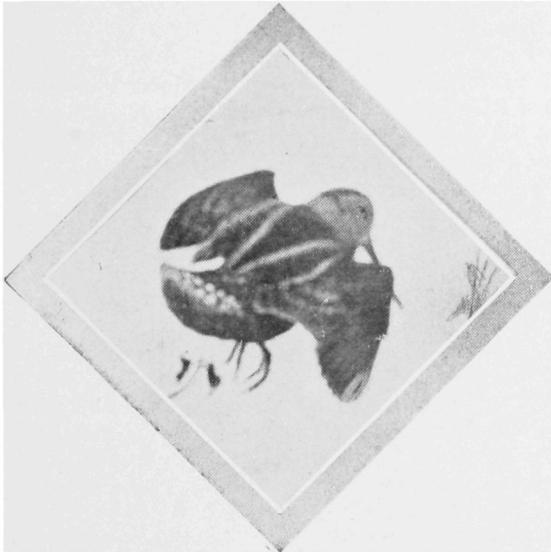
We are beyond the realm of conjecture, however, when we speak of the birds killed by flying accidentally into obstructions. During heavy flights some observers have found dozens of dead birds under telephone and electric light wires; woodcock seem especially subject to these uncontrollable accidents. In short, the fall flight is a period of great danger for the birds, for to this natural destruction we have the added hazard of hunting. The records show that hunters in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maine alone take over 75,000 woodcock each fall, a large number when we take into account the very low breeding potential of the bird.

Other mortality factors besides the hunting, legal and otherwise, and the accidents to which I have already alluded, include parasites and diseases, which for many game species are very important. The woodcock, however, has no important diseases or parasites which we have been able to discover. In fact, an unimportant tapeworm and a tick are all that our searches have disclosed thus far for the American woodcock, and even its close relative, the European woodcock, which has been well-known for so long, has had only a scant half dozen species of rare intestinal parasites recorded. Predators, which I have already mentioned, are probably more important than we realize at present. Certainly the stray house cat is the most important natural enemy of the woodcock, but predation by foxes, weasels, skunks, and two or three hawks and owls have been reported on occasion. These depredations seem to be so rare, however, that little weight can be given to them until more information is available.

From this brief consideration of the woodcock life history it follows that the bird has certain definite requirements. A habitable woodcock breeding area must contain the type

of clearing which constitutes a suitable singing ground for the male. It must contain also a forest type which forms the rich humus in which earthworms and other soil organisms are produced in abundance, and it is particularly significant that the birch, poplar, alder, and mixed types preferred by woodcock must be young stands. As they mature they lose their favorable qualities as woodcock covers. It is evident that an even-age solid stand of any type will not produce woodcock, and this is true for almost any game species.

What, then, are recommendations which can be followed to favor the increase of woodcock? It is evident that a species such as this, with the unusually low potential increase of four young per year will not and cannot withstand a high percentage of mortality from any factor. Hunting is the most important mortality factor, and is most easily man-controlled. Hunting pressure, then, must be closely adjusted, even more than in the case of species with a greater breeding potential.



The most favored woodcock covers are the types which follow the complete clearing of land usually accomplished only accidentally by burning. The fact that these covers are most productive of woodcock when comparatively young indicates that one management measure to restore a maturing cover to its productivity of a few years before may prove to be complete clearing of the land to make way for the young birch-poplar covers to which woodcock are so attracted. Such clearing has usually been accomplished by forest fires which in other ways were disastrous. Management may resort to mechanical clearing, or to fire under strict control. Which will be most practical is still a matter for experiment.

The important mortality factors of accidents, and of wholesale death from inclement weather are, of course, uncontrollable. It appears that management for woodcock production is still in the formative stages, and that a much greater fund of information must be available before the last word has been said. The brightest spot in the picture, perhaps, and this I have not mentioned before, is that in common with game species such as the ruffed grouse, and in contrast with species such as the pheasant and Hungarian partridge, the land on which woodcock are produced is cheap land, valuable for very little except the game which it supports.

# TIMBERLAND VALUATION

BY P. T. COOLIDGE\*

PARTICULAR values arising from recreational possibilities, special uses like rights of way, the needs of wood-using industries, the farm woodlot, and the like, must be dismissed with brief mention, although the importance of values of these kinds justifies ample discussion in its place. Transactions where such special values occur comprise a very large proportion of timberland transactions, and the relatively high prices involved create an impression of timberland values rather above true values for timber production alone where the timber as cut is sold in the open market.

Remember throughout this discussion that in final analysis timberland, even for timber production alone, is worth what you can get for it, or what you have to pay for it, as the case may be. Any transaction in timberlands is a deal by itself. The particular circumstances of buyers or sellers commonly lead to variation in price from figures which might be anticipated from computation. A timber operator who conceives prompt and definite market for the timber, for example, can afford to pay relatively more than can a purchaser without a definite market.

Consider first the value of stumpage as cut or sold year by year. The value of stumpage is dependent on the quality of the timber, topography, distance from transportation facilities, market, etc. Well bunched timber is obviously worth more than the same amount of scattered timber. Stumpage prices in any region tend to uniformity. Generally too high a rate is charged for poor timber, and too little for good timber. Cheap stumpage in a poor location is often the most expensive to the operator.

Consider next the history of annual stumpage charges the last thirty years, for example spruce stumpage in Maine. Up to the time of the War, when stumpage ranged from \$1.50 to possibly \$2.50 per cord, taxes were low, demand for timber was increasing, and transportation and manufacturing facilities in the competing Canadian territory had not been greatly developed. Stumpage returns represented a real profit above carrying charges, and this condition was possible because there was a feeling that a timber shortage threatened. In other words, the condition that foresters dream about existed, namely tangible value in the timber itself, because the supply seemed to be limited.

It is questionable, however, whether returns from timberlands during the rapid growth of the country were, over a long term of years, much if any greater than the returns from the money would have been if it had been put in any other reasonably safe investment. Much of the so-called timberland fortunes have been made by thrift, both in business and in the home, rather than by any unusual opportunities for money-making inherent in timberland ownership.

During the War, stumpage advanced to \$3.50 or \$4 per cord, or even to \$5 or \$6 per cord, and in some cases even more. After the War, until about 1930, stumpage continued at \$3.50 or \$4 per cord, and although property taxes advanced steadily from the War period, there was a comfortable profit from stumpage sales. With the beginning of the business depression, stumpage dropped to \$1.50 or \$2 per cord, and since then has remained at these figures, prices very slowly becoming firmer with the return of business

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\* Graduated from Harvard A.B. 1905, and Yale M.F. 1906. In the Forest Service in Colorado and Wyoming 1906-09. Teaching forestry in Colorado College 1909-12, and first director of the New York State Ranger School 1912-13. In the Forest Service in acquisition work in Maine and Pennsylvania 1914. Assistant State Forester New Jersey 1915-16. Since 1916 Consulting Forester in Bangor, and since 1926 appraiser for the Federal Land Bank of Springfield. Since 1933 Supervisor of Federal Land Bank work in Central Maine.

activity. For two or three years many owners found difficulty in selling stumpage at all. Much timber has been forced on the market under pressure of the owners' needs for revenue, and present stumpage prices about cover taxes and current costs of supervision, but yield practically no return on invested capital.

Competition from Canada, and to some extent from Europe, the threat of improved pulping methods in the South, lessened demand for lumber generally, better protective systems against fire, have all tended to increase the available supply in Maine and to reduce the demand. These factors give little hope of higher future values based on timber shortage.

When a timber lot could be cut fairly quickly, it did not seem necessary to value it in terms of cords of standing timber very much below current stumpage charges per cord. With annual carrying charges as high as they now are, however, it is necessary in valuing timberland, to consider carefully the probable carrying costs and to deduct them from the anticipated annual returns. The difference is interest on the value of the land. For example, if the net returns are estimated at 10 cents per acre, and you feel that the character of the investment justifies 5% interest, then the land is worth \$2.00 per acre.



Allowance for risk may be made either in estimating annual costs and returns or in the rate of interest on the investment.

It is still a very common mistake for owners and operators, and even tax assessors, to assume that timber can be marketed much more quickly than the facts warrant. Note how rapidly any delay in liquidating timber reduces present value. Suppose that you assume 5% interest, \$2 a cord stumpage rate, 3c a cord taxes, and say 1c a cord for costs of supervision, you will readily see that stumpage that you sell in 1938 is not worth \$2 a cord in 1937. After you have deducted a year's interest, 10c, taxes, 3c, and supervision, 1c, your 1938 cut is worth only \$1.86 in 1937. Try three years instead of one, and you will see that if you deduct 14c a year, your 1940 stumpage is worth only \$1.58 in 1937.

It is wrong, therefore, to assume because stumpage is sold yearly at \$2 per cord, for example, that all timber as it stands is worth \$2 per cord. It is worth only that amount the year that it is marketed. Certain tracts are cut every year, but all tracts cannot be cut every year. The market can take only so much timber, and in a State like Maine, which has been operated for many years, the market will take only about the equivalent of the growth.

A purchaser of a small lot for immediate operation might be justified in paying for the land at a figure fairly close to stumpage rates, but unless he has some means of disposing of the cut-over land, or other means of avoiding taxes year after year, he is likely to find that taxes in the end have made quite a reduction in the profit from his operation, although growth may in part balance the tax burden.

Cut-over land cannot be abandoned generally, because the towns can sue for taxes. Assessors will seldom reduce valuations to less than \$3 per acre, and in organized towns, the tax rates now average about \$47, and they are very high in lightly populated towns. Assessed valuation at \$3 and a rate of say \$50 means taxes at 15c per acre per year, but taxes as high as 30c per acre are assessed on very ordinary timber lots in some towns. High taxes alone in organized towns, render many tracts practically valueless today. In unorganized towns, assessed values average about \$5 per acre and taxes are about 6c per acre.

The cost of supervision is figured by some large owners as much as two to four cents an acre. It varies widely, and for a farmer's woodlot, for example, it is negligible. Broadly speaking, it includes cost of any necessary surveying, cruising, arranging and inspecting timber operations, scaling, collecting stumpage, etc.

Average chances of loss by fire or insects and disease in Maine are less than may commonly be imagined. Average area burned yearly is only a small fraction of 1% and the area of good timber burned is even less.

Take an average unorganized Maine township (23,040 acres) carrying say 70,000 cords. Considering the two rule-of-thumb methods of estimating growth, namely one-tenth cord per acre per year for reasonably well stocked young growth, and a good 2% of the merchantable stand for mature timber (results of the two methods not to be added together), and you could probably assume a cut of about 2,000 cords per year, or at \$2 per cord, a total gross income of \$4,000. Assume that this cut and the stumpage rate are enough to cover occasional small sales of pine, cedar, or hardwood. Taxes at 6 cents per acre will amount to \$1,372, and if you consider all costs for supervision and risk only enough to make total carrying charges of \$1,500, net returns are \$2,500. Capitalizing this at 5% gives a valuation of \$50,000, or say \$2 per acre. This, however, is allowing only \$118, or 1/2 cent per acre, for supervision and risk. If you allow more for supervision and risk, say \$500 (only a little more than 2 cents per acre) your net returns are only \$2,118, which at 5% gives capital value of only \$42,360, or \$1.84 per acre. These figures may seem unduly low, but recent sales, in part for good stands, have been between only 50 cents and little better than \$2 per acre. Note that the standing timber on the town is worth per cord only a scant third of the current stumpage rate.

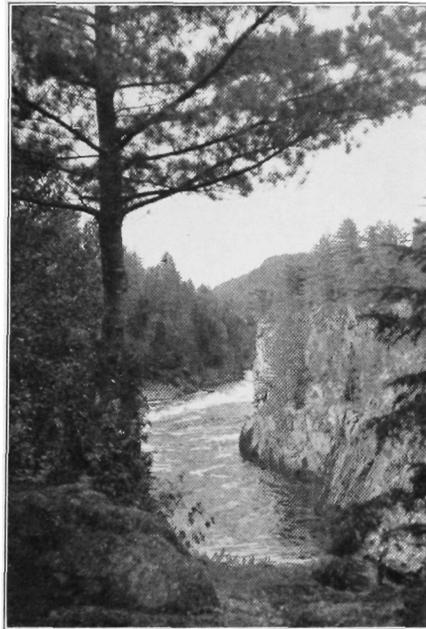
Of course, many tracts do not yield returns every year, and again there may be other returns from the land, as from firewood, if the location is near towns. Values may be figured in various ways and allowance made for logging operations only once in so many years. It is out of the question, however, to prophecy logging costs, or stumpage, or amount of cut, many years ahead, and common business prudence and simple accounting of costs and income, looking the facts squarely in the face, are better than complicated figuring.

Under present conditions there is little or no value in forest soils or growing stock below merchantable size. The probable net returns should be the guide to value, and it is as wrong in principle to assume some theoretical value of the soil, like 25 or 50 cents per acre, as to value stumpage without discount from the rates obtained in current sales.

Expectation of improvement in business and of possibly higher stumpage rates or more rapid sales, uncertainty as to the soundness of other investments like railroad or holding company securities, belief that ownership in real estate is a good anchor against inflation, or the particular needs of the purchaser, are reasons for optimism as to timber-

land investments. Contrary to such ideas, there is real question whether stumpage prices in Maine or elsewhere will advance more rapidly than other prices, there is uncertainty as to the trend of property taxes, and there is the fact that timberlands involve costs for supervision and cannot be marketed quickly like stocks and bonds.

Sometimes it is said that timber in Maine is being produced at a loss. This is true if a high valuation is maintained, based on some purchase price in the past. If, however, losses are accepted and values are marked down to true earning capacity, or if lands are bought by new owners on sound valuations, it should be possible to make reasonable returns from timberland ownership. Sound valuation is an interesting and important subject because it is the first step in successful commercial forestry, whether public or private.



# CORRECTION OF WHITE PINE WEEVIL INJURY

BY C. W. L. CHAPMAN

IT IS THE purpose of this paper to show how small white pine trees may be successfully pruned in order to overcome the injury caused by the white pine weevil, *Pissodes strobi*. This weevil is generally recognized as the most injurious insect attacking the white pine. The adult weevil is a small reddish-brown beetle about one-quarter of an inch long and marked across the wing covers with narrow irregular whitish bands. The head is elongated into a snout or beak. As soon as the warm days of spring begin, the adults commence moving about seeking the leaders of the small white pine trees. Here, the females pierce the bark and deposit the eggs that develop into small white grubs. The usual period of incubation is six to fourteen days.

Upon hatching, these grubs eat their way down the leader destroying the inner bark and the cambium layer. The usual damage is confined to the last year's growth. It is quite common, however, on the slow growing trees to find the burrows extending past the branches at the base of the leader into the previous year's growth. During July, the stems of the infested trees having been girdled, the new growth droops, withers, and turns brown. The feeding period ends about the first of August. The grubs then enter the pupal stage and remain in this condition for about ten days. By the last of August, most of the adults have emerged and the life cycle has been completed.

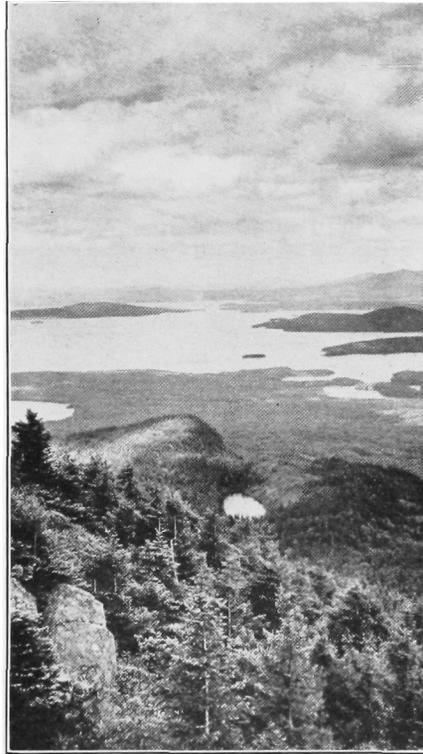
Shortly after the leader has been killed, the lateral branches begin to turn upward. This, if allowed to continue, results in a forked or many branched tree. Some or all of these false leaders may be killed by weevils in the following years. If, by chance, one of these branches should be spared, the tree may straighten out with no great loss in growth. Trees will straighten and produce a single leader more rapidly in the denser and faster growing stands. Here the number of lateral branches may be reduced by their competition for light. In the great majority of cases, two or more of the false leaders remain and the tree develops a badly forked trunk with large branches. Such trees are of little value for saw logs.

Weevil damage is frequently very heavy in the young stands of pure white pine. When this damage occurs in plantations, the owner becomes thoroughly discouraged. No doubt, a great part of this loss could have been avoided by setting out mixed stands or by closer planting of the white pine. In many of the plantations in Maine, the trees are spaced approximately 6' x 6'. With the failures that may occur, this spacing is hardly close enough to overcome the poor tree forms resulting from weevil injury. H. B. Pierson, State Entomologist, recommends, where weevil damage is anticipated, that at least 2,000 trees per acre be planted. This would require a spacing of 4' x 5' or 2,178 trees per acre and would cause a considerable increase in the cost of planting.

Although the white pine weevil is most commonly found on white pine (*Pinus strobus*, L.), it occasionally attacks other species, i.e., jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*, Lamb.), pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*, Mn.), red spruce (*Picea rubens*, Sarg.), and Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa*, Link.).

To control this insect Dr. A. D. Hopkins of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology recommends that the infested leaders be cut off and gathered before the beetles emerge (before July 1), and placed in a tight container covered with a piece of ordinary house fly screen. This screen will prevent the escape of the emerging adult weevils and at the same time will permit the small parasitic flies, that may have been feeding on the grubs, to escape. On the other hand, the destruction of the leaders, while still infested with the grubs, will destroy the undeveloped parasites. These parasitic flies are small enough to pass through the screen while the adult weevils are not.

Investigations carried out at the University of Maine over a ten year period show that the loss in height growth due to the death of the leader may be materially reduced



by pruning the lateral branches. The pruning can best be done at the time when the infested leaders are removed. A sharp knife is the only tool necessary for this work. The method of treatment is very simple. The damaged leader is cut off close to the nearest live lateral branches. The lateral branches are pruned close to the main stem, leaving the two best developed, opposite branches. These are allowed to grow for at least one full year. Usually one of these branches develops faster than the other, thus forming a new leader and making further pruning unnecessary. If at the end of a full growing season, both branches are found to be equally developed, it is advisable to cut back or entirely remove one of them in order to prevent the formation of a forked stem. On trees where the removal of a branch might weaken the stem either because of the large scar produced or because of the reduction of leaf surface necessary for growth,

cutting back the tip of the branch will be sufficient. It may be necessary to treat the tips of some of the lower branches in the same manner, especially on the fast growing trees. The object of this pruning is to prevent the lateral branches from growing faster than the leader.

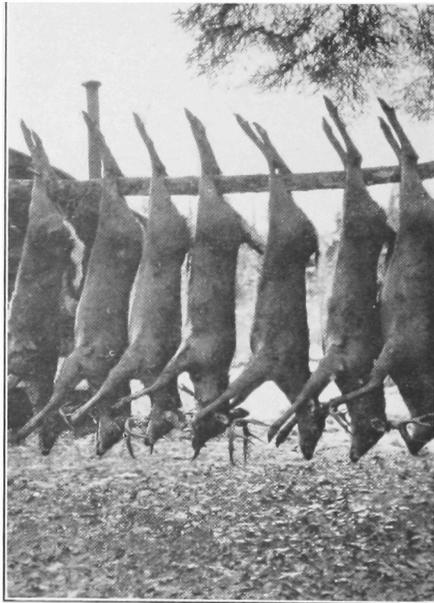
With a little practice, the prescribed pruning may be done at little expense. It is assumed that the actual cost is not the determining factor in the treatment of many plantations but rather the desire of the owner to do something to offset or correct the damage already done.

Many of the trees will stand repeated treatments for damaged leaders and still produce a straight bole.

The taller trees may be pruned with a long handled pruning hook. This requires more time and does not produce such good cuts as a knife. The hook becomes covered with pitch after a little use and it must be cleaned with kerosene to keep it in operation.

The amount of loss in height growth is materially reduced by pruning. Many of the lateral branches are nearly as long as leader. In straightening up after pruning, they nearly replace the growth lost by the damage of the leader. Their growth is somewhat slower for at least two years than the growth of an undamaged leader.

It is advisable to leave two lateral branches in the first pruning. This insures a greater possibility of one surviving the weevil attack of the following year.





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WITH THE ALUMNI

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## ALUMNI NOTES

1906

Howard Churchill is Forester for Finch-Pruyn & Co., Inc., 1 Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y. W. O. Frost is Associate Pathologist with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Jack still has his headquarters at Augusta.

1908

S. B. Locke is employed by the Izaak Walton League of America as Conservation Director, Acting General Manager and Editor of Outdoor America. His address is 22 N. Bank Drive, Chicago, Ill.

1909

George T. Carlisle, 12 Hammond St., Bangor, is still President and Treasurer of Prentiss and Carlisle.

Bernard Chandler is Valuation Engineer with the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. His address is Takoma Park, Maryland.

1910

William Wentworth is Assistant Forester with the U. S. F. S. His address is 26 Westbourne Road, Newton Center, Mass.

1911

George D. Bearce is General Manager of the Maine Seaboard Paper Co., Bucksport, Maine.

1912

Lloyd Houghton has been Superintendent of the pulp operations in the St. John Pond country of Northern Somerset County this year. It was an ideal year for hauling and all of the wood (35,000 cords) was landed by March 15. The average load per tractor was 64 cords and the maximum load 108. Last summer Lloyd built a six mile gravel truck road from Loon Stream Depot on the Caucomogoc Road to his depot camp near St. John Pond.

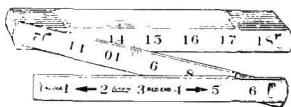
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## ALUMNI NOTES

1913

Ernest T. Savage is working on his own as Forester and Surveyor. His address is 127 Maple St., Bangor, Maine.

1914

Wayland Towner's address is 366 South Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J.

1915

Montford Patten is Forester for the Resettlement Administration, Bangor, Maine.

1916

Raymond Rendall is Receiver for Bates College Estate, formerly Bates Forest, for purposes of liquidation. He is also a Consulting Forester with headquarters at Alfred, Maine.

Earle Shaw is Resident Woods Manager for the Canadian International Paper Co., St. Jovite, P. Q.

1917

Philip Libby is working with the Tennessee Eastman Corporation of Kingsport, Tenn. as Mechanical Engineer. Phil's address is 339 Center St., Kingsport. Although most of his work since graduation has been in engineering, Phil feels that his forestry training has proved to be of great value to him. He says, "My basic training at Maine has enabled me to break into the engineering profession with no more additional preparation than correspondence study, and, of course, experience."

W. G. Wahlenberg is engaged in forest research with the Southern Forest Experiment Station, 400 Union Building, 837 Gravier St., New Orleans, La. His home address is 5611 West End Blvd.

James A. Whittemore's job with the Advance Bag and Paper Co. at Hodge, La., has recently been along engineering lines. He writes, "I am in charge of all the design and drafting for new buildings in the mill, and employees' houses; new work and maintenance of railroads, sewer pipe lines, with occasional trips in the woods to check trespass, fire damage, and cuttings."

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### ALUMNI NOTES

1918

Robert Parmenter is still Extension Forester for Massachusetts. His address is 1 Mt. Pleasant, Amherst, Mass.

1920

Walter Averill is with the U. S. F. S. at Edinburg, Va.

1921

John S. Barron is Woods Superintendent with the Diamond Match Co., Spokane, Wash. His address is Newport, Wash.

1922

D. W. Tabbutt is working from the Regional Office, R. 9, U. S. F. S., Washington, D. C.  
Erroll Tarbox is Forester-Supt. at Arcadia Camp P-54, Hope Valley, R. I.  
Charles Woodman is District Forest Warden for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. His address is Oxford, Mass.

1923

Adolph Bisson is Camp Project Superintendent, E. C. W. His address is 539 No. Main St., Palmer, Mass.  
William M. Foss is Supervising Forester with the N. Y. State Conservation Dept. His address is 30 Forest Road, Delmar, N. Y.  
W. H. Wellington's address is 68 Coleman St., Springfield, Mass. He is in CCC work at Camp SA-70, North Adams, Mass.

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**ALUMNI NOTES**

1924

Gregory Baker is still a member of the Forestry Dept. staff at Maine. He is teaching courses in Lumber, Mapping, and Game Food, and assisting in Senior Camp work.

F. Gilbert Hill's address is 21 Oakcrest Rd., So. Weymouth, Mass. He is a Forest and Type Surveyor in the Massachusetts Division of Forestry. He writes: "Work includes considerable drafting on lot plans, boundary survey plans, and forest maps. Also computation of surveys and plotting and assembling of deed descriptions. Reports on land looked at are two types: General—covering a wooded area of 1,000 to 5,000 acres of varied Massachusetts land, which may contain possibilities of development as a State Forest, individual lots or ownerships—10 to 100 acres for addition to established areas or as nuclei for new areas."

Ralph Hutchinson is in charge of a ranger district on the Green Mt. National Forest. His address is Manchester Center, Vt.

Julian Merrill is a Forest Engineer with the New Brunswick International Paper Co. During the fire season he is in charge of protection on Company lands in the Restigouche Region; in winter he is on surveys, inspections, sales, etc. His address is 11 King St., Campbellton, N. B.

Philip Sargent is employed by the Canadian International Paper Co. His address is 1155 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, P. Q.

George Webb is Resident Claims Manager for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., 713 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Donald Wescott is Principal of the high school at Pembroke, Maine.

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## ALUMNI NOTES

1925

James E. Davis has taken a position in the woods department of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Ltd. His address is Port Arthur, Ontario.

George Kelleher's address is Box 304, Noranda, P. Q. George is employed by the Canadian International Paper Co. He is Inspector and in charge of Operating and Cruising.

Carl Phipps is Assistant Forester with the Brown Paper Co., Berlin, N. H. His home address is Gorham, N. H.

Hollis Smith is Superintendent of the R. L. Bigelow Estate, West Chop, Mass. His home address is Vineyard Haven, Mass.

H. Kirke Stowell is running wood-working plants at Bryant Pond and Andover, Maine.

1926

Maurice Burr's address is Box 304, Northeast Harbor, Maine.

Richard B. Diehl is Senior Foreman-Forester at Bear Brook State Park Camp SP 2, Suncook, N. H. He is consultant and in charge of all forest improvement, type mapping, pest control, landscaping, and reforestation.

C. Michael Dowd is E. C. W. Inspector for the U. S. F. S. covering state CCC camps in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. His address is U. S. F. S., Laconia, N. H.

Henry Eaton is in business for himself, operating as the Eaton Lumber Mfg. Co. His address is 329 Main St., Calais, Maine. Henry cut both hardwood and softwood last winter near Forest Station. Work was badly handicapped early in the season by heavy rains and later by insufficient snow. The Senior Foresters visited the Eaton operation during their camp period.

Kenneth McFadden's address is 111 Lafayette St., Stamford, Conn., c/o Bartlett Tree Expert Co.

Russell Snow is Junior Civil Engineer with the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission in Massachusetts. He is in charge of a large nursery project at Enfield which will supply stock for planting a considerable acreage of watershed. Russ' address is 119 North St., Ware, Mass.

Vernon Somers is employed as Forester by the Resettlement Administration, Bangor.

Myles Standish is Party Chief on a timber survey covering the Coos-Essex private land cooperative job. His address is Plymouth, N. H.

1927

Vose Armstrong has accepted a position with the Passamaquoddy Land Co.

Alton Best is District Project Forester with the Soil Conservation Service in New Jersey. His address is 77 Main St., Freehold, N. J.

Thomas Bixby is Associate Forest Engineer with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. His address is 606 No. 12th St., Albuquerque, N. M.

Thomas Dickson is Inspector and Field man for the Wood Dept. of the Oxford Paper Co. His address is 61 Main St., Ridlonville, Maine.

Elroy Gross' address is 312 E. Washington St., Bath, N. Y. He is an Assistant Forester in the S. C. S.

Frederick Harris is Junior Forester on the Hot Springs National Forest. His address is Heavener, Oklahoma.

William Parsons is Blister Rust Checker, Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine.

Joseph Pike's address is 71 Van Liew Ave., Milltown, N. J. Joe is still Forester for the S. C. S. in New Jersey.

Henry Trask is Staff Assistant in charge of Timber and Wildlife Management on the Green Mountain National Forest, Rutland, Vt.

Henry C. Waldo is Ranger in charge of the Androscoggin Ranger District of the White Mountain National Forest. His address is Gorham, N. H.

Alexander Waldron is Assistant Forester in the New Jersey Dept. of Conservation and Development. His address is R. D. 2, Trenton.

Eugene C. Winch is District Forester with headquarters at West Willington, Conn.

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## ALUMNI NOTES

### 1928

Hugh Lloyd's address is 912 Riverside Ave., Trenton, N. J. He is Assistant Civil Engineer working on Surveys and Maps for the New Jersey Dept. of Conservation and Development.

J. C. MacDonald is Supervisor of the Bass River State Forest, New Gretna, N. J.

Lawrence Murdock is employed by the New Amsterdam Casualty Co., 101 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Paul Oriente is Technical Forester at Camp S-73, E. Otis, Mass.

Henry A. Scribner is Forest Supervisor with the New York Dept. of Conservation and Development. His address is R. D. No. 1, Woodbine, N. J.

### 1929

Louis Airoidi's address is Box 249, Houstonic, Mass. He is Technical Foreman at Camp S-71, New Marlboro, Mass.

George D. Bixby is Associate Forester with the U. S. Indian Service. His address is 3500 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Kenneth Burwood is a Junior Forester in E. C. W. work in Connecticut. His address is Hartford, Conn.

Lyman Davis is Engineer and Draftsman for the Nepsco Services, Inc., 9 Green St., Augusta, Maine.

Clifton Hall is Assistant Forester with the S. C. S. His address is Box 205, Lancaster, S. C.



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ALUMNI NOTES

Victor MacNaughton is Staff Assistant in the Forest Supervisor's office, U. S. F. S., Jackson, Miss.

Byron McPheters is Technical Forester with the Massachusetts State CCC. His address is Brookline, N. H.

N. D. Shirley is Assistant Forest Ranger on the White Mountain National Forest. He assists in the management of 220,000 acres of land, three CCC camps, and 125 ERA workers. Shirley's address is Conway, N. H.

Anthony C. Simone is Technical Forester for the E. C. W. in Massachusetts. His address is Charlemont, Mass.

Ex-1929

Gordon Hammond is Agent for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co. at Augusta. His address is 41 Oak St.

1930

Frank Hinckley is Junior Forester, E. C. W. Camp P-55, Greene, R. I.

Harland Knight is employed by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., 396 Congress St., Portland, Maine. His permanent address is 189 Cumberland St., Cumberland Mills, Maine.

Robert Marsh is Assistant Ranger with the U. S. F. S. at Huntsville, Texas.

Henry Plummer is Principal Foreman, CCC Camp S-122, Boonville, N. Y.

Kenneth Young is still working for the American Tel. and Tel. His address is 163 Southard Ave., Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.

Lee Wescott is Assistant Regional Forester with the Resettlement Administration. His home address is Sebago Lake, Maine.

George Winter was transferred from the Princeton to the Rangeley CCC Camp. He has spent most of his time since his transfer working on the Appalachian Trail.

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## ALUMNI NOTES

1931

Herbert Stanley Allen is still employed at the Bridgton CCC Camp. "Cy" has spent considerable time improving the home place and woodlot. He has some fine looking stands of white pine.

Richard Blanchard's address is 11 Byam St., Northfield, Vt. He is a Junior Forester engaged in T. S. I. work for the Vermont E. C. W.

Horace Flynn recently returned to Wisconsin where he is in charge of Forestry work in a CCC camp. Horace came to Bangor on leave and suffered a leg injury which delayed his return to duty.

Blakely Gallagher is Junior Forester on the Ouachita N. F., Hot Springs, Ark.

Kenneth Keeney is a District Ranger on the Carson National Forest, Taos, N. M.

Kenneth Lapworth's address is 62 Park St., Palmer, Mass.

Henry Libby has been transferred from Illinois to the Aroostook Co. Soil Conservation project. His address is Presque Isle, Maine.

Paul Morton is Assistant Ranger on the Androscoggin District, White Mountain National Forest. His address is Gorham, N. H.

1932

Allen Bratton is with the U. S. F. S. at Winchester, Ky. He is a J. F. acting as Staff Assistant—Education and Information.

Wilfred Davis' address is Camp F-14, Lightning Creek, Custer, S. D.

William Dunlap is now in charge of the Michaux State Forest, with headquarters at Caledonia State Park, ten miles east of Chambersburg, Pa. Bill writes: "The Michaux Forest has 59,000 acres of state-owned land and the entire district has about 1,120,000 acres which we have to protect from fires. The personnel includes one assistant forester, one clerk, and five fire rangers. Have three CCC camps and plenty of WPA projects on the forest. Caledonia State Park also comes under this office and is quite highly developed: camping areas, swimming pools, golf course, hotels, inns, and 375 summer home leases."

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## ALUMNI NOTES

Virgil Gross is Assistant Forester with the Resettlement Administration at Marianna, Ark. Virg is married.

David Hanaburgh is with the U. S. F. S. at San Augustin, Texas. After spending part of his leave going down into Mexico, his car began burning oil, so Dave returned to Texas and then played safe by going to New York by plane. He spent a few days at the University recently.

Edmund Hawes is working out of the Regional Office of Region 8, Atlanta, Georgia. Eddie is Assistant Forester in the Division of State and Private Forestry.

Roy McCray is working for the Florida E. C. W. organization on a type-mapping project. His address is CCC Camp P-71, Sulphur Springs, Florida.

Stanley Pease is a Cultural Foreman at the Chatham Camp, Stow, Maine, on the White Mountain National Forest.

C. W. Rand is Resettlement J. F., employed by the National Park Service, Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine.

O. L. Rumazza is in charge of Silvicultural operations at Camp Cardigan, Danbury, N. H.

Eustis F. Sullivan's address is Apt. No. 8, 153 Water St., Quincy, Mass. When last heard from "Newt" was serving on a temporary appointment at CCC Camp S-60, Brimfield, Mass.

Edward Walker is Superintendent of Camp Fernow, S-56, Eastford, Conn.

1933

John Bankus has enrolled for a year of training in the U. S. Army. John is stationed at Fort McKinley and attached to the Fifth Infantry. However, he hasn't lost interest in Forestry.

Harold J. Barrett is Chief of Party on timber survey work for the U. S. F. S., working from Camp F-8W, Sugar Grove, W. Va.

Robert Blaisdell is on the Harney National Forest. His address is Custer, S. D., Camp 7. Bob worked in Colorado last summer.

Benjamin Brown's address is 153 Main St., Belfast, Maine.

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### ALUMNI NOTES

Frederick Burk's address is 100 Stetson Ave., Swampscott, Mass. Freddy combines the duties of Tree Warden, Moth Supt., and Forest Warden in his home town.

Charles Fobes has been working as Foreman on a relief crew near Machias, Maine.

Edwin Giddings is Assistant District Forest Ranger on the Long Cane Ranger District, Sumter National Forest. Ed's address is U. S. F. S., Greenwood, S. C.

D. L. McKiniry is Assistant District Ranger on the George Washington National Forest. His address is 259 Cantrell Ave., Harrisonburg, Va.

Albert and Alfred McMichael are operating McMichael Bros. Service Station near the Lancey House in Pittsfield, Maine.

Richard Mllar is Assistant Ranger on the Tellico Ranger District of the Cherokee National Forest. His address is Tellico Plains, Tenn.

Robert Pendleton's address is 500 Main St., Lewiston, Maine. Bob is still a J. F. at the Lewiston CCC Camp.

#### 1934

James Milton Attridge's address is Box 444, West Plains, Mo. "Mitt" reports considerable direct seeding of white oak and black walnut in poorly stocked stands and planting of shortleaf. Mitt is the father of a fine boy.

Cecil Clapp is Assistant District Ranger on the Black Warrior N. F. His address is U. S. F. S., Decatur, Ala.

Norman Gray has been inspecting on the 35,000 cord Great Northern job in the St. John Pond country of northern Somerset County.

Carl Johnson is Project Forester, S. C. S., with headquarters at Danville, Va.

Kenneth Jones is Technical Foreman (J. F.). His address is Camp Evelyn, Wetmore, Mich.

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### ALUMNI NOTES

Robert Leadbetter was recently dropped (gently) from an airplane in Northern Aroostook Co. to start on a *crusing* job for the Northern. Bob was married last fall. His address is 87 Boutelle Road, Bangor, Maine.

Ferguson Oliver is stationed at E. C. W. Camp S. C. S.-4, Brookville, Ind. His duties include woodland management, planting, and nursery management.

John Quinn's address is Box 103, Gatlinburg, Tenn. He is doing type-mapping on the Great Smoky National Park and incidentally securing a great deal of information on the flora of the region.

Lawrence Small is Assistant Forester with the S. C. S. in Virginia. His address is c/o S. C. S., Charlottesville. Lawrence was recently married.

Roger Williams is with the S. C. S., Danville, Va. He writes: "My work consists of the supervision of all forestry activities in two CCC camps and one demonstration area, and cooperation with the agronomy, engineering, and contact departments."

#### 1935

Kenneth Black has started a Cushman bread route in Laconia, N. H. Ken was married to Marge Murch last fall.

Robert Bucknam is stationed on the Medicine Bow National Forest, Medicine Bow, Wyo. Richard Captain is a Junior Forester with the U. S. F. S. His address is Delhi, La.

George D. Carlisle is Acting Camp Supt. and J. F. with the U. S. F. S., South Webster, Ohio. George saw some of the recent flood and helped the Ranger rescue some of his household goods from the rising water. George has recently spent his furlough in Maine.

Stanley Cole spent several weeks last fall in and near Orono. He reported good duck hunting near Argyle.

Horace Field is Forester for the Resettlement Administration on the Montville area, Maine. His address is 55 High St., Belfast, Maine.

Raymond Hathorne is Junior Forester with the U. S. F. S. His address is Natural Bridge Station, Va.

Howard Hannigen was a visitor at Senior Camp this year. Doc still continues to get along fine with the negro S. C. S. crew of which he is in charge at Camp S. C. S. No. 3, Wrightstown, N. J.

George Morrill, Jr. is on the Huron N. F., where he is Junior Forester in charge of Wildlife and Range Management, and Recreational Development on the Mio Ranger District.

Woodrow Palmer is a trainee in the S. C. S., Danville, Va. Woody has covered a good deal of territory since arriving in the Old Dominion. He has been in the camps at Chatham, Clover, Rocky Mt., Ridgeway, and Danville.

Sam Reese's address is Sherburne, N. Y. Sam is in an E. C. W. camp.

Clayton Totman has been assigned to foreign service with the Marines. His address is c/o 4th Marines, Shanghai, China.

#### 1936

William Blake is Scaler and Grader for the N. H. and Vt. Lumber Co., North Stratford, N. H. Bill writes: "I'm here learning the hardwood business. About the last of March I expect to go to New Rochelle, N. Y. to work in the main office."

Harold Boardman is Forestry Aide at S. C. S. Camp Va. 13, Crewe, Virginia.

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## ALUMNI NOTES

Ruel Foster has been acting as foreman and scaler for Foster Bros. during the past winter. Ruel is married. His address is Howland, Maine.

Richard Gaffney is working for a landscape concern on Long Island.

Gordon Heath has received his J. F. appointment and is stationed at Camp F-48, Walker, Minn. Gordon writes: "George Aurelio tracked me half a day through the woods . . . and found me with my T. S. I. crew. The bull session that ensued lasted the rest of the day . . . We found the winter very severe here compared with either Maine or Idaho. The snow was three feet in the woods most of the winter and the temperature seldom went above zero . . . Our T. S. I. this winter has been the liberation of pine almost entirely. There are a lot of pure Norway pine stands out here."

George Northup is with the S. C. S. His address is Berea, Va. He writes: "The weather has been so mild that we planted in December and January . . . We expect to do the main part of the planting after the middle of this month (March) . . . A wild life program has just been started and will involve planting wildlife foods in gullies and otherwise useless farm corners. The main part of my work involves woodland improvement. We are allowed to do five acres on each cooperating farm . . . We use the crop tree method; 150 to 200 trees per acre spaced from 15 to 25 feet apart are selected. These are pruned two-thirds of their total height and are released by removing any other dominant or co-dominant trees which crowd the crowns. Most of our softwood stands are pure 'scrub pine' (P. virginiana)."

Alton Prince is a Graduate Fellow in Forest Pathology at Maine. His address is Coburn Hall.

Charles Tropp has received an appointment as Junior Forester on the Black Hills N. F. His address is Roubaix, S. D. Charley spent the fall as Graduate Assistant at Cornell.

Fred E. Winch, Jr. is Assistant in Forestry at Cornell University. Freddy is working for his Master's degree.

Charles Woelfel is working for J. W. Sewall of Old Town. Charley is now handling the office and mapping work for a large cruising party in Nova Scotia. His address is Liverpool, N. S., c/o Mersey Paper Co.

W. Worcester is Foreman for the Templeton Ski Club, Peterboro, N. H.

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