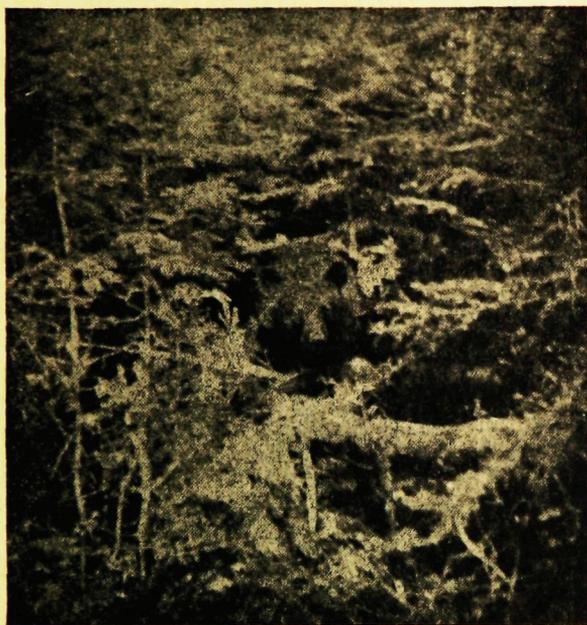


**THE
MAINE FORESTER**



1940

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University of Maine

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Wild Life In a Natural Setting

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The STAFF, who sacrificed considerable of their time.

The FACULTY, whose advice and guidance has been cheerfully given.

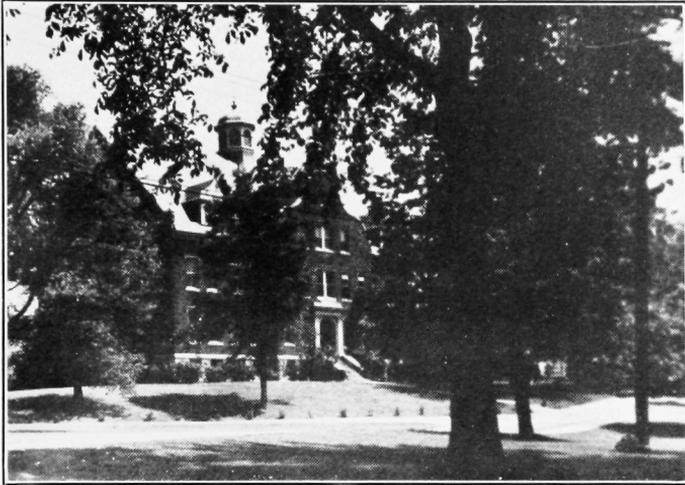
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The ADVERTISERS, without whom this could not be printed.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

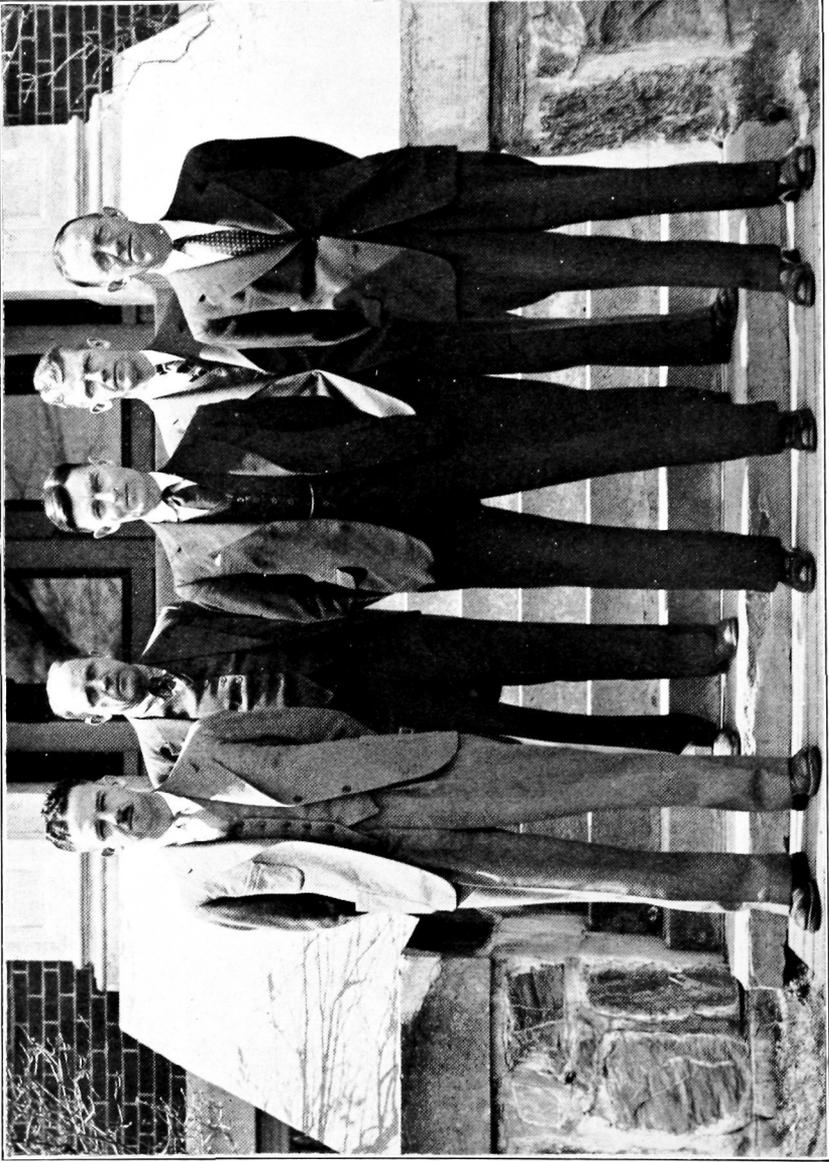
The Staff	3
ON THE CAMPUS	
The Faculty	7
Forestry Club	8
Xi Sigma Pi	8
Seniors	9
Juniors	13
Sophomores	14
Freshmen	17
Summer Camp	18
Winter Camp	20
New Summer Camp	22
IN THE FIELD	
"The Vocation of a Forester"	24
By RAYMOND E. RENDALL	
"The Impatience of Foresters"	26
By JAMES D. CURTIS	
WITH THE ALUMNI	29



Winslow Hall



On the Campus



FACULTY

Front row—Curtis, Ashman, Demeritt.
Back row—Aldous, Baker.

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.S. 1921; study at University of Washington 1935-36; teacher in high and preparatory school 1914-18; U. S. Army Private 1918, Major 1919, holds that rank now as a reserve officer; Education Director Army Y.M.C.A., New York City 1919; Fire Tower Inspector 1920; University of Maine 1923-40.
- ROBERT I. ASHMAN. A.B. Cornell University 1913; Instructor in public schools 1915-18, in Porto Rico, Alabama and New York; Instructor in private military schools Kentucky, Florida and New York 1919-26; Yale School of Forestry 1927-28; Superintendent State Park, Ohio, M.F. Degree 1929; Forester, GNP Co. 1929-30; summer teaching at Mississippi State Teachers College, CCC, Maine Forest Service, and University of Maine 1930-40.
- JAMES D. CURTIS. B.A. British Columbia 1929; B.A.Sc. British Columbia 1930; M.F. Harvard 1935; B.C. Forest Service 1929-32, 1935; Instructor in Forestry, Massachusetts State College, 1935-39; Assistant Professor, Forestry Department University of Maine 1939.
- GREGORY BAKER. B.S. Maine 1924; M.F. Yale 1939; with Finch, Pruyn & Co., Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y. 1924-29; Supervisor woods and small mill operations for Diamond Match Company in Maine 1929-33; Manager Provincial Wood Products Co., Ltd., Saint John, N. B. 1933-34; Berst-Forster-Dixfield Co., 1935; Instructor in Forestry, University of Maine 1935-40.
- C. M. ALDOUS. B.S. Utah State Agricultural College 1917; World War October, 1917, to April, 1919; Agricultural Agent Utah 1919-21; M.S. University of Minnesota 1923; teacher Utah and Idaho 1924-29; Junior Biologist U. S. Biological Survey 1930, Assistant Biologist U.S.B.S. 1931-35, Associate Biologist and Leader Research Division, Maine Cooperative Wildlife Unit since December, 1935.
- HOWARD L. MENDALL. A.B. Maine 1931; M.A. Maine 1934; Assistant in Department of Zoology at Maine four years; Chief Wildlife Technician Maine, Resettlement Administration for one year; since June, 1937, Assistant Project Leader at Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and Instructor in Game Management.

The Forestry Club

BY EVERETT CHAMBERLAIN

THE FORESTRY CLUB is open to all students taking Forestry and Wildlife Conservation.

Its purpose is to present, in informal meetings, speakers, slides and moving pictures on the many phases of forestry. In addition the club sponsors a Rifle Team which competes in postal matches with other Forestry Clubs throughout the country.

Among our speakers this year have been Mr. Curtis, who showed colored pictures of the Island of Barbuda; Mr. Demeritt and Mr. Ashman, who humorously and ably cooperated on a history of Winter Camp; and Mr. B. L. Hadley of Acadia National Park, who gave an interesting lecture and showed some colored pictures of Western National Parks.

Officers of the Club are:

<i>President</i>	EVERETT CHAMBERLAIN '41
<i>Vice President</i>	ROGER PAUL '41
<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	GILBERT CARLSON '43

Xi Sigma Pi

BY JOHN C. ALLEY

XI SIGMA PI, the national honorary forestry fraternity, was founded in 1908 at the University of Washington. During 1939, there were nine active chapters in various collegiate forestry schools, with three new chapters being formed during the year. At the University of Maine, Gamma chapter was founded in 1917. Charter members of Gamma chapter were: John M. Briscoe, former head of the Forestry Department at Maine, Carleton W. Eaton, Harold P. Andrews, Edward K. Hanly, George E. Hansen, Philip N. Libby, and William Wahlenberg. The fraternity was founded in order to give recognition to Seniors and Juniors in Forestry who are above the average, not only in scholarship, but also in character and personality.

Officers for 1939-40 are: Forester, John C. Alley; Assistant Forester, John Maines; Secretary-Fiscal Agent, Eldon Clark; and Ranger, Maynard Files.

Active members this year are: Professors D. B. Demeritt, R. I. Ashman, C. W. L. Chapman, G. Baker; A. D. Nutting, of the Maine Extension Service; and undergraduates John Alley, Earle Bessey, Eldon Clark, Carleton Doby, Maynard Files, William Hatch, Fred Holt, Chester Ladd, John Maines, John Pratt, Roger Trask, Everett Chamberlain, Howard Ehrlenbach, and Ben Troop.

Senior Activity Record

FORESTERS

JOHN C. ALLEY
Portland, Maine

Phi Eta Kappa; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; M.O. C. 1, 2, 3, 4; Treasurer 3; Rifle Team 1; Track Manager 3; Dean's List 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a.

EARLE D. BESSEY, JR.
Brooks, Maine

Phi Eta Kappa; Dean's List 2a, 2b, 3a; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; Forestry Club 1, 2, 3, 4; Interfraternity Council 3; Student Senate 3.

EDWARD K. BRANN
Plainfield, N. J.

Delta Tau Delta; Forestry Club 1, 2, 3, 4; Masque 2, 3, 4, Ticket Manager 3, Business Manager 3, 4; Tennis 2, Assistant Manager.

HAROLD C. BRONSDON
Newton Center, Mass.

Lambda Chi Alpha; I.A.A. 3, 4; M.O. C. 2, 3, 4; Pale Blue Key 4; Chairman Ball Committee 4; Football 1; Track 1; Tennis 2, 3, 4.

GERARD J. BURKE
Concord, Mass.

Sigma Chi; Intramural Athletics 1, 2, 3, 4.

FRANK J. BUSS
Central Falls, R. I.

Lambda Chi Alpha; Scabbard and Blade 3, 4; Men's Glee Club 2, 3, 4.

ELDON R. CLARK
Dennysville, Maine

Phi Mu Delta; Dean's List 1a, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4, Secretary-Treasurer; Ohio Alumni Scholarship 2; M.O.C. 1; Cross-Country 1; Track 1; Board of MAINE FORESTER 2, 3, 4.

STUART L. CURRIER
Sandwich, Mass.

I.A.A. 2, 3; Football 1, 2.

GEORGE T. DIGBY
Hallandale, Fla.

Phi Gamma Delta; Courtland County Scholarship 2; M.O.C. 2; Rifle Team 1; Baseball 1, 2, 3, 4; Cross-Country 1; Assistant Manager of Basketball 1, 2, Manager 3.

CARLETON P. DUBY
Bradley, Maine

Lambda Chi Alpha; Dean's List 2a, 3a; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; Forestry Club Rifle Team 3; R.O.T.C. Rifle Team 3; Baseball 1, 2, 3, 4.

MAYNARD W. FILES
Portland, Maine

Phi Kappa Sigma; Dean's List 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; Scabbard and Blade 3, 4; Pale Blue Key 3, 4; Sophomore Hop Committee; MAINE FORESTER Board 3, 4, Editor 3.

FRANCIS P. GOLDEN
Hampden Highlands, Maine
Alpha Tau Omega; Dean's List 2b, 3b; M.O.C. 1; Intramural Basketball 2, 3, 4.

WILLIAM G. GOODRICH, JR.
Morrisville, Vt.

Dean's List 2b; Forestry Club Rifle Team 1; M.C.A. 1, 2.

DOUGLAS E. GRAY
Warren, Maine

Phi Kappa Sigma; Rifle Team 1, 2; Boxing 2a.



SENIORS

Front row—Dequine, Marsh, Jones, Duby, Digby, Buss, Bessey.

Second row—Maines, Files, Burke, Golden.

Third row—Spofford, Ross, Brann.

Fourth row—Holt, Moore, Gray, Patterson, Dimick, Clark, Currier, Pratt.

Around the back—Alley, Bronsdon, Goodrich, Trask, Linscott, Johnson,
Hatch, Ladd, MacGillivray, O'Brien.

SENIOR ACTIVITIES (Continued)

WILLIAM D. HAMILTON
White Plains, N. Y.

Phi Eta Kappa; Rifle Club; Football 1, 2, 3; Basketball 1; Baseball 1.

W. HENRY HATCH
Dark Harbor, Maine

Dean's List 2b, 3a, 3b; Xi Sigma Pi; Waldo County Scholarship 2; Bertha Joy Thompson Scholarship 3.

FRED E. HOLT
Oxford, Maine

Dean's List 2a, 2b, 3a; Xi Sigma Pi 4; MAINE FORESTER Board 3, 4.

FRANKLYN L. JONES
South Portland, Maine

Phi Gamma Delta; Rifle Club 2; Baseball 1.

CHESTER M. LADD
Waterville, Maine

Dean's List 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; Phi Kappa Phi 4; University Scholarship 2, 3; Leon Stephen Merrill Scholarship 4; Student Senate 3.

JOHN O. MACGILLIVRAY
Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Kappa Sigma; Transfer from The Cambridge School of Liberal Arts.

WARREN R. McNEIL
Bath, Maine

Phi Eta Kappa; Sophomore Owls; Pale Blue Key 4; Basketball 1, 3; Track 1, 3; Baseball 1; Football 1, 2, 3.

JOHN T. MAINES
Hartford, Conn.

Beta Theta Pi; Dean's List 2b; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4, Vice President; M.O.C. 1, 2, 3,

4, President 4; Pale Blue Key 3, 4; MAINE FORESTER Board 3, 4; Interfraternity Council; Student Senate; Tennis 1, 2, Co-Captain 1; Track 1.

JOHN A. MARSH
Bridgeport, Conn.

Phi Eta Kappa; Intramural Athletics 2, 3, 4.

EUGENE L. MOORE
Houlton, Maine

Phi Eta Kappa; Forestry Club Rifle Team 1, 2, 3, 4.

ERIC O. O'BRIEN
Brooks, Maine

Phi Eta Kappa; Dean's List 1a, 1b; 4-H Club 1, 2, 3, 4.

PAUL K. PATTERSON
Willimantic, Maine

M.O.C. 1; Baseball 1; Basketball 1; Boxing 1, 2, 3, 4.

JOHN H. PRATT
Oxford, Maine

Delta Tau Delta; Dean's List 1a, 1b, 2b; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; M.O.C. 1; M.C.A. 1, 4; Assistant Manager of Football 1, 2; Co-Manager of Football 3.

LINWOOD B. RIDEOUT
Bowdoinham, Maine

Phi Kappa Sigma; Dean's List 3b; M.O.C. 1, 2; Cross-Country 1.

ROGER B. TRASK
Bangor, Maine

Dean's List 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b; Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; Forestry Club Rifle Team 3, 4.

Senior Wildlifers

FRED R. BUCKLIN

Phi Kappa Sigma; Baseball 1, 2, 3, 4; Boxing 1; Dean's List 3a.

JOHN F. DEQUINE

Alpha Tau Omega; M.O.C. 1, 2, 3; "M" Club; Track 1, 2, 3, 4;
Cross-Country 1, 2, 3, 4; Dean's List 2a.

WILLIAM C. DIMICK

Delta Tau Delta.

EDWARD H. LAWRY

Beta Theta Pi; Intramural Athletics 2, 3, 4.

STANLEY P. LINSCOTT

Phi Mu Delta; Forestry Club; Baseball 1.

JOHN H. MASSEN, JR.

Phi Kappa Sigma; FORESTER Board 1; Masque 1; Football, Assistant Manager 1, 2;
Co-manager 3; Scabbard and Blade 3, 4.

ROBERT S. MERRILL

Sigma Chi; FORESTER Board 2; Fencing 1; Boxing 2, 3; Dean's List 1a, 1b.

DONALD H. MOORE

Delta Tau Delta.

STEPHEN E. POWELL

Lambda Chi Alpha (Pledge); Rifle Team 2, 3; R.O.T.C. Rifle Team 3; Track 1, 2;
Football 2; Dean's List 4a.

JACOB SHAPIRO

Transfer from North Carolina.

GERALD E. SPOFFORD

Phi Eta Kappa; Rifle Team 1, 2, 3; Track 1, 2, 3; Trustee Scholarship 2; York County
Alumni Scholarship 4; Dean's List 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3a, 4a; MAINE FORESTER Board 4.

JEROME I. STEEVES

Phi Mu Delta; Sophomore Owls 2; Class Executive Committee 3; Football 1;
Baseball 1, 2; Tennis 3; Basketball 1, 2.

GAUTHIER A. THIBODEAU

Alpha Delta Phi; Transfer from Bowdoin College; Winter Sports 2; Baseball 2.

Class of 1941

Irving Black	Long Branch, N. J.	Robert Kinghorn	Fitchburg, Mass.
Donald Brackett	Portland, Maine	Walton Kingsbury	Boonville, N. Y.
Arnold Brownell	Cape Elizabeth, Maine	Edward Kozicky	Eatontown, N. J.
Lawrence Burney	South Portland, Maine	Clifford Libby	Portland, Maine
Everett Chamberlain	Belgrade Lakes, Maine	Malcolm Nichols	Stillwater, Maine
Frederick Cowan	Portland, Maine	Roger Paul	York Beach, Maine
William Demant	East Orange, N. J.	Virgil Pratt	Skowhegan, Maine
Richard Duffey	East Orange, N. J.	Richard Ramsdell	Milton, Maine
Paul Dumas	Houlton, Maine	James Reilly	Staten Island, N. Y.
Howard Ehrlenbach	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Jacob Serota	Portland, Maine
John Friday	Schenectady, N. Y.	Frank Shearer	Pennington, N. J.
Charles Gardner	Orono, Maine	Ormond Staples	Camden, Maine
Winton Garland	Bangor, Maine	Clifford Stevens	Lincoln, Maine
George Gilman	North Abington, Mass.	Walter Strang	Madison, Maine
Albert Hall	Crosswicks, N. J.	James Talbot	Woodland, Maine
Robert Hiller	Foxboro, Mass.	Benjamin Troop	Hartford, Conn.
Kenneth Hodgdon	Anson, Maine	Herbert Tucker	Cherryfield, Maine
Angus Humphries	Perry, Maine	Alexander Walker	East Rochester, N. Y.
Robert Irvine	Framingham, Mass.	Forrest Whitman	East Auburn, Maine
Stephen Jackson	Union, N. J.	Robert Willets	Roslyn, N. Y.
Vernon Johnson	Milford, Maine	Angelo Zieno	Norwich, N. Y.

THE JUNIORS

IT SEEMS that we have come a long way to become juniors—but it's yet a long way to the end. Not all of us who started have reached even this stage. At least half of them have either dropped by the wayside or have yielded to callings in other fields. But in spite of our heavy mortality, we still have a large, and plenty lively, bunch of boys.

The class of '41 is doing pretty well for itself, as foresters, as juniors, and as students of the University. Six of our number have been honored by membership in the honorary forestry fraternity Xi Sigma Pi. Chosen last fall were "Jake" Chamberlain, Howie Ehrlenbach, and Ben Troop. Angy Zieno, Jake Serota, and Ormond Staples were the deserving boys this spring. Howie, by-the-way, is a mainstay on the track team and Serota throws the weights, etc. "Serotina" and Charlie Gardner were varsity footballers, while Ed Kozicky, Bob "Oivin," and Bob Kinghorn played jayvee.

Jim Talbot is holding up our end on the baseball team along with Jo-Jo Humphries. Walt Strang, Forrest Whitman, Fred Cowan, Charlie Gardner, and John Friday were active members of the ski team. Larry Burney, a legacy from the class of '40, is quite adept at the more genteel sport of golf, having been a member of that team for the last three years.

Among the future generals from our group, and it looks like the near future, too, are Humphries, Kinghorn, Irvine, Cliff Stevens, and Mal Nichols.

These are not all, but they are the outstanding juniors who have taken time out from their almost incessant studying to help the University achieve a bigger name in collegiate circles. We hope, and feel assured, that another year will not deplete our ranks as have the last few; it would be quite an honor to have ours the largest class of foresters and wildlifers to graduate from Maine.

Junior Wildlifers

BY KOZICKY

IN THE past three years the junior wildlifers have really concentrated on wildlife from the practical and theoretical standpoint.

The wildlifers did not have a chance to swing into action until summer camp opened. Here the boys really made an effort to study the wildlife conditions of the surrounding towns, and long will we remember the time when Blackie's secretary (?) called to see him, Shapiro was wide-open, Riley was jilted, Hodgdon spoke on Anson's fame (?), Pratt chased the fox from Gilead to camp, Strang and Kingsbury had mutual interest in Gorham, Prof. Ogden let us swim (first day) during lunch hour, and, last but not least, our friends the Bronx woodsmen.

This year has been our busiest from a scholastic viewpoint. At the beginning of the fall semester, a new member, Al Hall alias "Cough-drop Al" alias "Week-end Kid," was initiated, with all due formalities, into our class, bolstering our small but mighty class to nine.

The greatest practical problem of the fall semester was the identification of a bone in Mammalogy class—Pratt saved the day. The unknown in Bacteriology Lab. was solved by every member of the class; however, the subject genetics proved to be more difficult.

Two of our class members have participated on athletic teams. Strang is a mainstay of the winter sports team, and Shearer is pitching on the baseball team.

We are all looking forward to winter camp in order that we might confirm the reports on the wildlife conditions of Princeton and nearby towns.

Class of 1942

Arthur Axtell	Saugerties, N. Y.	Victor Glider	Hartford, Conn.
Clinton Bardo	Providence, R. I.	John Gorman	Wellesley, Mass.
Robert Beaton	Stoughton, Mass.	Benjamin Graham	Milton, Mass.
William Beckmann	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Hulet Hornbeck	Bloomfield, N. J.
Frederick Burpee	Stillwater, Maine	Herbert Johnson	Onawa, Maine
Richard Chick	South Berwick, Maine	Dean Kimball	Beverly, Mass.
Richard Cranch	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Philmore Meserve	Auburn, Maine
Edgar Dangler	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Victor Miniutti	North Berwick, Maine
Nicholas Denesuk	Peabody, Mass.	Einar Olsen	Gloucester, Mass.
Gerardus DeRoth	Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.	Clifford Priest	Bradford, Maine
Thomas Dickens	Camden, Maine	Frank Robertson	Leominster, Mass.
Donald Dorr	Ridlonville, Maine	Bert Sanborn	North Uxbridge, Mass.
Clarence Dow	Charleston, Maine	Francis Schmidt	Paterson, N. J.
Robert Dyer	Turner, Maine	James Smith	South Portland, Maine
Levi Dow	Fort Kent, Maine	Harlan Spear	Warren, Maine
John Fink	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Stuart Svedeman	Milton, Maine
John Foster	Huntington Woods, Mich.	Donald Weatherby	Grand Lake Stream, Maine
Richard Franz	Thornwood, N. J.	Morris Wing	Bingham, Maine
Henry Gannon	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Edward Wood	Newburyport, Mass.

Sophomore Survivors

BY BARDO AND CRANCH

AFTER PLAYING around at this university for two years, we have entered to inner sanctum of the prof's mysterious little book and are ready to present the score of the game (official or unofficial as it may be).

A. W. O. L. are Philbrook Allen, Anthony deGraffenried, Alexander "Sandy" MacKenzie, Richard McNeilly, Henry Shepard, and Parker Trefethen all of whom left school last summer with intentions of returning.

The grass looked greener on the other side of the state line for Elliott Bouis who is now taking forest engineering at the University of Michigan. Webster Burr transferred to the New York State Rangers' School. It is rumored that he left school the second time in favor of a job flying gold mining machinery and supplies in Alaska. Massachusetts State College claimed Bill Case. An injured knee prevented Bevan Cass from continuing his forestry career. He is now at V. M. I.

Those still pitching for forestry are Clinton Bardo, painter; Richard Chick, C. A. A. representative; Richard Cranch, experimenter in eating crow; Nicholas Denesuk, who gets his camping training from the M. O. C.; Gerardus DeRoth, the Long Island Lumberman now a Tuscaloosa Termite; C. P. Dow, Chappie's trigger finger; Henry Gannon, another New York Forester and "Swede" Olsen's co-pilot; Victor Glider, quiet and non-committal whose tendency is toward the hall of the dead, the dying and the living dead (Coburn Hall, smell it?).

There is also John Gorman who adds considerable weight to the varsity Maine line. His views on life, the war and forestry are bits of changing humor. "Gaucho" Graham, the Greasy Gringo (his name is Benjamin Franklin) whose pin and thoughts are at Bates. For sidelines he has forestry, track and J. V. football. Hulet Hornbeck is the Charles Atlas from New Jersey. Herb Johnson spends his time throwing discus records and feeding rabbits. Dean Kimball has lecture notes that look like a manuscript for a yachting magazine.

Other members of the team are Richard Franz who is an automobile enthusiast; Victor Miniutti, the Orono recluse; and Einar "Swede" Olsen, J. V. football player who almost left us to become the chief threat to Russia's might. Only the fast talking of his friends and the fear of losing his fish wagon forestalled his drastic step. There are also Clifford Priest, who rumor has it might be a mechanical engineer; James Smith, who leaves the batting line-up for Coach Brice each fall; Stuart Svedeman, of the varsity tennis and J. V. football team and Morris "Toby" Wing whose activities are unknown to us.

Those out in left field without gloves and looking for foul(s) are Arthur Axtell known by Estelle as the dark-haired boy with the sparkling eyes; Robert Beaton, the quiet man-about-town; William Beckman, the Brooklyn Boy Scout; Fred Burpee, who takes his life into his hands each day to cross the turbulent Stillwater; Edgar Dangler, Hornbeck's protege and hurler for the varsity nine; Thomas Tickens, the biggest little man in wild life conservation; Donald "Duck" Dorr, who went after a deer and came back with an owl; John Fink, who is the better half of the corporation of Beckman and Fink. We could find no dirt on the following: Levi Dow, Robert Dyer, and Francis Schmidt.

Christopher Fallon, Rudolph Haffner, and Theodore Stone have left the team to hurl for other courses. Circumstances have forced the following out: Russell Jose, badly injured in an automobile accident early in the fall; Ian Malcolm; and William Regio who left due to sickness and is rumored on a National Geographic expedition to the South Seas.

New members and renewed members are "Burt" Sanborn, the talkative Sigma Nu boy; Edward Wood, the hat manufacturer; Beverly "Weatherstrip" Weatherby, transferred from Ricker Junior College; John Foster, who is always ten minutes behind the prof, transferred from Culver Military Institute; and Philmore "Red" Merserve, Phi Eta's ball of fire and one of Coach Kenyon's ball players.

We have given you a shot of the past, the future is yet to come.

Sophomore Wildlifers

BY A WILDLIFER

WAY BACK in the fall of '38, a great many first year men took upon themselves the study of Forestry. After the completion of the first year, eleven of these men came back, but not with the thought of becoming Foresters. They all had the sincere intention of becoming "Wildlifers." For the first semester of this year, we took a few subjects along with the Foresters, but after its completion, we have nothing in common with them as far as classes are concerned.

What have we been doing for the past two years? As far as ranks are concerned, Dangler, Beaton and Beckmann help to boost up the class average, all being well over three point. As for extra-curricular activities we are not lacking in this field considering the few men we have to pick from. Axtell, Schmidt, and Beckmann were of no little value to the Frosh Basketball team last year. In baseball we have two representatives, Fink and Dangler, who are slated to be of great help to Coach Kenyon's Varsity Baseball squad this spring.

As for the Sophomore "Wildlifers" as a whole, we haven't gone into this field with our eyes closed so to speak. As the first two years are almost at an end (and with the information handed down to us by the Junior and Senior "Wildlifers") we realize that we have to dig in and get set for a "stormy" and hazardous two more years.

Class of 1943

Herschel Abbott	Bryant Pond, Maine	John Hunt	Fairfield, Maine
Marion Aldous	Orono, Maine	Robert Kaelin	Palisade, N. J.
Richard Bader	Flushing, N. Y.	LeRoy Ladner	Bangor, Maine
Thomas Baisley	Yonkers, N. Y.	Henry Leonard	Westfield, N. J.
Albert Blacky	Waterford, Conn.	Horace Lewis	Bangor, Maine
Murray Bowden	South Penobscot, Maine	Irwin Maker	Mattawamkeag, Maine
Gilbert Carlson	Milton, Mass.	Wilbur Marden	Monroe, Maine
Philip Chute	Naples, Maine	Hilton Mortland	Searsport, Maine
Calvin Conant	Auburn, Maine	Clifton Nickerson	Bath, Maine
Harland Day	Strong, Maine	Richard Pierce	Gardiner, Maine
Lewis Ellis	Brewer, Maine	Charles Pfeiffer	South Natick, Mass.
Edward Etzel,	East Haven, Conn.	Proctor Ransden	Tewksbury, Mass.
Alva Farrin	South Bristol, Maine	Stephen Robbins	Kittery, Maine
Arthur Farris	Union, Maine	Edward Robinson	Bronxville, N. Y.
James Fletcher	Mansfield, Mass.	James Russell	Gray, Maine
Stanley Frost	Norway, Maine	Robert Scott	Bolton, Mass.
Charles Gildersleeve	Mystic, Conn.	Samuel Smiley	Waterville, Maine
Clarence Gilman	Bingham, Maine	Robert Soderberg	Hartford, Conn.
Lindley Godson	Colonia, N. J.	Frank Taylor	Bridgeport, Conn.
William Gorham	Dover-Foxcroft, Maine	Gordon Tooley	Greenwich, Conn.
Keith Grover	East Stoneham, Maine	George Weidman	Providence, R. I.
Edward Hamblen	Winthrop, Maine	Walter Welch	Rumford, Maine
Owen Hancock	Casco, Maine	Harold Whitney	Salisbury, Vt.
David Harding	Bernard, Maine	John Wilson	Lynn, Mass.
Donald Harper	Rochester, N. Y.	Robert Warrick	Wellesley, Mass.
Glen Hawkins	Plandome, N. Y.	Joseph Young	Corea, Maine
Robert Henderson	Ogunquit, Maine	Keith Young	Portland, Maine

Freshmen Doings

BY MAKER AND RUSSELL

LAST FALL fifty-five young men entered Maine hoping to become skilled foresters in four years or more. Even though they are to become another crop of backwoodsmen, they have figured prominently in most extra-curricular activities.

In Football Robinson, Grover, Nickerson, and Tooley aided the team to a very successful season, with Pierce and Wilson as managers. The undefeated Cross-Country Team owes considerable gratitude to the Freshmen foresters who contributed Farris, Frost, Conant, Caldwell, Carlson, Gilman, and Russell and manager Pfeiffer. In the Sophomore Track Meet Gildersleeve, Henderson, Frost, Farris, Carlson, Caldwell and Young did their part in removing Freshmen rules and declaring open season on the co-eds.

Nickerson and Hamblen showed promise of being future stars on the Varsity quintet. Hancock and Mortland did good work in the Boxing Tournament. Scott was our lone representative on the Rifle Team. With spring coming, Tooley, Hamblen, Mortland, Nickerson and Gilman show promise as members of the Baseball nine.

This group of foresters showed cultural as well as athletic talents. Fletcher, Blacky, Hancock, and Pfeiffer were prominent in the Maine Masque. Darling and Carlson added their talent to the Glee Club while Robbins, Scott, Smiley and Gorham were outstanding members of the band.

While we are justly proud of our athletic triumphs, credit should be given to those who were fortunate enough to be on the Dean's List. They were Harding, Pierce, Welch, Warrick and Russell. As we near the end of the year, we have fifty-one of our number left. We hope that these who are still with us will continue in the future as they have this year.

Summer Camp

JUNE 19TH—and how the boys piled into Gilead. These fellows are destined to be the last class to camp beside the rushing Wild River, nestled to the west of East Mountain and to the east of West Mountain, and sharing the beauties of the forests with the natives, the mosquitoes.

The University of Maine Forestry Camp, inhabited over night, became home for six weeks for a motley bunch of foresters, wildlifers, civil engineers, and a tribe of Bronx Indians from southern New York. This camp was the center of a lot of work and a lot of fun. The fun is what will be remembered long after the rest is forgotten.

A good many little things spiced up the community. There was the Bronx group from which might be heard, "Hey, Oivin, look—I gotta ring-ger."

The foresters were not all experts in their profession. For instance, certain gentlemen had the habit of stepping into the river instead of on the rocks while attempting a crossing. Others had trouble finding their way back to camp. The boys that walked into Chatham after climbing Royce Mountain forgot that the sun sets in the west. Or perhaps the sight of the Virgin Spruce turned their heads. Woods do that to some people.

One of the party, Jake Serota, was always equipped with ample sustenance for such a walk. Jake carried two sandwiches for noon; the other eight, the four oranges, and the dozen cookies were only appetizers and disappeared by ten o'clock.

At the end of the day, there was always the ride back to camp. Chappy is a clever driver. He never strikes anything but the biggest of bumps. Of course, there is always the exception, this time being the roof of a certain Berlin filling station. The boys did not mind, though. They had time to see a movie while the top of the truck was being rebuilt and a few took advantage of the opportunity to catch up on sleep. We always did get back in time for supper, however.

The most popular spot in Gilead at the end of the afternoon was the filling station which carried cold Coke, etc. The next most popular was the swimming hole below camp. Those hairy beauties perched on the rocks about the pool must have been quite a marvelous sight to tourists passing through Evans Notch.

Supper brings up another subject. We had a brand of beans on Saturday nights which cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world. The rattle as you sifted them onto the tin plates was proof of the quality of this substantial food. That they were not lacking in energy would be demonstrated later in the evening.

After supper came the daily softball game. These games were easy meat for the foresters. Incidentally, everyone was easy meat for the millions of black flies, mosquitoes, and no-see-ums that congregated for this event.

The evenings were spent in several ways. There are about 70 boys who will swear up and down that they had to stay up every night plotting railroad curves and shooing moths. If this be the case, how come the Shelburne dance hall thrived so well? Every Friday morning, two-thirds of the camp didn't hear Roll-Out and half the camp missed breakfast.

Some of the others, however, spent their evenings in a sterner occupation, to wit: trapping. The wildlifers would bait up a hundred mouse traps with everything from squash pie to Roquefort cheese and proudly display a few somewhat bedraggled captives in the morning. A couple of the foresters, under the direction of Professor Chapman put them to shame by catching 45 giant rats in three days.

There are many advantages at Gilead which will be difficult to replace in the new summer camp. There is the Evans Notch Railroad, a line which generations of forestry students have been trying to lay out. Nowhere can there be such a nice place to use a transit. Just think—clear sights of up to 25 feet. Then there are those three mountains up which the civils claim to have gone while triangulating. We foresters, of course, know this wasn't so. They spent all their time under sunshades on the open road.

And when the woods got tiresome, there was always Berlin, Bethel (dominated by Libby), and Shelburne—all within six hours walk.

Yes, Gilead will be missed.





Winter Camp

WINTER CAMP opened on Sunday, November 19, and all through the day automobiles of ultra-modern and pre-New Deal vintage purred, whined, or snorted their way into the camp yard. The occupants oozed, slithered, or exploded from masses of duffel bags, blankets, axes, snowshoes, and army lockers to set foot more or less firmly on the hospitable soil of Washington County.

Bunkmates had been chosen and cabins drawn by lot before the crew left Orono so the adventurous woodsmen soon found their quarters, made their beds (in some instances for the first and last time), packed their duffel against the log walls, hung up their snowshoes, and placed their axes in the racks near the door.

During the summer and fall the CCC had erected two new cabins, one at each end of the camp colony. The one at the North was christened "Dead End," the one at the South "Little America" and both were occupied by groups of the invaders. The Rec Hall was made much more attractive by the addition of a fine field stone fireplace on the North side.

By evening twenty-seven foresters and thirteen wildlifers had arrived and responded promptly when Omer, the Cookee, yelled "S-up-p-e-r-r!" In a few seconds they were all seated in Ed and Omer's cook-room. They sampled the cooking and found it good; then they took a second helping.

Monday some of the immortal forty stayed in camp part of the day and under the direction of Prof. Baker worked up firewood and continued the work of organization for the winter's campaign. The rest went on an orientation hike with Profs. Ashman and Curtis, traveling along compartment lines and stopping frequently to consult their maps. They crossed heaths, alder swamps, softwood flats, pine knolls, and hardwood ridges and ate lunch at the edge of some beaver workings near Huntley Brook in the large heath. Many observed carefully the method used by the beavers in felling large poplar and put their knowledge to good use when they practiced timber stand improvement in the days to come.

After two days of orientation the usual camp program began. There was somewhat less emphasis on transit work than in past years, but there was little change in the rest of the program. Permanent lines were established for growth studies; timber stand improvement work was practiced in mixed stands; inspection trips were made to a softwood saw-log operation in the Grand Lake country and to a hardwood operation near East Musquash Lake; scaling studies were carried on in the Jamieson cutting between the Telephone Line Road and George's Brook Flowage; blind compartment lines were cleared; all hands, reinforced by Messrs. Aldous and Marston, drove the game on two square miles; and last, but not least, a five per cent cruise was made of about 10,000 acres. The camp work was rounded out by the usual type map, tracing, and management plan.

As usual camp nimrods stalked the wily stag but the hunting season was short and the hunters lacked "blitz"—or something. However, Dick Holmes almost bagged John Maines and Stan Linscott bagged a three-legged buck weighing twenty-five pounds—all wet—and he and his campmates enjoyed fried raw-hide for several evenings before turning in. (Foresters and Wildlifers *can* take it).

Social activities consisted largely of Saturday evening trips to Woodland, Calais, and St. Stephen, with occasional trips to Orono. The Camp was more nearly empty at Christmas than at any time in the past. A mere handful of students "hung it tough" with Jim Curtis. The result of all this social activity made the beard-growing contest no contest at all.

There were strange and wondrous events at camp and everyone had some sort of adventure, but we can mention only a few highlights here.

"Siwash" Patterson had established a reputation as an Indian fighter long before camp opened and was associated in a perilous expedition with "Vermont Bill" Goodrich in hectic '39. The purpose of this expedition is not definitely known but a "usually reliable source" informs us that it had something to do with hunting wild horses for their hides—or their eyes. But says the old adage, "Lucky in War; unlucky in Love!" Pat sought in vain for advice as to how to propose; no suggestion of the committee headed by Beatrice Fairfax Hatch seemed to offer a solution to his problem.

Then there was the moving experience of the wildlifers who, working on the Dyer-Thibodeau compartment came upon a dead skunk in the middle of a plot and were in no danger of getting lost for the rest of the day. The workings of Nature are wondrous strange.

In order not to slight gentlemen of scientific fame we must mention Franklyn Jones, P.G., mighty girdler of pines. Long may his axe ring through the wilderness!

And there was music, but not for long. The violin was stilled so soon after it was thrilled into song by the inspired bow of Bill Dimick! For seven long weeks it ate its heart out on a shelf in the cook-room, flanked on one side by a case of shredded wheat and on the other by a jug of molasses, while its callous master ate beans and beef and potatoes in the same prosaic surroundings.

And a word for that sterling woodsman, John Pratt, who went back into the woods after his knapsack and found his way to the road by a sense of touch, feeling the spots on the trees. This son of Oxford County also won fame as an aerialist. He and his bunkmates shifted some of their beds around, but John awakening and getting up to shut off the alarm clock FORGOT and stepped firmly on the upper bunk that wasn't there, landing in a heap on the floor to the unholy joy of his comrades.

All praises to Stu Currier, who during the ghostly hours of one night, travelled twelve times to the silent house of contemplation at the edge of the dark forest. It's a record!

No one will ever forget genial Ed and Omer and their reminiscences and I shall never forget Bill Rideout that almost mythical character who ate frozen raw pork sandwiches before turning in for the night and who used to trap bears in New Brunswick and carry them alive into Maine so that he could collect the bounty. May his fame never grow less! And it won't!

New Summer Forestry Camp

FOR THE past four seasons the annual Summer Camp has been held at the old Hastings clearing near Gilead, Maine, where the students were housed in tents and for the last two seasons use was made of an abandoned CCC Camp as kitchen and dining room. Facilities were also available in the abandoned camp for drafting rooms. The number of students attending Summer Camp is now so large that it is no longer practicable to set up a kitchen and dining room under canvas. The CCC Camp buildings were in a very bad state of repair last year and have been removed by the Forest Service so these are no longer available for Summer Camp.

Since new arrangements for housing and feeding the men were necessary if camp was to be continued at Gilead, and since construction of new buildings would entail expenditure of several thousand dollars for only a few weeks' use, it was considered desirable this past winter to consider moving the camp to some other point. Inasmuch as the United States Government has recently leased to the University approximately 2100 acres of forested land within a mile or two of the Campus, it was felt that this land would doubtless give us the best location for field work. Practically every forest type found in Maine is on this area in larger or smaller quantities. Opportunities are available here for the teaching of Mensuration and Silvics and open areas are available for surveying. Since the land is under lease it will be possible to carry on certain Silvicultural work and develop sample plots over a period of years of study which has not heretofore been possible at Gilead.

Investigation also revealed that it was possible to house the students in the North Section of Hannibal Hamlin Hall for a very little more than the cost of housing at Gilead. Consequently arrangements have been made to locate the Summer Camp in 1940

at Orono where laboratories will be available for drafting and night work as required, housing facilities as indicated above are available, and adequate lands available for teaching purposes. Members of the Forestry Faculty realize that the students will not have the same camp life which was so greatly enjoyed by the students at Gilead but feel that the advantages to be gained by superior instruction in Mensuration and Silviculture more than offset the loss in camp life itself. The Civil Engineering Summer Camp will change to Orono with the Forestry and Wildlife groups and will be housed in the North Section of Hannibal Hamlin Hall.

Field work will be handled in Forest Products as in previous years, visiting nearby wood utilizing plants within a radius of twenty to forty miles.



In The Field



The Vocation of a Forester

BY RAYMOND E. RENDALL

1916

IN THE 1939 FORESTER advice was given to seniors in an article written by Ray Whitney. This advice was sound and very applicable to any senior class in the present, past, or future.

A forester may, in his maturity, be engaged in research, education, or consulting work either in public or private employ. Forestry came in with the twentieth century. During the first twenty years a knowledge of forestry was complete if the student knew his silviculture, protection, and utilization. Today one must know not only these subjects but finance, administration, recreation and wild life management, and a host of other allied subjects as well. This, of course, means that the field has broadened. As the field has enlarged, the demand for trained foresters has increased. In the first twenty years of the century a few schools graduated a mere handful of men each year. Now, many schools graduate literally hundreds.

In any profession there is some ideal which is an ambition of its members. In law the lawyer would be appointed to the bench; in medicine the doctor would be a specialist; in engineering the engineer would erect a super-edifice. In forestry an ideal can be reached in any one of the several fields of specialization.

Since the beginning of the practice of forestry in this country, the United States Forest Service has offered a field for the graduate to find employment. The Junior Forester can work and aspire, by working up through the various grades, to become Chief Forester. This opportunity has been augmented so that now many bureaus of the Federal Government employ technical foresters. The Biological Survey, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Extension Service in the Department of Agriculture; the National Park Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior; the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce; the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department; and the Federal Trade Commission.

In the beginning the many Forest Industries were antagonistic to forestry practices. Today large lumber companies, paper and pulp companies, wood preservation plants, manufacturing and transportation companies consider it essential to employ full time foresters.

Most of the States now maintain an organization for the work of forestry or for forest protection. The head of a State organization should formulate policies best suited to the State, obtain public support for these policies, institute and maintain a State-wide fire prevention system, and direct, encourage, or cooperate in forest research.

Under forest management, the need to know mensuration, finance, and regulation has been recognized. Now it is equally important to understand range management, wild life management, and recreation management.

A great boon to the forestry profession came in 1933 in the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which, since its inception has furnished employment the country over to many graduates of forest schools.

The New England Forest Emergency Project, although temporary, has served for excellent training to the young forester and helped to rehabilitate many an unemployed forest worker.

What has been written above may give the senior courage to anticipate an opportunity for a professional career. For twenty-four years the writer has followed the forestry profession and is glad to give a resumé of this time to show that he has enjoyed the profession and is glad to commend it to others.

1916 was one of the early years of the White Pine Blister Rust Control. The writer was one of a crew engaged in making a census of cultivated ribes and pine infection in Massachusetts. Resigning in September, 1916, employment was obtained in a Wisconsin pulp mill. Work here, which lasted for three months, consisted of strike breaking and the running of a winding machine. This was at the time of two shifts. Adjustments brought about three eight-hour shifts. The next two months were spent in a Wisconsin woodenware mill. Labor consisted in handling of two-inch basswood planks. These planks were cut into blocks and resawed into staves for candy pails and fish tubs.

In January of 1917 a "stake" was accumulated sufficient to make a trip to Idaho, the land of big timber. Here, after a few weeks in a logging camp employed as a "dogger," the writer hired out as a scaler in a large mill. All should have been well, for Idaho is a beautiful country with big mountains, big timber, and big opportunity, to say nothing of being three thousand miles nearer Alaska than is Maine. But the United States declared war with Germany. In the fall an enlistment had been made in the 20th Engineers (Forestry) at Belvoir, Virginia. Belvoir later became the Engineer Training Camp Humphreys. The 20th Engineers surveyed over the same Lord Fairfax lands that George Washington had worked on one hundred sixty-five years earlier. Stumps were grubbed, ground was graded, and stakes were set. Then the 5th battalion of the 20th Engineers sailed for France. Three weeks later, after a rough passage across the Atlantic, encampment was made in the middle of France. A sawmill was set up and pine was cut for trench timbers, railroad ties, and material for the building of docks. After several months' operation, new timber was cruised, purchased, and operated. After a year in France the writer returned to this country and, as during the days following graduation, was again in search of employment. White Pine Blister Rust Control was still being carried on. Work was obtained in an experimental area where a study was made, first, to determine the distance of flight and, second, to determine longevity of the spores of this dreaded economic fungus.

Resignation from this work was made in order to continue the study of forestry at Yale, during 1919-1920. Next, employment was obtained for a year with a large lumber company in the middle West and one of the Gulf States. Experience was obtained in lumber sales and yellow pine manufacture.

In June of 1921 return was made to Maine to accept one of the most desired of forest occupations. This consisted of a thorough cruise, estimate, making of type maps, and drawing up of a working plan for the management of some 12,000 acres of pine land. This led to employment as business and forest manager of the same tract. Every effort was made to place the land on a sustained yield basis. Such an ideal can only be brought about on cut-over or waste lands after a long term management. Not having a reserve of capital it was found necessary to liquidate by the sale of all lands. During the period of this management the writer had an opportunity of returning to France and visiting the pine forest of Berci and the hardwood forest of Hays. Much good was obtained from the observation of forests which had been under management for 200 years. Following the referred to liquidation, consulting work was carried on. This included much probate work, the appraisal of estates for the court and banks, the buying and selling of timber, and the estimating of timber and wood.

As opportunities have unfolded in the past for foresters, so may the graduate foresters of Maine look forward to a future which will demand their best effort. Success will be brought about by their right training and experience.

The Impatience of Foresters

BY JAMES D. CURTIS

WITH CHARACTERISTIC aggressiveness and enthusiasm, the American public accepted the need for forest conservation just before the turn of the century. This auspicious start of a movement which had the utmost significance on human welfare was the result of the efforts of a small group of discerning and energetic men. The motivating force behind the legislation which created what is now the Forest Service was the rate and seriousness of forest exploitation and the desirability to protect the public's heritage for safekeeping in the future. From the turn of the century until the present time, the growth of the forest reserves, or National Forests, as they came to be called, has been substantial. This program of acquisition still continues.

The Forest Service has likewise continued to expand from a small group of individuals to an exceedingly large force of over five thousand civil service employees. This growth has been a logical sequence to supply personnel so that an organization of well-trained and suitable men could be available as managers for these ever-increasing areas requiring expert care to insure sustained protection.

The progress of federal forestry during the last forty years in the United States is measurable. This is not so true, however, of private forestry. Reasons for the start and practice of forestry in this country are not at all comparable to most European countries where acute shortages of wood, mostly in the Middle Ages, created a demand for the product. Some countries, notably Sweden, Denmark and Germany, and recently Great Britain, recognizing the importance of wise management, adopted appropriate measures in time to prevent complete exploitation. The Holy Land, Greece and Turkey, however, did not act soon enough, with costly and regrettable results. The United States, after two and a half centuries of spoiling, wisely chose to profit by other countries' mistakes and thus the forest and land conservation movement was ushered in. The interesting point to remember is that we in this country are developing forest resources and endeavoring to practice forestry when actually there is no demand, as such, for wood. There is a demand of sorts, to be sure, but wood as wood has little value. In many European countries, even the twigs of trees are used and *each* tree has a value that cannot be appreciated in this hemisphere. Forestry in Europe was born of necessity and came into being as the perpetuation of a vital resource which required and still does require, all the scientific knowledge and ingenuity that is procurable and applicable by mankind. People soon realized that wood was a necessity, a necessity that affected their everyday lives and that if a supply was to be maintained, they should practice conservation individually, and wholeheartedly. The result has been an intensiveness of cultivation comparable to that employed in other better known agricultural crops, practically no forest fires and the acceptance by the public of a profession as vital to their social welfare as other older and apparently more important ones.

In America we have had no such problem. There has always been an ample supply of high quality wood from the various parts of this country and unless there are some major forest calamities, such as disease or insect intrusions, it is probable that there will always be. There may not exist in future times the quality or sizes that are preferable for use, and they may be restricted to certain areas, but unquestionably there will be ample quantity. Indeed, it can be said that if the conservation movement had been started ten to twenty years later than it was, the forestry profession might be enjoying wider recognition than it is today. Certainly there would be fewer National Forests and

less timber in the public treasury than there is. But then we would have been closer to timber exhaustion than we currently are and this fact, affecting public welfare as it does, would have had more weight on a desirable trend in popular sentiment and opinion.

We have witnessed vast expansion in federal conservation in recent years, more than the three decades preceding them. These developments have had a profound effect on public opinion and also on the welfare of private individuals. It is, whether recognized or not, a definite "phase" and will be recorded in history as such. Where it will end or what results it will achieve is not within the province of this writer to portend. But one result is significant and that is the increase in activity and personnel in the forestry field. It must be apparent to everyone that we are many years ahead of any other country in the world, at the same comparable stage of economic and social development. In spite of this there is an evident restlessness, especially among federal agencies to aspire to even greater heights, further expansion and more intensive practice. We have staggered dizzily through countless alphabet programs—constitutional and unconstitutional, endless doubtful cure-alls and unlimited projected theories, each one started before its predecessor was fully tested as to usefulness. We have weathered a blizzard of voluminous literature concerning "paper forestry" and governmental fancies, much of which was of little consequence, rarely understood and still less read, let alone applied. And still there is no end in sight! The government appears determined that it will make the public accept forestry and practice it whether they like it or not, or perish in the attempt.

Nor is this questionable policy entirely confined to publicly employed foresters. Many foresters for some unaccountable reason cannot understand why the layman does not readily admit and consent to the principles that a forester contrives to absorb in four or more years of organized study. Many foresters, secure in their own private orbit, will explain to you at length and demonstrate by formula and statistics (and that proves it, doesn't it?) that it is obvious that forestry can be made to pay, that it beats all why the farmer and private operator do not snap up the golden opportunity, change into high gear and get going. Of course, the fact that few National Forests have yet paid for themselves or even approached such a Utopian realization and that the few individuals and concerns who are operating on sustained yield as such (without subsidization) and who are practicing forestry as it is taught by disciples, are comparatively few. In all fairness it must be stated that many are making an honest effort to manage their forests intelligently but are thwarted in reaching their goal by either a lack of, or unsettled conditions of, satisfactory markets.

Why then should foresters be so concerned about the layman's ignorance and the private timber holder's or farmer's apathy towards forestry? When it is considered that forestry is exceeded only by the subject of geography in scope, why should we expect anyone who owns forests, let alone the man in the street, to grasp the principles in no time and practice them? Why should we expect large timberland owners to carry an impossible tax load or an excessive fire protection burden all for the purpose of gambling on the future price of forest products? Why should the farmer, honest and hard worker that he is, wheel about and do as he is told and probably not collect the fruits of his labor in his short span of years?

If it could be shown that with a reasonable investment in time and money, a fair return could be realized, then forestry would certainly be practiced more than it is, and more foresters would be practicing forestry for themselves and making money rather than letting the public in on their valuable secret and giving them the opportunity that they have so altruistically and magnanimously foregone. The answer must evidently be the *value* of the product that they are producing which is basically (as opposed to

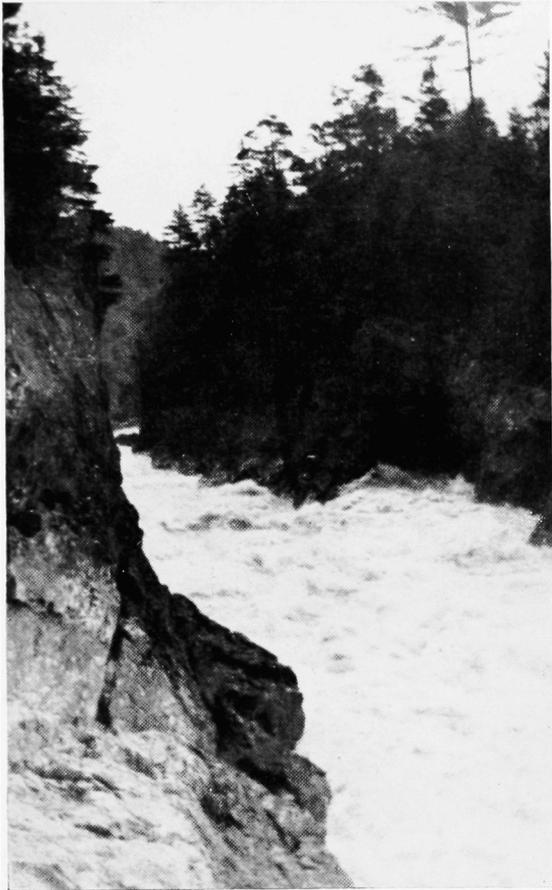
esthetic, recreational and watershed values) wood. Until the universal value of wood or wood quality is established on this continent we shall always have the same situation to deal with, namely, the impatience of a profession to be recognized and practiced when in reality the layman realizes only too well that his own present system suits his needs and dovetails with the economic and social structure under which he must live.

Is there, then, any reason, any need or any sound incentive to continue what appears to be a hopeless cause? There are many sound and logical reasons why forestry can and must be practiced. Perhaps the most important of these is the extent to which forests affect ones existence in countless ways, ways so numerous that they often are overlooked or taken for granted. In spite of modern trends in substitutes for wood, the use of forests intensively and extensively is increasing rather than decreasing. It is an interesting paradox that wood products hold this place in industry and that there is every likelihood that they will continue to do so. It is safe to assume that no substitute for wood will ever be found where properties of appearance, resilience and the sense of touch are paramount. We handle or use many objects each day that are made of or from wood and myriad others whose production is made possible directly or indirectly by the use of wood.

When wood is used so universally in industry, by private individuals and serves such a variety of uses in the manufacture of countless products which have apparently no connection with wood, it is readily understandable why so much importance is attached to its sustained production and why we cannot afford to presume that, without acting, our present supply will endure of its own accord. With forests indispensable as recreation centers and storehouses for potable water and habitats for fish, as surroundings which soothe the soul, and as homes for countless game animals from which thousands of hunters each year derive immeasurable enjoyment, it is necessary even for this reason alone, to maintain them in condition and extent sufficient to meet our present and calculated needs.

And finally and by no means least, there is the reason that the "rainy day" will come and we should prepare for it. The day when the value of wood in this country approaches the value of wood existing in older countries will, sooner or later, arrive. To this end forestry values are being determined and regulated, the basis for growing forest crops and the principles involved in managing forest areas are being established.

Toward this ultimate goal foresters are working and others are being trained. There will come a time, as in older countries, when through readjustment of economic and social structure, forestry will be practiced on a sustained yield basis throughout the country. This sustained basis will vary according to the product but the basis will be sound. Until that time, we must be content with extensive rather than intensive forestry or else public subsidy, or both. Europe's problem in solving problems connected with optimum growth of forests for different uses was comparatively simple due to the small number of species. In spite of the large number of species in America, the efficiency of the United States Forest Service Experimental staff in solving these problems can be seen in the results of sound investigation over many years of necessarily slow progress. This research covers every conceivable phase of forestry. Many private organizations are likewise actively engaged in finding new uses for wood and wood products. Fortunate indeed will be the generation who witnesses the time when *all* wood has a value demanding cultivation and care of forests the country over as much as any other agricultural crop. Patience will be required in the intervening years; a natural demand for any product cannot be created.



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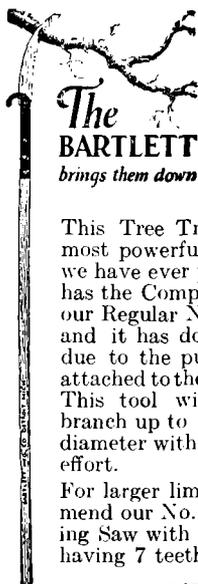
Raymond E. Rendall took office as Forest Commissioner of the State of Maine on January 1, 1940. Ray spoke on Forest Protection in Maine during the annual Farm and Home Week meeting at the University and is the author of an article in this MAINE FORESTER.

1917

Philip Libby's address is 1705 Orchard Lane, Kingsport, Tenn.

1919

D. B. Demeritt is Chairman of the S. A. F. Committee on arranging the program for next winter's meeting.



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ALUMNI NOTES

1922

Leroy Huckins is Superintendent of Schools at Winthrop, Maine. He is planning to start a school forest planting project this spring.

1924

Greg Baker has returned to the University of Maine after a year of Graduate study for his Master's Degree at Yale. Greg spent several months in the South last spring studying the sawmill industry.

1925

Amory Houghton is owner and manager of the Spencer Bay Camps, Greenville, Maine.

Hubert K. Stowell, as Superintendent of the Stowell Silk Spool Mill at Bryant's Pond, Maine, was host to the Foresters from the University of Maine Summer Camp on one of their inspection trips last summer.

Ex — 1926

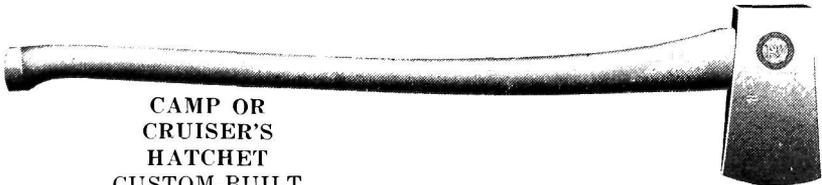
John T. Marshall's address is Box 21, Hingham Centre, Mass.

1927

Lyndall Parker is employed by the Auburn Water District. He has charge of some excellent coniferous plantations including several exceptional stands of white pine.

William Parsons is still doing forestry work on Acadia National Park. He recently attended a meeting of the University of Maine Forestry Club at which Mr. B. F. Hadley, Park Superintendent, spoke.

Joseph B. Pike is working on the Co-operative forest products project in Northern New Hampshire and living in Lancaster.



**CAMP OR
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ALUMNI NOTES

1928

Fred G. Ames is ranger on the Slyamore District of the Ozark National Forest. His address is Mountain View, Arkansas.

1929

Lyman Davis is doing survey work for the Central Maine Power Co. His office is in Augusta.

Byron McPheters has been doing fire hazard reduction work in southern New England.

1930

Harold P. Hamilton is instructor at the NYA school near Meddybemps.

1931

T. R. Bickmore spent last year at Yale getting his Master's degree.

Horace Flynn spent the winter scaling pulpwood for the Great Northern Paper Company near Ragged Lake.

Leslie Holdridge was in Orono again this spring. He is still doing research work for the U. S. F. S. in Puerto Rico. He reports great success with teak plantations on the Island.

Kenneth Keeney is employed on the Carson National Forest. Taos, N. M.

Henry Libby is in charge of the Soil Conservation Service project at Presque Isle, Maine.

Paul Morton is supervisor of the Keene and Claremont fire hazard reduction districts.

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ALUMNI NOTES

1932

Wilfred Davis is co-author of an article in the *Journal of Forestry* for July, 1939. The title is "A Fire Danger Meter for the Rocky Mountain Region."

David Hanaburgh is a consulting forester at Buchanan, N. Y.

Merle Hilborn plans to complete work for his Ph.D. at Yale this spring. Merle's major is forest pathology.

Thomas Russell spent last winter scaling for the Great Northern.

1933

John T. Bankus is at Fort Benning, Georgia participating in a big war game. He writes, "It's been a most interesting experience here with all the streamlined and motorized troops and I've gotten a big kick out of it." Until recently John was the officer in charge of the CCC Camp at Jefferson, Maine.

Benjamin E. Brown is a draftsman in the employ of a large Chicago concern manufacturing maps for educational institutions.

Leroy Burton is teaching science courses at the New Haven, Connecticut High School.

Richard Millar's address is c/o U. S. F. S., Paris, Arkansas.

1934

Malcolm Goodwin has been working on the fire hazard reduction project in Massachusetts.

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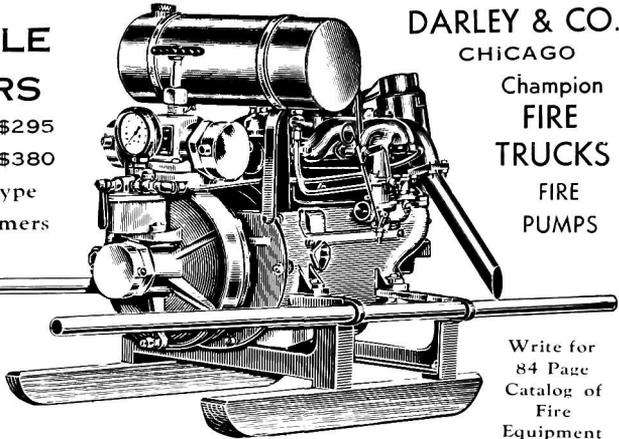
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Equipment

ALUMNI NOTES

Kenneth Jones is a senior forester on the New England Forest Emergency Project and is located at Claremont, N. H. where he is engaged in fire hazard reduction work.

John B. Quinn is selling insurance for the New York Life Insurance Co. in Wilmington, Delaware.

1935

Donald Boone and Miss Marguerite Rowe were married at Bennington, Vermont on February 3rd. The Boones are now living in Middleburgh, New York.

W. L. Palmer is selling power lawnmowers and golf course equipment for T. C. Eastman (ex-24) of Fryeburg.

1936

Ruel Foster is employed as instructor on the NYA project at Quoddy Village, Eastport.

George Northup has been working on fire hazard reduction in Connecticut.

Charles Tropp, after completing work for his Master's degree at Yale last June, went on fire hazard reduction work in New Hampshire. He is now stationed at Camp Stoddard in the Keene District.

1937

William Hooper is now cruising and doing mill inspection work for the Diamond Match Co.

George Houston has been working for a concern dealing in peat and has been scouting and investigating sources of supply.

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British and Canadian
Woolens

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

ALUMNI NOTES

Albert Landers is working for the Scott Tissue Company in New Jersey and likes his job very much.

Robert Laverty is working in the engineering department of the Great Northern Paper Co.

Robert Ohler was married in December.

Andrew Poulsen is scaling on the timber salvage project.

Kenneth Pruett is on campus this semester taking courses in physical and general education.

Willett Rowlands is manager of a 3,000 acre forested estate near Cooperstown, New York. There is considerable merchantable material on the tract and Will has been doing some truck logging this winter.

When last heard from G. R. Trimble was engaged in making a recruise of parts of the White Mountain Forest to check up on hurricane damage.

Robert True has been working on fire hazard reduction in Massachusetts.

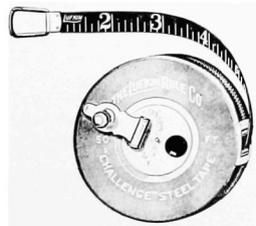
Harold Young has been working on the hazard reduction project near Willimantic, Connecticut.

Alfred Worcester has been cutting and marketing hardwood fuel this winter.

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ALUMNI NOTES

1938

Russell Bartlett has been working in the New England hurricane area.

Douglas Best's address is 192 North Main Street, St. Albans, Vermont.

Richard Burgess is employed in the New England Forest Emergency Project in Southern Connecticut.

Gordon Chute is working on the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Massachusetts.

Douglas Grant has been working on the fire hazard reduction project in Massachusetts.

Roger Morse has been doing fire hazard reduction work in Massachusetts. Roger is married and living at 15 Hudson Street, Northboro, Massachusetts.

Wilford Merrill spent the winter scaling logs near Fort Kent.

John Ross was granted his Master's degree at Yale last June. Since then he has been doing fire hazard reduction work in Southern New England.

George Roundy was on fire hazard reduction work until recently. He is married and has a small daughter.

Merrill Shea is working as draftsman for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Winslow Hall.

Edward Silsby has been scaling for the N. E. T. S. A. near Plymouth, N. H.

Richard Waldron has been employed on the New England Forest Emergency project.

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Variety
31-37 MILL STREET
Orono, Maine

COMPLIMENTS
OF
Woodland
Opera House
Woodland, Maine

ALUMNI NOTES

1939

Gordon Chapman has a fellowship at the University of Vermont.

Robert Cook is doing power line survey work for the Central Maine Power Co.

William Craig is a second lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry now stationed in the Canal Zone.

Richard Crocker (Wildlife Conservation) worked with the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game last summer. He is now a substitute teacher at Fort Kent.

Ralph Demont was awarded a fellowship at Yale in September and is now working for his Master's degree.

George Doe worked last summer on fire hazard reduction.

Harlan Fitch is working on fire hazard reduction in Massachusetts.

Francis Fortier is cruising and mapping for J. W. Sewall of Old Town.

Philip Grant is a claim adjuster with the Liberty Mutual Casualty Co. of New York. Phil was at the University for a few days this winter interviewing applicants for positions in his company.

Elmer C. Hart is in the lumber business with his father at South Hope, Maine.

John Lippke is in business with his father.

Merwin Marston (Wildlife Conservation) is doing graduate work in the Division of Wildlife Conservation at the University of Maine.



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ALUMNI NOTES

Roy Miller is working on the fire hazard reduction project in Massachusetts.

Richard Monroe is in business with his father.

Raymond Nelson spent part of the past year on a surveying job in Western Georgia. He is now in Army Engineering Corps, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Willis Phair is teaching and coaching at Aroostook Central Institute.

Richard Quigley has a commission in the U. S. Marine Corps and is now stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Francis Smith is teaching Physics and Chemistry, and coaching baseball and football at the Clinton, Connecticut High School.

James M. Stoddard is an instructor on the NYA project near Meddybemps.

Don Strout spent last summer as watchman on the Clear Lake tower. He is now working as time-keeper with the International Paper Co. at Livermore Falls.

When last heard from Richard Thomas was working on fire hazard reduction near Petersham, Massachusetts.

Karl Wenger spent the fall semester doing graduate work in Forestry at the University of Maine. Late in the winter he received a Civil Service appointment and is now a member of a national forest survey party in Virginia.

Albert Whiteley worked on fire hazard reduction last summer and has been cutting pulpwood this winter. Al is planning to work as fire patrolman in the Rangeley country this summer.

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