

MAINE FORESTER 1954

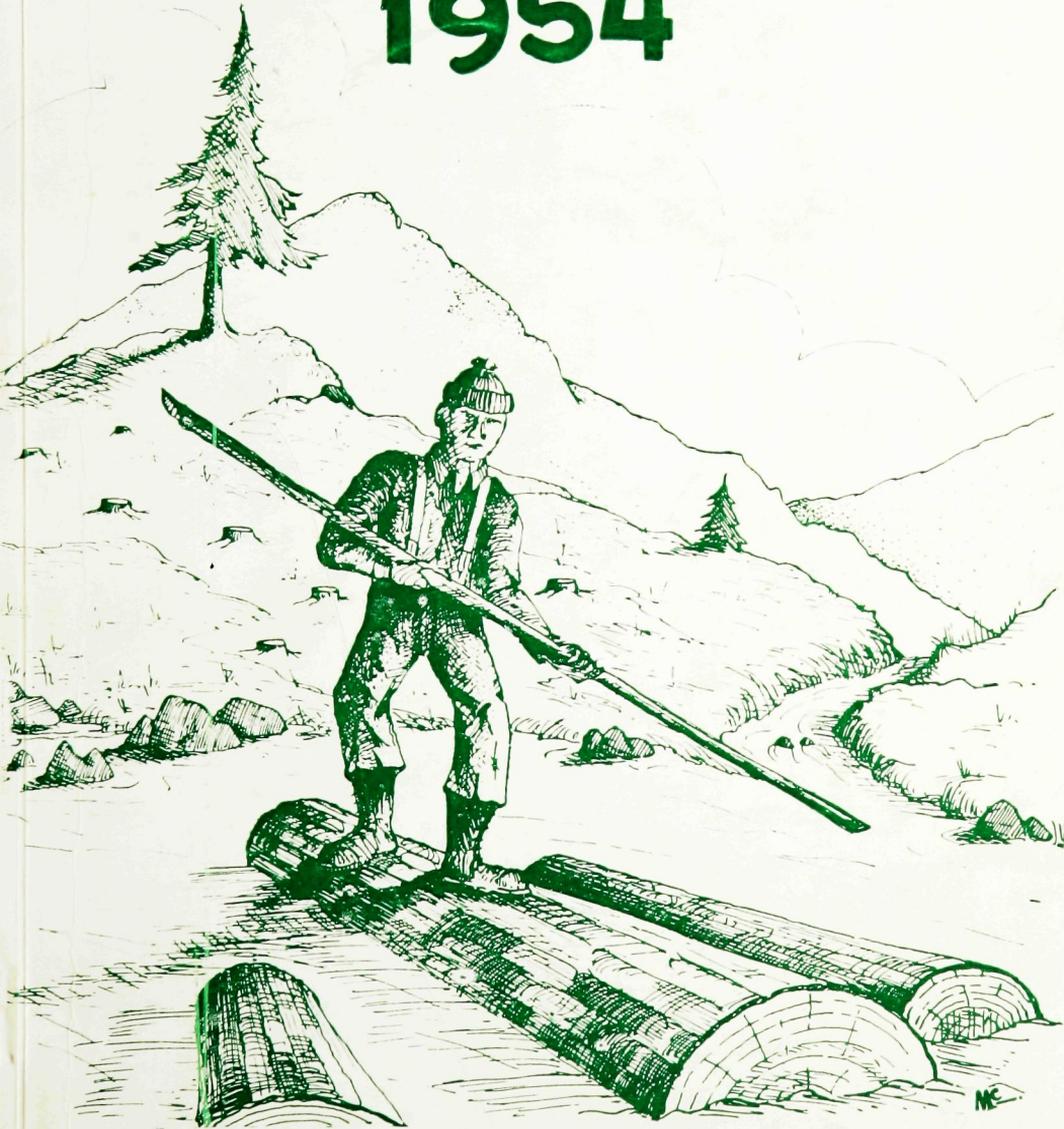


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The Maine Forester

1954

Annual Edition

Published by the students of the Forestry Department of
The University of Maine
Orono, Maine



Plant Science Building



Dedication

FERDINAND HENRY STEINMETZ, B.S., M.S., PH.D., PD.D.

Head of the Department of Botany and Entomology

This issue of THE MAINE FORESTER is dedicated to Dr. Ferdinand Henry Steinmetz with sincere appreciation for his services to the University and especially to the students of the Department of Forestry. Generations of Maine men have enjoyed the privilege of association with an outstanding teacher and scientist, and a fine gentleman.

His retirement will be deeply regretted by his students, friends, and associates. All of us who know him will miss the inspiration of his personality, leadership, and friendly counseling.



Maine Forester Staff

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Comments From The Editor

While the last cut is centered and the last word is written for the 1954 MAINE FORESTER, the editor takes this opportunity to write about the theme upon which it has been built.

This issue is intended to acquaint the public with the students of the Department of Forestry: their names, their pictures, their strong points and perhaps their weaknesses, their classroom accomplishments and activities, and their participation in campus life are all included to the best of the editor's ability.

The 1954 MAINE FORESTER is further intended to be especially helpful to the undergraduates; permitting them a broader view of opportunity through reference to and stories of the tasks achieved by those who have completed training in forestry and wildlife conservation; encouraging them with information on some who have already established themselves in their profession; and keeping them informed on the progress being made in their field.

Lastly, the 1954 MAINE FORESTER is intended as an aid in strengthening the chain forged of memories and common interest holding Maine men to each other and to the University.

May the three-fold purpose of this issue sufficiently well accomplish these objects to justify its printing!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

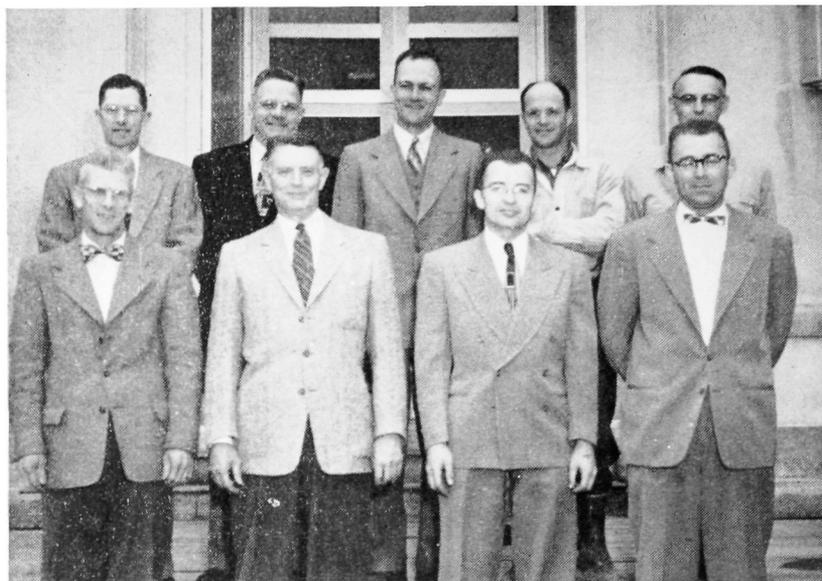
The staff wishes to express its appreciation to —

The ADVERTISERS, without whom this publication would not be possible.

The FACULTY, for their guidance and advice.

The CONTRIBUTORS, whose cooperation has been excellent.

The PRISM, for use of photographs.



1st row, left to right: Baker, Ashman, Chapman, Young
2nd row: Mendall, Plummer, Randall, Taylor, Beyer

The Faculty

ROBERT I. ASHMAN—A.B., Cornell University, 1913; M.F., Yale, 1929; Instructor in public schools in Puerto Rico, Alabama, and New York, 1915-1918; Instructor in private military schools in Kentucky, Florida, and New York, 1919-1926; Yale School of Forestry, 1927-28; Superintendent State Park, Ohio, 1929; Forester, G. N. Paper Co., 1929-1930; University of Maine Extension Service, Maine Forest Service, and Price Analyst with lumber branch of OPA, Washington, D. C., 1943-1946; Professor and Head of Department of Forestry, University of Maine, 1946; Forester, Agricultural Experiment Station; Member of Graduate Faculty.

GREGORY BAKER—B.S., Maine, 1924; M.F., Yale, 1939; Finch, Pruyn & Co., Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y., 1924-1929; Supervisor woods and small mills operations for Diamond Match Co. in Maine, 1929-

1933; Manager, Provincial Wood Products Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B., 1933-1934; Berst-Forster-Dixfield Co., 1935; Instructor, University of Maine, 1935-1940; Assoc. Forester, Agricultural Experiment Station; Professor, University of Maine, 1951.

HOWARD L. MENDALL—B.S., Maine, 1931; M.A., Maine, 1934; Assistant in Zoology, 1934-1935; Chief Wildlife Technician, U. S. Resettlement Administration, 1936; Assistant Leader, Maine Co-operative Wildlife Research Unit and Assistant Professor of Game Management, 1937-1942; Leader, Maine Co-operative Wildlife Research Unit and Associate Professor of Game Management, 1942; Professor of Game Management, 1951.

ARTHUR G. RANDALL—B.S., Yale, 1933; M.F., Yale, 1934; Field Assistant, U. S. F. S., Kane, Pa., 1934; Junior Forester, U. S. F. S., Allegheny Forest Experiment Station, Lebanon, N. J. and Philadelphia, Pa., 1934-1935; T. S. I. Foreman in CCC Camps in Black Hills, S. D., and attended Ranger training camp, Pactola, S. D.; on furlough from U. S. F. S., taught one semester at Colorado State College, Fort Collins; Returned to U. S. F. S., served as assistant on Boulder District of Roosevelt National Forest; Project Ranger on Laramie River tie sales; District Ranger on Washakie, Roosevelt, White River, and Harney Nat'l Forest; Instructor, University of Maine, 1946; Assistant Professor, 1948; Associate Professor, 1952.

HENRY A. PLUMMER—B.S., Maine, 1930; M.F., Yale, 1950; Forestry and Woods operations, Finch, Pruyn & Co., Inc., Glens Falls and Newcomb, N. Y., 1930-1934; New York State Conservation Department—CCC, 1934-1942; U. S. Civil Service Commission, New York City, 1942-1945; Instructor, University of Maine, 1946-1950; Assistant Professor, University of Maine, 1951.

FRANK K. BEYER—B.S., Cornell University, 1929; M.S. in Forest Products, University of Wisconsin, 1930; Assistant Track Coach, Cornell, 1931; Junior Forester, Southern Forest Experiment Station, 1931-1933; Instructor in Forestry, Cornell, 1933-1935; Project Forester, Resettlement Administration, New York State, 1935-1936; Assistant Professor of Forestry, Ohio State University, 1936-1941; Technologist, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison,

Wisconsin, 1941-1947; Assistant Professor, University of Maine, 1947; Associate Professor, 1949; Associate Forester, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maine.

HAROLD E. YOUNG—B.S., Maine, 1937; M.F., Duke University, 1946; Ph.D., Duke, 1948; U. S. F. S., 1937-1940; Employed by Duke Power Co. during the summer of 1941; Served in the U. S. Army, 1942-1946; Assistant to instructor, Duke University, during summers of 1946 and 1947; Instructor, University of Maine, 1948; Assistant Professor, University of Maine, 1949.

GORDON L. CHAPMAN—B.S., Maine, 1939; M.S., Vermont, 1941; Ph.D., Yale University, 1950; Yale School of Forestry, 1941-1942; U. S. Geological Survey, Alaskan Branch, 1942-1945; Yale School of Forestry, 1945-1948; Instructor, University of Maine, 1948-1949; Assistant Professor, University of Maine, 1949.

MALCOLM W. COULTER—B.S., Connecticut, 1942; M.S., University of Maine, 1948; Field Assistant, Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game, summer of 1941; Technical Assistant, Vermont Fish and Game Service, summer of 1942; Armed Forces, 1942-1945; Project Leader, Vermont Fur-bearer Survey, Vermont Fish and Game Service, 1948; Assistant Leader, Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and Instructor in Game Management, University of Maine, 1948.

HORACE F. QUICK—B.S., (Fy) Penn State, 1937; M.S.F., (Wildlife Management), University of Michigan, 1940; Research Collaborator, Mammal Control Agent—Fish and Wildlife Service, 1940-1945; Assistant Professor of Forestry and Wildlife Management, Colorado A. & M. College, 1946-1947; Research Associate, Arctic Institute and Office of Naval Research, 1948; Research Associate, University of Michigan, 1949-1950; Candidate for Ph.D., University of Michigan; Assistant Professor of Game Management, University of Maine, 1950.

Departmental Affairs

The present university year began with an enrollment of 225 in forestry and wildlife, which is the approximate number we have had during the last few years. Ninety-one of these men were freshmen and of this number approximately 70 per cent were from outside the state with New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts leading. In both freshmen and total enrollment we rank sixth among the twenty-five accredited schools of the country.

This has been a very important year in the history of the Department, marking as it does the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of a four-year forestry curriculum at the University of Maine, the first in the eastern part of the country. Our Golden Anniversary celebration held on October 1, 2, and 3 was a great success with an excellent program arranged by Professor Baker and a faculty committee; forestry and wildlife banquets with Dean Garratt of Yale making the forestry address and Dr. King of Syracuse speaking on wildlife; good attendance; and perfect early autumn weather.

Many of our alumni guests had not been on the campus since graduation and the majority had not seen our new quarters in the Plant Science Building or visited the New Union Building. Many wives were present to enjoy the festivities. The program and a list of those who registered will be found on page 67.

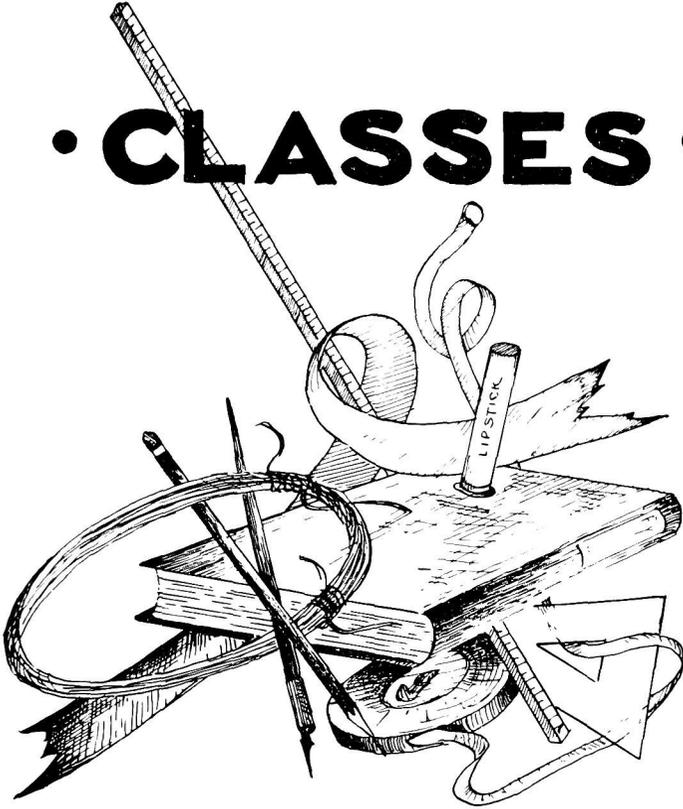
The highlight of the celebration, if one must choose among so many outstanding features, was the convocation held in the Memorial Gymnasium with the pulp and paper people who were celebrating their Fortieth Anniversary. The Honorable Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior, delivered the address. Doctor of Science degrees were conferred upon Mr. Dwight B. Demeritt, B.S. in Forestry, Maine 1922, M.F. Yale 1923, formerly head of our department and now Manager of Woodlands, Dead River Company, Bangor, and Mr. Louis J. Freedman, B.S. Harvard 1907, M.F. 1908, Wood Procurement and Timberland Manager, Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company, Great Works.

The next event of importance was a meeting of the Forestry Visiting Committee. The basic idea of such committees for the University was proposed by the General Alumni Association and ours was the first to be appointed. The personnel represents most phases of forestry work in the Northeast and is as follows: Kenneth E. Barraclough, B.S.F. Syracuse 1931, M.F. 1940, Extension Forester at the University of New Hampshire; D. B. Demeritt of the Dead River Company; L. J. Freedman of the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company; Maurice K. Goddard, B.S.F. Maine 1935, M.S. California 1938, Head, Department of Forestry, Pennsylvania State University; Thomas F. McLintock, B.S. Iowa State College 1938, M.S. 1939, Research Forester, Northeastern Forest Experimental Station, Bangor; Albert D. Nutting, B.S.F. Maine 1927, Forest Commissioner. The committee met with Deans Deering and Libby, and George E. Lord, Associate Director of Extension, on November 19. The day was spent in a discussion of the curriculum, financial support, and the activities of the extension service.

As usual, a large number of students worked in the West last summer with the U. S. Forest Service and with Industry. Others worked in the East and South, assisting in timber cruising, chemical debarking of trees to be cut later for pulpwood, and on fish and game management projects.

Last fall's freshman enrollment in forestry exceeded the ceiling which had been set but did not go through the roof. As of March 1 ninety-six applications for admission to our freshman class next fall had been received by the Director of Admissions. Our concern is that in a year or two job opportunities may lag behind the demand. We have already felt the pinch in the wildlife field. At present opportunities are good in the U. S. Forest Service and in some branches of forestry and allied fields, for which both foresters and wildlifer majors are qualified.

• CLASSES •





1st row, left to right: Davis, Melching, Furlong, Erickson, Hilton, Broshkevitch. 2nd row: Carl, Locke, Hurxthal, Jones, Dalrymple, Glendenning. 3rd row: Hunter, Guise, Beal, Higgins, Horton.

Seniors

- CLAY GARY BEAL *Forestry*
Greene, Maine; Single; Phi Mu Delta; Xi Sigma Pi; "M"
Club; Football.
- JOHN BERRY BROSHKEVITCH *Forestry*
Bristol, Connecticut; Single, T. K. E.; Forestry Club; Intra-
mural Sports.
- RICHARD G. BRUBAKER *Forestry*
20-A South Apartments, Orono, Maine; Married; Forestry
Club.
- CLAYTON MORRIS CARL JR. *Forestry*
Manchester, Maine; Single; Delta Tau Delta; Xi Sigma Pi
Secretary and Fiscal Agent; Phi Kappa Phi; Forestry Club;
Hot Shots; Proctor.
- EDMUND S. COOK *Forestry*
Winthrop, Mass.; Married; Theta Chi; Forestry Rifle Club,
President.
- ALFRED GERARD COULOMBE *Forestry*
Brunswick, Maine; Kappa Sigma, House Manager; Forestry
Club; MOC; Newman Club; Maine Forester; Woodsman's
Weekend.
- JAMES HENRY HORSFALL *Forestry*
Little Falls, N. J.; Single; Sigma Chi, Vice President—1953;
Hockey Team; MOC; SRA; Student Union Building
Committee.
- ROBERT M. DAVIS *Wildlife*
Camden, Maine; Single.
- EVERETT WAYNE DALRYMPLE *Wildlife*
Dover, N. J.; Single; Phi Mu Delta; "M" Club; Football
Manager.
- HARRY LINCOLN DYER *Forestry*
Groton, Conn.; Single; Forestry Club; MOC; Maine Forester.

- ROBERT G. ERICKSON *Forestry*
 Danvers, Mass.; Single; Sigma Chi; Xi Sigma Pi; Glee
 Club; Hot Shots.
- CHARLES R. FURLONG *Forestry*
 Spring Road, Vineland, N. J.; Married; Beta Theta Pi;
 Football.
- RICHARD C. GARDINER *Forestry*
 Stafford Springs, Conn.; Single; MOC, Pack and Pine;
 Hot Shots.
- WALTER S. GLENDENNING *Forestry*
 Rockland, Maine; Single; Forestry Club; MOC.
- CHARLES B. GUISE *Wildlife*
 Westwood, N. J.; Single; Sigma Chi; MOC.
- PAUL FRANCIS HIGGINS JR. *Forestry*
 East Foxboro, Mass.; Married; Sigma Chi, Historian;
 Forestry Club; MOC.
- LOUIS O. HILTON *Forestry*
 Greenville, Maine; Single; Sigma Chi.
- LEONARD W. HORTON II *Forestry*
 West Hartford, Conn.; Single; Sigma Chi; Xi Sigma Pi;
 Grad. School, Yale; Forestry Club; MOC; Hot Shots.
- JOHN ELDON HUNTER *Forestry*
 Belmont, Mass.; Single; Delta Tau Delta, Secretary;
 Forestry Club; MOC.
- LEWIS MARSHALL HURXTHALL JR. *Wildlife*
 West Newton, Mass.; Single; Alpha Delta Phi; MOC,
 Pack and Pine; Drill Team.
- STANLEY L. JONES *Forestry*
 Waterville, Maine; Married; Forestry Club; Rifle Team.
- JAMES S. KILBURN *Forestry*
 Belfast, Maine; Married; Sigma Chi.



*1st row, left to right: Wood, Peterson, Rule, Sewell, Thomas. 2nd row: Standeven, McGowen, Yates, Winton, Toth.
3rd row: Saboites, Staples, Schlaack, Simm.*

- NEIL WARREN MCGOWEN *Forestry*
 Present Residence at Orono; Past Resident of Kezar Falls,
 Maine; Married; Sigma Chi; Forestry Club, Treasurer 1953;
 Maine Forester, Circulation Manager 1953.
- J. STANLEY MELCHING *Forestry*
 Camden, Maine; Married; Xi Sigma Pi.
- WARREN LINNELL PETERSON *Forestry*
 East Orleans, Mass.; Married; Xi Sigma Pi, President;
 Forestry Club; Hot Shots, President.
- WALTER WRIGHT RULE JR. *Forestry*
 Buck Lane, Haverford, Pa.; Single; Phi Gamma Delta;
 Track; MOC; Forestry Club; Philosophy Club.
- CHARLES JOHN SABOITES *Forestry*
 Walpole, Mass.; Single; Xi Sigma Pi, Ranger; Scabbard and
 Blade, Treasurer; Forestry Club, Vice President 1951-52;
 Newman Club; Maine Forester; Hot Shots, Foreman.
- ARTHUR SCHEFFLER *Wildlife*
 17-F South Apartments, Orono, Maine; Married; Forestry
 Club; MOC.
- NORMAN F. SCHLAACK JR. *Wildlife*
 Keyport, N. J.; Single; Phi Mu Delta, Chairman of the
 House Committee; Capt. Varsity Rifle Teams (2 years).
- CHESTER LEE SEWELL *Forestry*
 Baltimore, Maryland; Married; Forestry Club; Maine
 Forester, Circulation; Xi Sigma Pi.
- RICHARD RICHMAN SHIMP *Wildlife*
 40 North Girard St., Woodbury, N. J.; Single; Maine
 Campus.
- BRIAN KILSHAW SIMM *Forestry*
 Melrose, Mass.; Sigma Chi; MOC, Pack and Pine.
- ROBERT STERLING SMITH *Forestry*
 Caratunk, Maine; Single; Delta Tau Delta, Vice President.

- ERNEST JOHN STANDEVEN *Forestry*
 395 College Road, Orono, Maine; Married; Sigma Chi;
 Forestry Club; MOC.
- RICHARD R. STAPLES *Forestry*
 South Braintree, Mass.; Married; Alpha Tau Omega;
 Football; Campus Developments Committee.
- RICHARD TAYLOR THAXTER *Forestry*
 Bangor, Maine; Single; Theta Chi.
- CARL S. THOMAS *Forestry*
 Lexington, Mass.; Single; Forestry Club; Dormitory Council.
- ROBERT JOSEPH TOTH *Wildlife*
 Bridgeport, Conn.; Single; Phi Mu Delta.
- WILLIAM FRAZIER VANIDESTINE *Forestry*
 Bangor, Maine; Married; Phi Kappa Phi; Xi Sigma Pi;
 Forestry Club, Secretary 1952; Maine Forester, Business
 Manager; Chairman, Forester's Supper, 1954.
- ROBERT L. WEATHERBEE *Forestry*
 Bangor, Maine; Single; Sigma Chi; Forestry Club; Off-
 Campus Men's Club.
- GEORGE WESLEY WEILAND *Forestry*
 Westfield, N. J.; Single; Phi Gamma Delta, President 1953;
 Forestry Club.
- GLENDON A. WINTON *Forestry*
 Livermcre Falls, Maine; Single; Sigma Phi Epsilon.
- JACK S. WOOD *Wildlife*
 St. Albans, Vermont; Single.
- HARRY ORELL YATES III *Forestry*
 Wells, Maine; Single; Sigma Chi; Forestry Club, President;
 MOC; Maine Forester; Hot Shots, Strawboss, Campboss;
 Scabbard and Blade.

The Final Crop

The growing of a senior crop is a long and difficult four-year project requiring long range planning and concentrated study. The seedbeds were carefully prepared by the professors and in September of 1950 the seeds of the crop of 1954 were sown.

The first semester found the seedbeds adequately stocked, even though there was some mortality. At the end of the first year some of the 1/0 stock was transplanted into other fields of study. Mortality was also increased by the removal of some of the stock for use by the Armed Forces.

For those remaining in the seedbed another year of hard work, beset by many forestry insects and diseases, was in store for them. The dendrology beetle, physics, a deadly disease to many, and other mortal enemies of our seedlings took their toll.

The remaining stock, now classified 2/0, fortified by insecticides and fungicides such as new studying techniques, experience from summer jobs and an increased feeling of self-confidence, were ready to battle it out with the plagues that would attack them the third year in the seedbed. Those which failed to get proper dosages of the fungicides and insecticides for that season were found to be susceptible to the bugs of plant anatomy and wood identification.

Forestry and military summer camps served to increase the quality of the surviving 3/0 stock. But when the fall season commenced the seedbeds had been pretty well culled over, although seedlings from other schools had been added from time to time to maintain the proper density. They were to find out, however, that someone had discovered some new types of educational diseases calculated to eliminate all but the hardiest stock. There was the management mold and the pathology parasite. The seedlings survived these dangers however, and June 20th found a final crop of forty-nine ready for planting. Some are to be placed in transplant beds where they will become 4/1 stock as they go on to graduate work. Others will be set out directly in the field of forestry while still more will be taken up by the armed forces.

Nineteen of the final crop will have to attend forestry summer camp this summer while seventeen have already attended and this June will either enter the armed forces or the field of forestry.

No matter where the final crop takes root, they are of the hardy Maine stock which bears the inspected and passed tag. Maine will always be proud of them and they will be proud of Maine as you will know when you hear them say "I'm a Maine Forester".

--CLAYTON CARL AND ROBERT LOCKE





Class of '55

The Class of '55 started out the year diminished only slightly in numbers and not at all in enthusiasm. A good summer was had by all with a goodly number of us going out West and others staying here in the East. The great majority of the class worked in forestry jobs or jobs relating to forestry. A number of us had a fire tower and came back prepared to match any girl in cooking and housekeeping ability (a tip to future lookouts—the “Good Housekeeping Cookbook” is tops!) Others worked on Federal timber survey work or surveying, and yet more worked with private industry in the woods.

Upon arrival at Orono, we immediately set to work with classes and studying. All seemed pleased with the new courses for which they registered and, as it turned out, we are none the worse for the experience.

We can count in our numbers the President of the Forestry Club, President of the Forestry Rifle club and the President of the Pack and Pine, a star football end, a nationally known cross country ski champion, numerous track and football men and a very few who associate with women.

The Juniors have finally installed a stove in the Pickerel Pond Cabin with the help of some Sophomores and Freshmen. More work on the cabin has been planned and will be carried to completion. A goodly number of us were on the Woodsman's Weekend team which competed with other universities and colleges here on campus.

We are possessed of good Esprit de Corps, morale, efficiency and discipline which everyone knows helps make a unit of men deliver “maximum combat effectiveness”. We are beginning to get the “professional attitude” that every good forester needs. We look at the Seniors and say to ourselves, “I hope I don't have to go through so much to get a job when I graduate” — when we all know that we have a job waiting for us when we graduate. (*Ed. note: Army, that is.*)

Only one more year and we will be on our own and helping to promote and practice better forestry.

—JOHN D. STEFFENS



Class of '56

On September 21, 1953, the members of the Class of '56 returned to the campus of the University of Maine to begin their second year as forestry students. Our ranks had been depleted somewhat during the summer, but four transfer students partly filled the gap. When registration was completed the class was found to consist of 51 members, 16 of whom were entering the field of Wildlife Conservation.

Almost everyone had an enjoyable summer. Quite a few had full-time jobs, many in the field of Forestry. Several went out West to work for the U. S. Forest Service. Others got jobs nearer home, including jobs with state forest services and private companies. Many others, although not employed in the field of Forestry, learned a great deal about the field during the summer months.

As the semester began, it soon became apparent that the Class of '56 was especially active in the affairs of the school. Foresters and Wildlifers were to be found participating in the band, chorus, rifle team, track team, Maine Outing Club and the Pack and Pine. One member of the class is a dormitory proctor, and eight of the class are married. Several of the "boys" formed their own club, which meets every night in the Bear's Den. More than half of the class are members of fraternities and we claim the distinction of being the first class with a member in a sorority.

Scholastically, we are doing all right. At the beginning of the fall semester, there were four students with an accumulative average of 3.00 or better, and nine others with 2.50 or better. Warner Shedd was high man for the Foresters with 3.36, but Wildlifer Gerry Wright leads the class with a 3.51.

As this article is written, the spring semester has just started. A few men dropped off, but we still have a total of 32 Foresters and 13 Wildlifers. As we begin a new semester we hope that this will be the year when we make a name for ourselves in the school and the Forestry Department.

—HENRY BRODERSON



Class of '57

As seems to be typical of the three upper classes, this year's freshman forestry class is composed of many foreign imports from New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. I've heard said several times that these guys have to come to Maine to take forestry, because there are no trees down in their civilized country. We also have a few from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Rhode Island, and one or two from Maine. Although we're all pretty loyal to our native states, we consider ourselves as part of one big family at Orono.

The Sophomores claimed last year that they had wandered off the paths trodden by previous foresters in that they took part in activities not pertaining to the out-of-doors. Our class has its feet well planted in such organizations as the MCA choir, Varsity Singers, Canterbury Club, and many of them have joined fraternities. Neither have they neglected studies, because several are on the Dean's List. You might say that we also have our share of "gung ho" foresters, who keep up the membership in MOC and the Forestry Club. All in all, we are a well-rounded bunch, interested in getting a good background in forestry and in obtaining a liberal education through other organizations on campus.

A large percentage of our class had summer employment in various forestry jobs both in New England and, thanks to Prof. Ashman, in the West. Those of us who worked for the Forest Service in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and other western states feel that it was an experience too valuable to miss. Whether we were piling brush, fighting a fire, or manning a lookout tower, we received practical, on-the-job training that cannot be taught in school.

This year's crop of foresters seems to show an all-around similarity to its three superior classes, but all the same, we feel we're a pretty special lot. What other class can claim a Life Guard among its colleagues?

—ROGER BROWN

Activities

Forestry Club

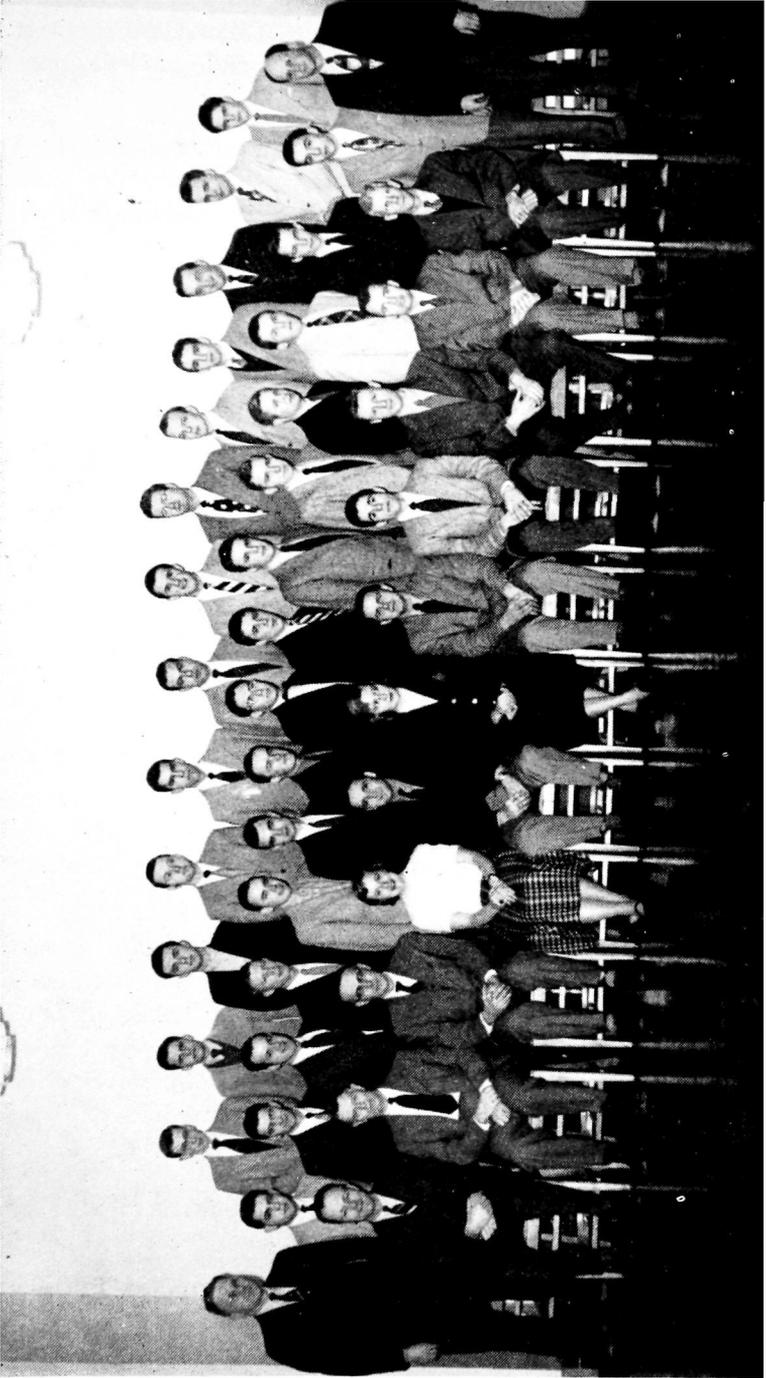
The Forestry Club started off on another bang-up year of activity with the election of Harry Yates, to keep law and order; Phil Bowman to lend assistance; Marthanne Burow to take the notes; and Ed Seufert to balance and budget the books.

Woodman's Weekend, sponsored jointly with the MOC, was held here at Maine in '53. Woodsmen from Dartmouth, Kimball Union Academy, Middlebury and McGill took over the campus for two days of contests, testing their abilities against Maine in logging, casting, and canoeing events.

The weather was perfect, the contests were great, and the competitors were as fine a crowd of fellows as could be found anywhere. When the final dunking at Mud Pond had taken place, and the cup had been presented to Dartmouth for their outstanding skill, the weekend ended with plans for '54.

One Thursday night found foresters climbing into the truck with the Hot Shot Fire Crew on their way to the University Forest for a joint meeting. After extinguishing the theoretical fire, Harry Yates, as camp boss, served up the favorite meal of franks, coffee and doughnuts while Bill German and his guitar led the group in campfire singing. This wound up club activities for spring semester.

Fall and freshmen followed the summer and the new foresters, bursting with enthusiasm and energy, assembled 'round the bon-



fire for the first meeting. Harry introduced the professors and some of the guys told about their summer jobs. Slim Gardiner was on hand with his harmonica to lead the singing while food disappeared fast and furiously.

November brought the Aggie Fair and our annual exhibit. This year the club decided to relate the theme of good woodlot management to the farmer. Phil Bowman headed up a committee stressing the management of the farm woodlot and the management of wetlands for wildlife. Roger Taylor made trips to the forest for pine and spruce and birch, while Clint Waite's wagon hauled in marsh grass, rushes, cattails and a miniature beaver dam. Our area was soon transformed into the great outdoors.

A new project of keeping a photographic scrapbook of each class was begun by Dr. Chapman and a committee to collect the snapshots was set up.

With the advent of the Christmas season the tree project came along, under the directorship of Ed Seufert. Santa Claus' helpers set up their trees in back of Plant Science and nearby families were conveniently supplied for the holiday season.

Club meeting programs were varied with movies on soil erosion and blister rust, the spring silviculture trip, and an excellent film, "Flying Surveyors", on map making in the Canadian Rockies by helicopter. Mr. Demeritt, from the Dead River Company, spoke on Tree Farms in Maine and Elwin Macomber, class of '51, and Mr. Lawrence, a graduate from New Hampshire, told about farm foresters and the program in Maine.

The cabin at Pickerel Pond didn't lack in attention under the committee headed by John Steffens. Windows were installed and the heating problem was efficiently taken care of, thanks to Jim Kilburn and Dick Brubaker, who donated and transported a stove to Sigma Chi. From Sigma Chi the stove moved by slave labor to the cabin.

One of the nice things about Forestry Club are its many diversified activities. Our aim is to interest all, and '53-'54 has proved to be a successful year.

—MARTHANNE BUROW

Forestry and Wildlife at Aggie Fair

The Aggie Fair is sponsored by the Agriculture Club and the various clubs in the College of Agriculture enter exhibits at the fair. This year the forestry and wildlife students each had their own exhibit. Marthanne Burow took charge of the wildlifers, and with the guidance of Prof. Quick they illustrated how muskegs and swamps were useful in wildlife management. The forestry exhibit illustrated a well managed farmer's woodlot and a poorly managed one, hoping to help the farmer in determining what he should cut to improve his woodlot.

The construction began when Roger Taylor and several students went out to the University Forest one cold, wet Saturday morning to clear-cut an area so an actual forest could be set up in the field house. With the help of Prof. Beyer and Roger Taylor, we finally got the trees to stand up and had a reasonable facsimile of a forest. Under the technical assistance of Dr. Chapman and by the use of posters, we attempted to show how the farmer could cut his gray birch, weeviled pine, and mature fir for firewood and pulp and still keep his young, thrifty trees for future pulp and sawlogs.

Another attraction at the exhibit was Smokey the Bear. Joel Marsh from the Maine Forest Service disguised his voice as Smokey and attracted people of all ages. Through Smokey they learned what they could do to prevent forest fires and KEEP MAINE GREEN.

Saturday morning the club ran the usual coed sawing and boys' chopping contests. Once the girls overcame their bashfulness, there was stiff competition and a few left with some fancy prizes.

In general the forestry and wildlife exhibit received great interest from the public and all those who helped to construct it had an enjoyable time doing so.

—PHIL BOWMAN



Woodsmen's Weekend

For a week the girls in West Hall had been mystified by the strange doings in the field between their dorm and Carnegie. Nobody could figure out if a circus was coming to campus or if the fraternities had a new slant on Hell Week. As if the appearance of logs and sawhorses and tents weren't enough, rugged guys in queer hats and big boots began fishing without a drop of water in sight and tossing logs back and forth between posts.

The meaning behind these strange doings? Why Woodsman's Weekend, of course!

The Maine men were out to beat the six visiting teams from Dartmouth, Middlebury, Kimball Union Academy and McGill.

Sponsored jointly by the M.O.C. and the Forestry Club on May 9th and 10th, the Seventh Annual Woodsman's Weekend tested forestry and sportsmen's skills in good competitive style.

Bright and early Saturday morning the forty-eight men lined up to bait- and fly-cast for accuracy and distance. Dartmouth proved to have the slight edge on skill in this event. (Maybe they have more time to go fishing down there in Hanover; we Maine Foresters spend our spare time studying.)

The afternoon brought the logging events and the home boys showed up their great ability. The axes moved like lightning under

the able arms of Neil McGowen and Oscar Atkinson in the felling event and two stronger twitch horses than Bob Bishop and Al Coulombe couldn't be found anywhere.

A knife through butter would never have surpassed Luther Zai and Art Ellor on the ends of a crosscut saw speeding their team on to victory.

The biggest chuckle of the day came when John "Willie" Wilson got his axe stuck during the splitting contest. Try as he would, the log wouldn't drop from the axe blade but even with the occurrence of this catastrophe, Maine won the event by a safe margin.

New Jersey could well be proud of Ed Seufert and the rate at which he tossed logs in the pulpwood throwing contest. The logs flew as though fired by a catapult.

John Steffens and Don Lester dug in with peavies, spending a rather hectic few moments "talking to the logs" as they anxiously rolled them down the dusty course.

Maybe Maine didn't win the packboard race but the Maine Foresters had the most determined expressions and hardest plodding legs as they charged down the course in the last event of the day.

Everyone fell in the chowline at the stadium for stew and cake, and for once the mess hall food had an extra special flavor to it. Those that didn't tour the Old Town Canoe factory with Mr. Quick retired to more distant and secluded places, accompanied by guitars and liquid refreshment.

A few were too done in to make it to breakfast the next day, but Rupe Amann and "Slim" Gardiner served eggs and biscuits at Mowood before heading for Mud Pond and the canoe races.

The paddles dipped and the canoes tippingly glided over the course in rapid succession. The legged canoes scurrying pell-mell down the bumpy trail to the lake's edge in the portage races presented the funniest sight of the weekend. To Lew Hurxthal and Phil Bowman, however, this event was not humorous in the least but one requiring great stamina and a good sense of balance.

It was the canoeing events which gave the Dartmouth Indians the Weekend. The Indians soared ahead and beat us by 41.3 points.

Maine men know that this year when the axes ring, the logs roll, and the line spins off the reel, we will be the victors and collect the long-coveted trophy.

—MARTHANNE BUROW

The Hot-Shot Fire Crew

Now in their fourth year as a voluntary forest fire-fighting organization, the "Hot-Shots" are still as active as ever.

Several practices have been held since the last publication of the Maine Forester. Last spring, the "Hot-Shots" had a joint meeting in the evening with the Forestry Club and worked out a practical problem in forest fire fighting. This fall we again worked out a practical problem with a demonstration on the proper technique of handling tools used in fire control. Safety was stressed at all meetings.

At present, plans are being completed by Professor Randall and Mr. Wilkins of the Maine Forest Service to incorporate the "Hot-Shots" directly into Maine's forest fire fighting system. This spring the crew will be put through a period of training. After this training period, membership cards will be issued to the members of the crew who have passed successfully, making them members of Maine's forest fire fighting organization.

—CHARLES SABOITES

The Forestry Rifle Club

The Rifle Club, now in its ninth year, has a full schedule of matches for the spring semester. The results of our scores fired against the Universities of Alaska, Idaho, and New Mexico are not yet known. We also have matches with Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and Harvard slated for the coming months of March, April, and May.

Due to ammunition shortages and inadequate facilities, we have been unable to shoot as a group at the R.O.T.C. range. We have planned several outdoor "turkey shoots" so that our members can get together.

Our officers for this year are:

<i>Advisor</i>	PROFESSOR HENRY PLUMMER
<i>President</i>	ED SEUFERT
<i>Vice President</i>	BOB SCHURMAN
<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	NORM NELSON

—ED SEUFERT



Xi Sigma Pi

The state of Washington in 1908, was on the eve of a great era. Except for one of the following twenty-eight years, her magnificent forests of Douglas fir and ponderosa pine produced more timber than any other state in the union, but even in this setting of vast, seemingly unlimited wealth, a few far-visioning foresters foresaw the country's coming need of professionally trained men whose job would be insuring our timber heritage for succeeding generations. For this reason, Xi Sigma Pi, forestry honor fraternity, was founded at the University of Washington on November 24, 1908. To secure and maintain a high standard of scholarship in forestry education, to work for the upbuilding of forestry, to promote fraternal relations among earnest workers engaged in forestry activities – these are the objectives sought by this fraternity.

In 1915, Xi Sigma Pi became national in character. Three years later, on the thirty-first of March, the Gamma Chapter was installed at the University of Maine. Today there exist some

eighteen chapters, located at leading forestry schools across the nation.

Among the projects sponsored by the Gamma Chapter are the fall "get-togethers" for the freshmen and the annual foresters' spring banquet. This year the local chapter has begun supplying, gratis, the Union Building with fireplace wood. This wood is obtained from improvement cuttings of hardwoods on the University Forest. It is hoped that some of this hardwood will be sold locally and the revenue used for Xi Sigma Pi activities. The establishment of the basement study room for foresters in the Plant Science building is another of the fraternity's current projects.

Last year's spring banquet had for its speaker Miles Gibson, Dean of Forestry at the University of New Brunswick. This year we are again fortunate in obtaining for our speaker Dr. Hugh M. Raup. Dr. Raup is the director of the Harvard Forest. The title of his speech will be "Forest Mysteries," and there may be some slides shown in conjunction with this talk.

The purposes of the banquet are to honor the departing senior class, to introduce the newly elected members of Xi Sigma Pi, and to provide the only real social "get-together" of all four classes of foresters and wildlifers during the school year.

—STAN MELCHING



Junior Summer Camp

This year's summer camp opened formally on June 14th. Professor Randall welcomed 39 Foresters and Wildlifers to participate in the eight weeks of strenuous, vigorous outdoor activities. Little did we know that the strenuous and vigorous part was fighting Indian Town's "Sabre jets"—called mosquitoes everywhere else in the world.

After a day of orientation and "brushing up" we sailed straight into our summer's work. The camp was divided into three units for work. The first week, we did topographic mapping, plane table surveys, section line maintenance, and timber stand improvement.

One day was devoted to fire suppression organization and drill under Warden Ralph Bagley of the Maine Forest Service.

Pole climbing was a feature of the day, and Slim Gardiner's performance won him the title of being the missing link in evolution.

An inclement day saw us journeying to the St. Croix paper mill at Woodland. We also took in the Northeast Lumber Company's sawmill at Princeton. At the log pond, such all time greats as Dick Brubaker, Chuck Furlong, and Roy Haskell demonstrated their skill at birling (log rolling). After the log rollers changed to dry clothes we all enjoyed chow handled by George Socatomah and Fay Bean.

After two weeks, the first group began cruising their respective compartments in pairs.

The men not cruising filled in their time with such sports as Westveld's Yield Tables, surveys of roads, timber marking, "Doc" Young's volume tables, strip cruising, and work on old and new sample plots.

Henry Plummer's hardy crew harvested the cut on the telephone road sample plots. Each man was taught to operate the department's new woods tractor.

Each group also made a trip to the Clifford Lake burn to study the fire, its effects, and learn how to cruise a burn. The chemical debarking operation of the Eastern Pulpwood Company was observed on the same trip. Berry Brook Bridge on the Telephone Road received a new floor. Several students went swimming on the same trip.



Left to right: Geerinck, Haskell, McGowen, Coulombe, Kelly, Brubaker, Toth, Hampson, Stark, Scheffler, Schlaack, Staples, Weiland.

H. H. Jefferson, the American Pulpwood Association training officer, was up for two days with Bill Barton of the U. S. Forest Service and Al Orcutt of Homelite Motors. They devoted their time trying to pound some woods safety into our heads and teach us to file saws.

Each student had to file his own crosscut and try it out with "Jeff".

The evenings were taken up by various activities. Bagley's Beach and the Knotty Pine Lunch in Princeton were popular hang-outs for the city slickers. The camp baseball team (?) lost two close decisions to the Indians at Peter Dana Point. Other more ambitious souls engaged in the ancient and honorable art of pulpwood cutting.

Under the direction of Hank Plummer, fourteen men, in crews of two, conducted a time study on a pulpwood operation. Each crew recorded the time taken for each type of operation and the volume produced. They were also given an opportunity to gain experience with a woods horse, chain saws and other logging equipment. Bob Hampson and Jack Kelly were the top crew in total production.

Paul H. Simmonds was up for one day to give us the picture on White Pine Blister Rust. He also had a pretty good movie on the Machias River Log Drive.

Perhaps the most unwelcomed task of the summer came the last week, when each man had to draw a complete type map of Indian Town, and write his own management plan for the town.

Finally, the summer was high-lighted by a lobster and clam banquet the eve of the close of camp. At this memorable occasion, Henry "Tex" Plummer was awarded the highest distinction ever presented to a faculty member by the students—THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. "Tex" earned this honor by the quick thinking and courage he displayed one night in leading the horse from his cabin back to the hovel. The presentation was made on behalf of the boys by Dick Hess.

In honor of "Tex's" great feat, we, the Summer Camp of '53 respectfully dedicate this poem.

We study the forests and wildlife.

We dub our boots with waxes.

But when in doubt,

We always shout,

"Bring up the heavy axes"!

—ALFRED COULOMBE

Spring Silviculture Trip

One of the most noteworthy additions to the Forestry curriculum was the spring silviculture trip. Introduced for the first time last spring, this one-week tour was designed to give all Juniors in Forestry an opportunity to inspect various areas throughout New England that are being managed to conform with the best silviculture practices, and to see, first hand, experimental work about which we read so much but so seldom view.

Feeling free to speak for those who went on the trip, this writer proposes the thought that we suddenly were served "whipped cream" on our dessert. Not only did the trip seem to bind up a few loose ends, but it set the stage for the following eight weeks down at Princeton.

Interest and enthusiasm raced high throughout the trip as shown from the personal diaries each man kept of the things he saw at each stop. Many fellows took along their cameras. Dr. Chapman, assisted by Dr. Young, took many feet of movie film throughout the week, and most of us saw these pictures at a Forestry Club meeting last fall. Those who did not go on the trip might wonder at the wild-eyed, frightened looks received when you mention "water bars", for indeed we were intimately acquainted with a whole mountain of the erosion dams in the Wild River section of the White Mountain National Forest.

Dr. Chapman, who produced and directed this "look-see" trip, says that the itinerary will be much the same for this spring. However, he feels that a few changes will improve the trip and he will include one or two areas that will better exemplify white pine in the Northeast. The cost of the trip, says Dr. Chapman, will be very close to that of last year.

Our hats off to those who made this trip possible, and as a word of advice to those who come after, I quote that old woodsman who used to say:

"Wear not boots that pinch and bind,
Pray the mosquitoes will be most kind,
If you don't sleep and you don't lag,
This trip, my boys, is in the bag."

—JAMES KILBURN

Wildlife Ecology Trip

This year's ecology trip was the first one to be held during the summer between the Sophomore and Junior years. The three Wildlifers, Clint Waite, John Rogers and Owen Fenderson, who participated in the trip were under the leadership of Professor Quick.

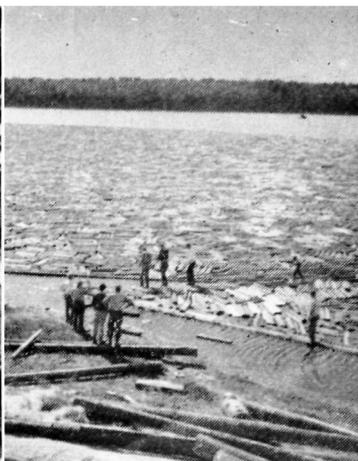
The whole trip lasted a total of two weeks which included a three-day canoe trip. September 8 started the works with the first item on the agenda being that of locating beaver dams on aerial photographs. The second day was spent out in the field locating beaver dams and observing the beavers and their surroundings. The mornings of the third through sixth days were spent with the live trapping of muskrats and the tagging of them at East Musquash Stream. The information obtained in this manner was turned over to the Fish and Wildlife Service to augment other material already gathered. The afternoons of these days were spent at nearby Mcosehorn Refuge where ducks were live trapped and banded.

The rest of the days, up 'til the eleventh day, were spent inspecting marshes to determine how better maintenance of nesting habits of migratory waterfowl could be achieved. Other activities included the inspection of fishways and the measures taken to conserve water resources.

The last days of this period were used in determining the amount of browse available to deer and in making an earthworm count. The earthworm count was used to calculate how many worms were available to woodcock per square foot of earth. Potassium permanganate was spread on a measured area and all worms within four inches of the surface would rise making it a simple matter to count them.

Days twelve, thirteen and fourteen were spent on a canoe trip in the Pug Lake Region beyond East Grand Lake. On this trip the general ecology of the plants and wildlife along the course was studied. No mishaps occurred on this trip except during the first night. The boys had reached camp rather late in the evening and Prof. Quick noted fresh bear sign during the setting up of the camp. Later that night a coon visited the camp and raised a rumpus, making the whole camp feel as if the bear that had passed earlier had returned.

—As told by CLINT WAITE to JOHN STEFFENS



Freshman Forestry Camp

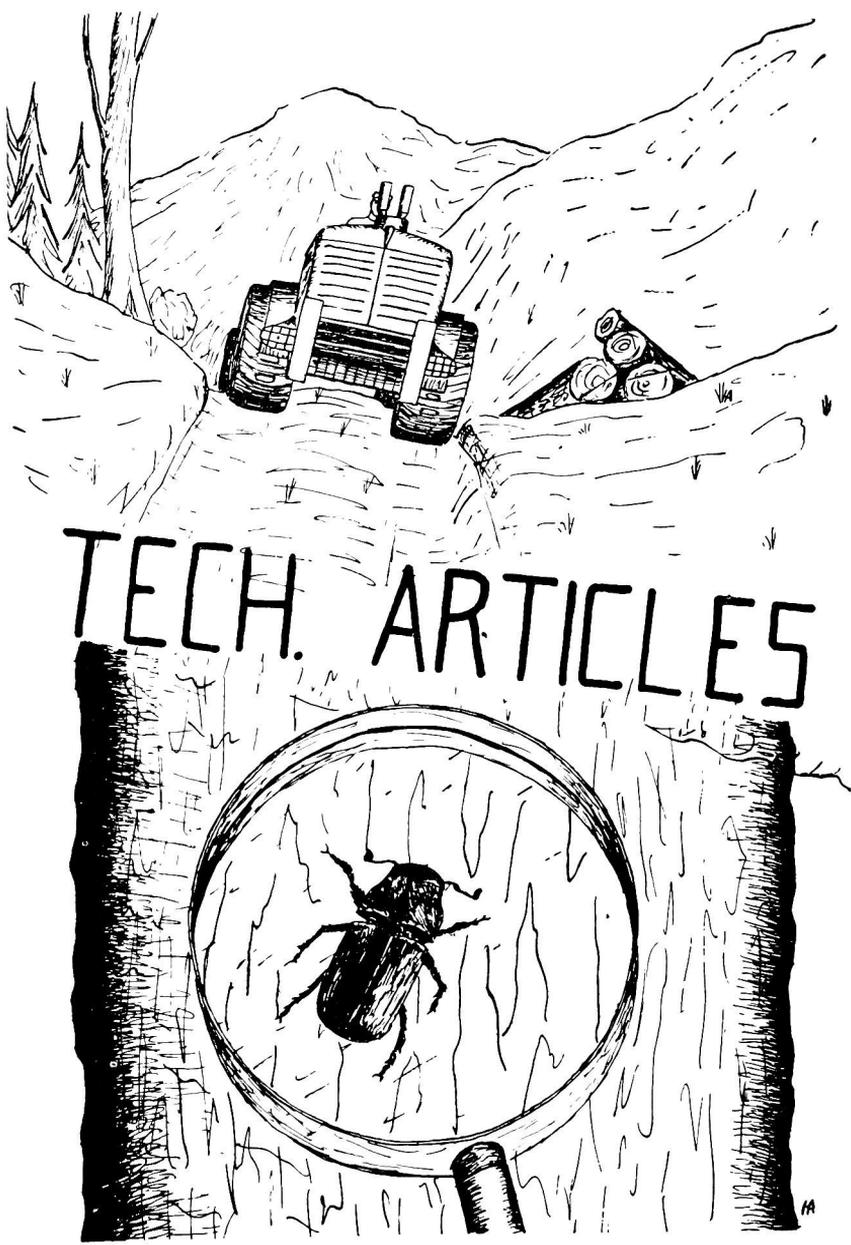
On August 31, 1953, members of the classes of '57 and '56 arrived at Princeton, Maine, where, under the leadership of Professors Ashman, Plummer, and Beyer, we began the two week Freshman Summer Camp. As soon as we all had settled in the six-man cabins, we had a hearty meal prepared by the Indian cook, George Soca-tomah. The next day, after a brief lecture on the history of Indian Township, we started out on our busy schedule of activities.

The camp is designed to acquaint us with the many woods working techniques and the fundamentals of forestry. We learned much in the two short weeks we were there. Every day was crammed with field trips and lectures. Among the many interesting things we did was to learn how to use woods tools such as the axe, crosscut and chain saws. "Prof" Ashman spent many hours showing us the various tree species of Maine, and we spent a few days learning how to use the chain, cruiser's compass, staff compass and other forest mensuration instruments. Besides these activities there were field trips to two local saw mills, a fire tower, and the Clifford Lake logging camp that had burned during the previous summer. We will always remember the last day when, with just a compass, we each had to make the three mile hike across the bogs, swamps, and spruce thickets of the Maine woods.

On the lighter side there were many things to distract us from our studies. Every night a few of the boys would brave the dark, Maine wilderness to make the three mile trip to Princeton. We don't know why they always went rain or shine; it couldn't have been the swimming. Who can forget the way Ed and the boys kept "the hovel" so neat, the baseball games with the Indians at Dana Point, and the time Bill fell in while demonstrating the fine art of log rolling? A few of the boys went on weekend fishing trips, and from the way they talked there must be some big fish in the big lakes in back of the camp.

Our experiences at camp have helped us greatly in our studies and the two hours' credit we received has been greatly appreciated. We certainly learned a great deal about forestry, and we are sure that Freshman Camp was one of the most worthwhile experiences of our lives.

—NORMAN NELSON



Maine's Forest Pest Program

By H. B. PEIRSON
State Entomologist

We are all interested in protecting Maine's great forest heritage of nearly 17,000,000 acres. The welfare and future of the entire State depends upon the way we care for this natural resource. The responsibility which each one of us carries is great. How we meet this responsibility must be based on the best thinking of all of us formed into a definite program that is ready to meet emergencies.

We must not only manage and cut our forests properly so that they will reproduce themselves enabling them to maintain a continual source of raw material for our factories, farms, and homes, but we must protect them from the ravages of fire, insects, and disease which may wipe out years of savings which we have put into them in the way of taxes and maintenance, thus leaving us far short of the ever increasing demands placed upon these resources. They are not inexhaustible.

One of the most destructive of these agencies is insects and most authorities are agreed that they bring about a far greater annual loss than any other agency. In the past Maine has suffered tremendous losses from such insect outbreaks as the spruce budworm which in one outbreak destroyed 27,000,000 cords of spruce and fir, bark beetles, the bronze birch borer, and many defoliators. Many of these losses are of a hidden nature such as the lowering of the quality of our white pine by the white pine weevil, the destruction of pine sites by the pales weevil resulting in thousands of acres of scrub hardwoods leaving such areas unsafe to plant for three years, the slowing up of growth and final killing of trees from defoliation by such insects as the gypsy moth, forest tent caterpillar, and larch sawfly. Another factor often overlooked is the extreme fire hazard left in the wake of insect depredations.

These tremendous losses which average at least three million dollars a year are not new to Maine for old letters as far back as 1818 tell of "great destruction of spruce east of the Penobscot River". There are many reports of insect damage around 1880 such as "a billion feet of spruce killed along the Allagash and tributaries of

the St. John River", "slump in the amount of spruce coming down the river after the outbreak was very noticeable". Practically all of the mature larch in the State was destroyed between 1882 and 1885. Large amounts of spruce were killed by the spruce bark beetle at about this time in the Rangeley region. Old records show that even in the relatively untouched forest outbreaks do occur.

Today we are faced with a number of serious problems. A spruce budworm outbreak still moving eastward from Ontario and Quebec is a continual threat requiring constant vigilance. One area in northern Maine has an outbreak that has continued to build up until the point has been reached where we believe airplane spraying must be done as other factors such as birds, parasites, and predators have failed to check the outbreak, on approximately 20,000 acres.

Across the central part of the State we are going to have very severe outbreaks of the forest tent caterpillar. In 1953 they were so severe near Jackman that trains had to be split and extra engines put on. This outbreak will seriously retard growth of the defoliated trees, usually resulting in an eighty percent loss of growth following complete stripping. Some areas had up to 20,000 eggs per tree.

In southern Maine we have 142,000 acres of timberlands that were fifty percent or more stripped by the gypsy moth in 1953. 58,000 of these were completely defoliated and everything points to even more severe outbreaks this year unless weather conditions and artificial control measures such as spraying check the outbreaks. It is a particularly difficult problem in that thousands of property owners in the infested areas live out of State and have to be contacted for their proportional share of suppression costs. With limited funds at hand we can only plan to spray about 10,000 acres, where it will do the most good.

The beech scale and *Nectria* are continuing to take a heavy toll as is the balsam woolly aphid. The white pine weevil remains one of our most injurious insects, cutting the ultimate value of white pine forty percent. Each year outbreaks of economic importance are continually springing up. A rapidly growing interest is being shown in our shade trees and the care of these and the protection of them from such destructive agencies as the Dutch elm disease, the elm leaf beetle, and the sugar maple borer to mention only three of their host of enemies.

Just how is Maine trying to meet these emergencies? In the first place we have a pretty thorough detection system which is maintained to spot outbreaks before they become widespread. Many have probably met at least one of our six forest insect rangers, each of whom have nearly two and a quarter million acres to check on each year. They with our fire warden force and our entomology staff turned in over 5000 reports and observations last year covering nearly every town in the State. Our twenty-one light traps are proving valuable in picking up flights of moths into areas. Last year there were a number of indications of flights of spruce budworm moths from out of the State of Maine into our spruce forests. Other insect outbreaks are predicted for 1954 such as forest tent caterpillar, and birch leaf skeletonizer, based on the numbers of moths at the light traps.

A large part of the State is covered by plane with observers who have mapped in defoliated areas so that they can be checked by men on the ground. These maps are invaluable to us and save a tremendous amount of time. Defoliation by the budworm, forest tent caterpillar, and gypsy moth were all mapped in this way. Planes were also used in mapping in areas to be sprayed for ticks.

The Entomology Department has many permanent sample plot areas throughout the state that are checked regularly to follow local insect conditions. On some of these we are keeping records on growth, on some we have plantings of trees and seed, on others we are testing out sprays.

We also have quite a large number of management plots to study the effects of cutting and thinning on insect populations where we are working out degrees of cutting that are safe, such as in the case of the bronze birch borer, or that may bring down a reduction of such insects as the beech scale. A continuing series of projects is being carried on to find the best means of protecting logs from borers. In 1953 we found that one part actual benzene hexachloride (BHC) to fifty gallons of water gave excellent protection. A gallon of the spray covers from one to two thousand feet depending upon how logs are piled.

Our Augusta laboratory is maintained to handle the large numbers of reports and collections coming in from the field that have to be identified, recorded, and mapped. Many collections are reared for parasites. Here also are reared large numbers of parasites and

predators for distribution in infested areas. At present we are concentrating on rearing parasites for control of the spruce budworm. We are continually trying out new insecticides, as time permits, and have just acquired a wheel barrow type mist blower for this type of work. Experimental airplane and helicopter spraying is being done for control of mosquitoes, black flies, and ticks. There is a great demand for this type of information.

In all fairness to our organization it should be understood that in addition to our forest and shade tree work we handle over 3000 inquiries a year on other insect problems.

We have two spray control projects for 1954. First the 20,000 acres of spruce and fir infested by the spruce budworm in T16R4 and Westmanland. This is a cooperative project with private owners, Federal government and State all cooperating. None of us believe in spraying until it is definitely proved that nature alone cannot handle the situation. This area has been watched very carefully for a number of years.

Our most difficult problem is that of combatting the gypsy moth. Spraying the entire southern third of the State would simplify things for us. This would be very costly and the outbreak would gradually work back into the State from the south and west where severe outbreaks occur. With our limited funds we are cooperating with interested organized groups and towns to spray by plane valuable timberland and lake shores where summer people have been literally driven out of their camps. In cities and towns and in some camp areas mist blowers will be used. We expect to pay about forty percent of the costs, the remainder being raised by groups and towns. This spraying is so planned that we expect protection for two to three years by which time the outbreak should have subsided. Areas to be sprayed cover that part of the state from Bangor south and require a tremendous amount of mapping, field work and, on the part of the owners collection of funds.

A third serious problem confronting us is that of the Dutch elm disease which has now invaded the State and which we are tackling primarily through prevention by organizing shade tree programs in the cities and towns.

There are a number of ways in which the present program needs strengthening although each year we do see some progress.

The rangers have lacked suitable equipment but this is being

met in the way of trucks, canoes, and radios. The rangers do have extremely large territories particularly when, in the case of insects like the spruce budworm, they have to be covered in such a short time. We do need another ranger to cover the valuable spruce areas along the coast and to help in southern Maine. Along with this there is need of more aerial work.

All of us feel the need of more research work to tie in closely with our detection and control projects. This to be practical must be part of our regular program and not work carried on by another agency. An entomologist and if possible a pathologist should be assigned to this work.

A primary need is an emergency control fund maintained to meet situations which continually arise and which should be handled immediately. Too often we have had to wait a number of years before funds for control have been made available. Much timber could be saved if we could get in on an outbreak immediately before it becomes wide spread.



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Wheeled Tractors In Logging

By FRED C. SIMMONS

*Logging Specialist, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station,
Upper Darby, Pa.*

Skidding with wheeled, rather than with crawler tractors is not new in the Northeast. For years many small operators and farmer-loggers have been going into the woods with their old steel-rimmed or newer pneumatic-tired wheeled tractors, to bring out a little wood. Practically all of the common makes of farm and industrial tractors have been used, as well as home-made machines, cut down from passenger cars and trucks with dual transmissions to give them the necessary slower speeds and greater pulling power.

These farm tractors, however, were confined for the most part to use on the smaller jobs, and generally to smaller timber, such as is used for pulpwood and millwood. They were also confined to the more level and open woodlands, such as the pine stands along the Coast, and rolling farm woodlots further inland.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

In the past two or three years there has been a tremendous increase in the use of wheeled tractors in the woods, not only on the smaller jobs and in the smaller timber, but on some of the very biggest logging operations in the Northeast, and in some of the biggest timber remaining to be cut.

There are many reasons for this swing to wheeled tractors. Changing conditions under which logging is being done have had a lot to do about it. More about that later. But also important is the fact that new logging accessories have become available for standard models of wheeled tractors. These include rear mounted winches, small logging sulkies, hydraulic lift drawbars and accessory tracks for slick footing. In addition new machines have been developed, better able to operate efficiently in the woods. The four-wheel drive, four-wheel-steer jobs, even in the smaller sizes, have proven to be highly maneuverable, and to give more positive traction in many circumstances.

Bigger and bigger wheeled tractors, especially designed for skidding, have appeared on the market. The biggest to date is the

23 ton, 225 horsepower Westfall "Performer" made in Portland, Ore. One of these is now operating for the Meadow River Lumber Co. in rugged country in central West Virginia, skidding heavy hardwoods in tree lengths.

ADVANTAGES OF WHEELED MACHINES

Many advantages are claimed for wheeled tractors in woods work.

One is that wheeled tractors are generally capable of higher speed than crawlers, particularly on their return trip to the woods for another load. One major make is capable of speeds of up to 28 miles per hour in high gear. It is known to have lapped a crawler on one job every third trip, making four round trips to the crawler's three.

Another is that first cost of a wheeled tractor is generally about a third less than that of a crawler of comparable size. Even more important is the claim that maintenance costs are also lower, primarily due to the absence of the expensive track mechanism. It is also claimed that there are less racking stresses and vibration with the wheeled machine in woods operations, and consequently the whole machine needs less repair. For the same reason some operators claim that the wheeled machine is easier and less fatiguing to drive.

Pneumatic tired tractors can, of course, be driven on and across paved highways under their own power. This is becoming more and more important as improved roads are extended back into our forests, and regulations governing their use are more strictly enforced. Crawler tractors are frequently "bottled up" by these roads and regulations, needing a trailer and truck-tractor unit every time they are moved.

Another advantage claimed for the rubber tired tractors, of particular interest to foresters, is a reduction of damage to trees retained for future growth on selective logging jobs. Crawler track machines, of course, have in some cases been responsible for large amounts of such damage. They not only skin up the butts of larger trees, and ride down smaller trees, but they also dig up shallow root systems with their churning tracks. Much of this damage is the result of careless operation, but the fact remains that wheeled tractors are incapable of doing so much of it.

Traction of the wheeled tractors, of course, is somewhat less positive than that of a crawler. This is particularly true in deep

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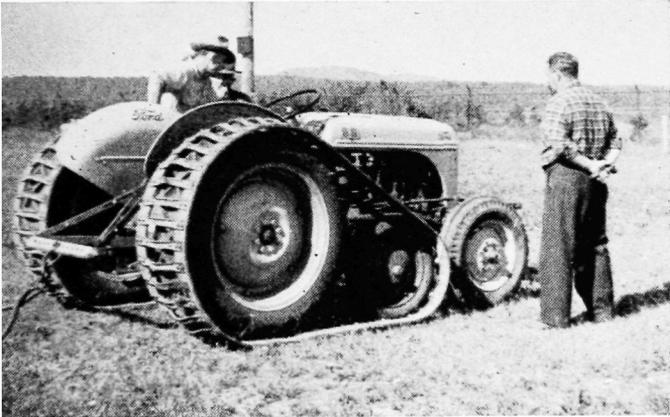
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in

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mud or snow. There is less tractive surface on the ground at any time, and wheeled tractors of comparable size have greater ground pressure per square inch than crawlers. This is being overcome, to some extent, by the use of bigger tires and lower air pressures. In some cases dual wheels are used, both front and rear. For the very worst going track accessories are available for several types of wheeled machines, including the farm tractors of the Ford and Ferguson type, and the bigger four-wheel-drive jobs which have the wheels on either side operating in unison.

Traction on rock is often better with rubber tires than with steel tracks, and it is also claimed that the rubber tired machines are less likely to side-slip when slabbing around a steep slope — a highly dangerous practice with the crawler track machines.



Ford tractor equipped with Bombardier tracks and hydraulic lift drawbar.

USE IN "ROADING" TREE LENGTHS

Wheeled tractors have been most successful on real woods operations in "roading" tree length timbers considerable distances over a roughed-cut, inexpensively-built trail. In one test in eastern Maine a combination two-wheel tractor and two-wheel arch combination (Tournarch) performed more economically than Army six-by-sixes in such service over a three mile snow road haul. The tractor and arch pulled as much volume tree length, as the six-by-sixes did on sleds. When a stretch of bare ground was encountered the tractor and arch ploughed right along, while the truck and sleds were con-

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siderably slowed down. On steep uphill pitches the tractor and arch dropped its load and went ahead with the winch in free-wheeling. At the top it stopped, and reeled in the load with a minimum of lost time. In similar circumstances the six-by-sixes had to be turned around to use their front-mounted winches, and lost much more time in the process.

“Roading” is the use that Timberlands Inc. is making of the wheeled machines they have developed on their jobs around Dixfield, Maine. The Timberlands machine, which is now available commercially under the name “Blue Ox”, is a shortened four wheel drive truck chassis, with an auxiliary transmission and a winch and A frame mounted on the deck.



“Tournarch” leaving woods with a turn of logs.

With the use of this machine the Dixfield company has been able to materially reduce the mileage of truck roads they construct, and at the same time to speed up the log haul.

According to Newton Stowell:

“We do not think that these machines, as yet, are sufficiently designed and engineered to pick up wood at the stump. We are working them on roads that have been roughed out by a bulldozer with the major obstacles removed. We feed logs to these machines with either horses or crawler tractors hauling very short distances. The rubber tired machines pick up the logs from this point and haul distances of up to a mile from the landing. Under ice and snow conditions these distances are increased. On a one mile haul, with fair road conditions on bare ground these machines will yard about

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12 M. feet in an eight hour day. Shorter distances and snow roads, of course, increase this production. In fact we have found it necessary on winter operations to caution drivers about excessive speeds when loaded!

“We do not think that rubber tired tractors are the complete solution to this transport of wood from stump to landing. We fully recognize the need for, and the application of, crawler tractors and horses to almost any operation. However, we do feel that we are on the right track in developing a relatively inexpensive, fast, highly mobile machine that will reduce the yarding time by at least fifty percent under any near normal conditions.”

Other operators, using other types of wheeled tractors, are more optimistic about replacing crawlers more completely, under a variety of conditions.

SOME TYPICAL MACHINES

The “Blue Ox” in its commercially manufactured version, is an 8,000 pound job with a 97 B.H.P. gasoline engine, and conventional truck steering. It does, of course, have four wheel drive for added traction. In the winter, according to Mr. Stowell, they have found it works best with 10 inch diameter tires, while in the summer on soft ground 14 inch tires work better. Regular truck tire chains are used, with about three times as many cross chains as normal.

This machine is put out by the Four Wheel Drive Auto Co. of Clintonville, Wis., and comes equipped for logging with a steel brush guard for the radiator and heavy duty under-engine protection. For use in swamp areas a special brake, which mounts high on the frame, and operates on the drive shaft, is available as special equipment.

Another four wheel drive tractor that offers promise for use in the Northeast is the Harris “Power Horse” made at Stockton, Calif. One of these machines is currently being tried on the operations of the Endeavor Lumber Co. in northwestern Pennsylvania. The Harris is a 9400 pound machine, obtainable either with a 45 or 50 drawbar horsepower Chrysler gasoline engine, or a 49 drawbar horsepower G.M.C. diesel. The unique feature is that the wheels on either side are powered through a planetary transmission and have separate braking systems. Consequently it steers much like a crawler, and can be turned around in less than its own length. This

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extreme maneuverability makes it much more promising for use back in the woods.



The Harris "Power Horse" equipped with rear-mounted winch.

Still another application of wheels to skidding is the Tournarch, made by the Westinghouse-LeTourneau Co. of Peoria, Ill. It is currently being demonstrated on a number of Northeastern logging jobs by the Davis Tractor Co. of Boston, New England dealers. The Tournarch uses as a prime mover the standard two wheel Tournapull unit, commonly used on earth moving jobs. It is available either with a 122 horsepower or 186 horsepower diesel engine. The unique feature about this unit is that all controls are electric, with power generated on the machine. Steering is done by a slow speed electric motor mounted attached to the kingpin connecting arch and prime mover. Both the prime mover and the arch have electrically operated brakes. And the winch, which is also electrically driven, is mounted on the beam of the arch. Consequently there is always a straight line pull from the fairlead to the center of the winch drum. The beam of the arch can be pointed toward the direction of the pull, even with the prime mover at a 90 degree angle to it, and the line will spool evenly on the drum with less danger of overlapping and crushing, and also less danger of overturning the unit.

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The LeTourneau Co. also has a four wheel drive, 39,000 lb. "Tournaskidder" with the winch mounted on top of the unit.

The Westfall "Performer" has already been mentioned. This giant machine is also four-wheel-drive, four-wheel-steer, but has the arch mounted as an integral unit (not towed). Consequently the bulk of all loads rests on the machine so that there is guaranteed traction at all times. (Harris is also experimenting with this idea.) The steering of the "Performer" is controlled by air valves, clutch and brakes, providing full power steering for either machine-length or wider turning radii. The machine is claimed to be capable of handling loads of up to 10,000 board feet of long logs on downhill hauls, and to be able to work safely on slopes of up to 50 percent.

A fifth specialized wheel tractor, at the other extreme from the "Performer" is the little 1600 pound Detroit "All Wheel Drive" tractor, with a 16 horsepower gasoline engine. This is also a four wheel drive machine, steered like a crawler, and capable of turning around in less than its own length (78 inches). Harry Bishop of Gorham, N. H. has built a "simple sulky" for use with this little tractor, and envisions it replacing the single skidding horse on selectively cut pulpwood jobs, with approximately twice the production of the horse.



Detroit "All Wheel Drive" tractor and Harry Bishop's "simple sulky".

All of these machines, except the "Blue Ox", can be fitted with

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a dozer blade, so that they can rough out their own roads, and make their way into the timber stands unassisted.

These five machines are representatives of a much larger number of specialized wheeled tractors now being developed and tried in the United States and Canada on logging jobs.

ACCESSORIES FOR STANDARD WHEELED TRACTORS

The most important accessory for a standard wheeled tractor that is to be taken into the woods is, in my opinion, a rear-mounted winch. With such a winch it is possible to reach out with the cable into depressions, rocky or muddy places where it would be impossible or unsafe to take the machine itself, and pull in logs or wood, using 50 to 80 percent more power than is available at the drawbar.

Four or five years ago there were no standard winches available for this use. Some were built by Northeastern loggers from winches designed for use on trucks, or from old automobile transmissions and differentials. Now, however, there are a number of commercially designed small tractor winches available, specifically made for logging use. One worthy of special mention is the "Tracto-Winch" made by the American Hoist and Derrick Co. of St. Paul, Minn. It has built-in vertical fairlead rollers that make angle pulls easier and safer.



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A number of small logging sulkies have also been developed for use with these little machines, to raise the front ends of the logs being hauled off the ground, and to give a high lead action in bunching. Harry Bishop's "simple sulky" has already been mentioned. Prof. Ed Foss of the Cornell Agricultural Engineering Experiment Station has developed a similar rig, which, he says, can be made for \$150. The Pacific Car and Foundry Co., of Franklin Park, Ill. has a commercial model, and the Barstarke Equipment Co. of Richmond, Va. has been selling a number of "log carts" which carry logs suspended completely off the ground.

In more level and open woodlands many farmer-loggers are using the hydraulic lift drawbar already available on their machines to lift the front ends of the logs off the ground and thus reduce friction and drag.

And last, but not least, are the auxiliary track assemblies now available for these small wheel tractors. Two types of such tracks are obtainable for tractors like the Ford and Ferguson. Both depend on a bogie wheel assembly ahead of the rear wheels, around which the tracks travel, leaving the front wheels free for steering. The Bombardier tracks, made in Canada, were designed primarily for use on snow and are a rubber and steel assembly. The Arps tracks, made in New Holstein, Wis. are all steel. Both are being used on bare ground and in mud, as well as on snow.

Track assemblies for the bigger machines, previously mentioned, are made by the P. and G. Truck Track Co., Portland 14, Oregon. They are particularly adapted to use with the four wheel drive machines on which the wheels on either side run in unison. Tracks for single wheel drives are also available, or special truck tire chains can be used, as mentioned by Newton Stowell.

CONCLUSION

It seems probable, as a result of present activity, that wheeled tractors are destined to take over more and more of the chore of bringing northeastern forest products to the landing. They will probably never completely replace crawler track machines or horses, of course, but use of these latter methods will probably be relegated more and more to the shorter skidding distances and the toughest going in the initial bunching of the logs.

On the other hand it is likely that wheeled tractors will take over more and more of the initial log hauling job, now done by con-

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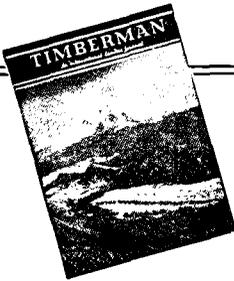
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ventional motor trucks. This will probably be particularly true in places where construction of a truck road is unduly expensive, or where it is desired to save a maximum amount of growing stock on the tract being logged.

This is an important development. It may easily result in making intensive forest practices economically feasible over a much greater area of northeastern forest lands than we have previously considered would be possible.



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2:00-4:30 P.M. — ALUMNI HALL

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Arthur L. Deering '12, Dean, College of Agriculture

Fifty Years of Forestry at Maine

Robert I. Ashman

Introduction of Forestry and Wildlife Conservation Faculty

7:00 P.M. — ESTABROOKE HALL

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Program Chairman, Robert I. Ashman

Toastmaster, Edwin L. Giddings '33

Introduction of Guests

Speaker, George A. Garratt, Dean, Yale School of Forestry

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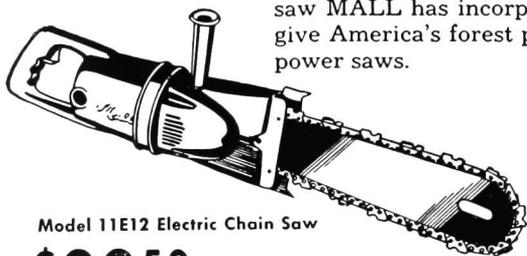


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THEME: THE ROLE OF FORESTRY IN THE DEVELOPMENT
AND FUTURE OF MAINE

Chairman, Robert I. Ashman

9:30-10:30 A.M. — UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Speaker, The Honorable Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior

Conferring of Honorary Degrees

10:30-12:00 A.M. — FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Section Chairman, D. B. Demeritt '19, Dead River Company

Timberland Management in the Pulpwood Industry
Louis J. Freedman, Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company, Inc.

Timberland Management on Small Holdings
Leon Williams, Campbell and Williams

The State Forest Service—Its Organization, Function, and
Contribution to Forestry
Albert D. Nutting '27, State Forest Commissioner

1:30-2:50 P.M. — HARDWOOD AND LONG LUMBER INDUSTRIES

*Section Chairman, George D. Carlisle '35, Prentiss and
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Analysis of the Raw Material Requirements of the
Hardwood Industry
John W. Tebbets, E. L. Tebbets Spool Co., Inc.

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Analysis of the Raw Material Requirement of the Softwood Industry

Kenneth Hancock, M. S. Hancock, Inc.

2:50-4:50 P.M. — THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RESEARCH TO FORESTRY

Section Chairman, Allen W. Bratton, '32, Consulting Forester

Research in Forest Land Management

V. L. Harper, Assistant Chief, U. S. Forest Service

Research in Wood Utilization and Technology

Robert J. Seidl, U. S. Forest Products Laboratory

Research in Woods Operations and Equipment

W. S. Bromley, Executive Secretary, American Pulpwood Association

6:30 P.M. — BANQUET AND PROGRAM, ESTABROOKE HALL

*Toastmaster, Howard L. Mendall '31, Division of Wildlife
Conservation*

*Speaker, Ralph T. King, State University of New York,
College of Forestry*

Saturday, October 3, 1953

9:00 A.M. — Field Trips to University Forest, Penobscot Forest,
and Forest Nursery

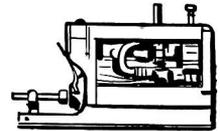
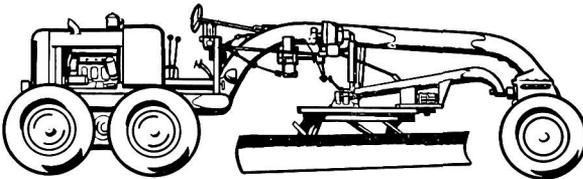
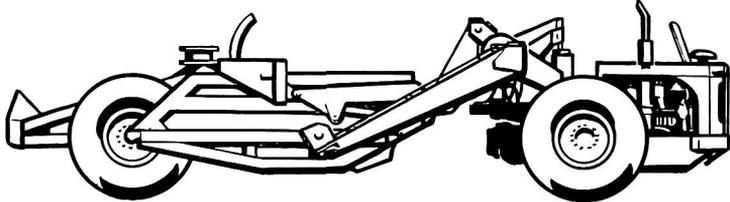
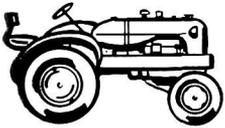
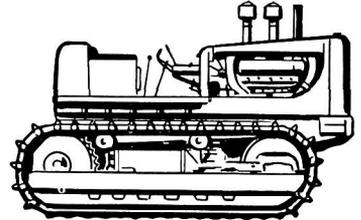
1:30 P.M. — Football, Maine vs. Vermont

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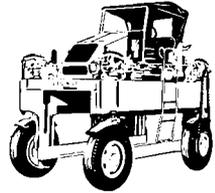
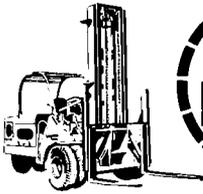


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Hepburn, William G. '42
Frost, Stanley W. '43
Hancock, Owen L. '43
Pierce, Richard M. '43
Shepard, Henry M. '43
Young, Keith E. '43



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Beech

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Jacobs, Stephen L. '44
Harris, Charles E. '47
Bennett, John C. '48
Perkins, Sherman H. '49
Arsenault, Richard W. '50
Buckley, Walter '50
Cratty, Arthur H. '50
Lupsha, Joseph M. '50
Nelson, Forrest '50
Orach, Stephen '50
Perkins, Paul C. '50
Sleight, Charles K. '50
Grove, Edwin R. '51
Kilbreth, Harold E., Jr. '51
LaBonte, George A. '51

McLeary, Fred J. '51
Melcher, William W. '51
Sawyer, Richard L. '51
Smith, Dwight B. H. '51
Thurston, Harmon F. '51
Umberger, Robert C. '51
Willis, Albert C. '51
Crafts, Herbert L. '52
Reynolds, Arthur W. '52
Auclair, Roger '53
Dickson, Thomas L., Jr. '53
Ge'chell, Willis A. '53
Hampson, Robert '53
Merrill, Blynn '53
Moreshead, Edmund '53

Guests Attending

Baker, Norman L.
Benson, Robert L.
Brower, A. E.
Campbell, John W.
Crocker, Floyd
Dow, George F.
Fernald, Gladys
Freeman, Raymond
Gascoyne, David R.
Gibson, J. N.
Gould, Richard

Hilton, William
King, Charles K.
Knight, T. S.
Lord, George
Murray, J. M.
Nash, Robley W.
Nelson, P. L.
Saunders, Donald
Swan, Donald A.
Taverner, Donald
Thomas, Morgan



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News Of The Alumni

1914

Wayland D. Towner is now living in Comfort, Texas.

1917

Harold P. Andrews has moved to 23 Brighton Ave., Portland, Maine.

1919

Dwight B. Demeritt was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science at the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration in October. "D. B. delivered the keynote address at the winter meeting of the S.A.F.

1926

Gerry Wheeler, Supervisor of the Green Mountain National Forest, was elected Vice-Chairman of the New England Section of the S.A.F. at the winter meeting in Boston.

C. Michael Dowd has moved to Box 1813, Portland, Maine.

1927

Elmer Kelso completed a successful two year term as Secretary-Treasurer of the New England Section on March 12. "Kel" presented a paper entitled, "The Kind of Soils Information Desired by Foresters" at the winter meeting.

1929

Raymond Ernest has been elected Principal of Bucksport High School.

1932

Wilfred S. Davis is working with the U. S. Forest Service at Bishop, Calif.

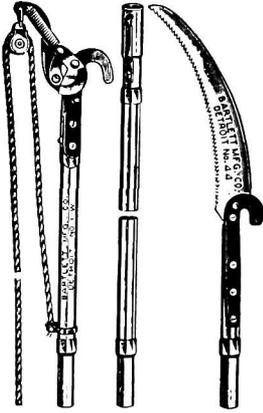
1933

Ed Giddings has completed a very successful term of two years as Chairman of the New England Section of the S.A.F.

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Length	Weight
No. 1WE—36" Pruner Head Section	2¾ lbs.
No. 44WE—30" Pole Saw Head Section	1½ lbs.
48" Section (Intermediate)	1½ lbs.
48" Section (Bottom)	1¼ lbs.
72" (Intermediate)	2 lbs.
72" (Bottom)	1¾ lbs.
96" (Intermediate)	2½ lbs.
96" (Bottom)	2¼ lbs.

This combination can be quickly and easily assembled to make either of these two tools:

- 1 Heavy Duty Tree Trimmer
(1¼" capacity) 10½ ft.-14½ ft. or 18½ ft.
 - 1 Fast-Cutting Pole Saw 10½ ft.-14½ ft. or 18½ ft.
- Additional Intermediate sections may be ordered when required.

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GREAT WORKS, MAINE

1934

Norman Gray has been thinning a twenty-eight year old white pine plantation belonging to Mrs. Henri Raffy of Porter, Maine. Norman is utilizing the material removed very closely. The better bolts are going to a small mill using 50" bolts and the smaller material for pulpwood, fence stakes, and fuel.

1935

George Carlisle has been elected to membership in the Bangor Mechanic Association.

1937

Mr. and Mrs. Ken Black are proud parents of a son, born in June, 1953.

William Messeck, Jr., New Hampshire State Forester, has outlined plans for the N. H. Forestry Dept. to acquire 150,000 acres of land now going to waste. The acquisition will save taxpayers \$180,000.

Alfred Worcester is living in Dublin, New Hampshire.

Harold E. Young was program chairman for the winter meeting of the S.A.F. The theme of the meeting was "Soil: A Basic Resource in Wood Production"

1938

Russell Norris is living at 56 Spofford St., Newburyport, Mass.

1939

Karl Wenger published an article entitled "The Stimulation of Loblolly Pine Seed Trees by Preharvest Release" in the February issue of the "Journal of Forestry".

1940

Wilford Merrill assembles boats for the Bristol Boat Division of the Allen Quimby Veneer Co. The Merrills live in Solon, Maine.

1943

Stephen "Red" Robbins is teaching artillery in an R.O.T.C. unit at the University of Hawaii.

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WELDING SUPPLIES

1947

Steve Jacobs has started in business as a consulting forester in southwestern Maine. He reports that things are going well with him.

1948

Hastings Bartley is now Assistant Superintendent of Woodlands in the Millinocket District for the Great Northern Paper Co. He is living at 4 Maine Ave., Millinocket, Maine.

1949

Paul Clifford and his family have moved to 1972 Oak Drive, Groveton, Alexandria, Virginia. Paul has transferred from the Forest Service to the Division of Engineering and Aerial Mapping Projects.

Ray McDonald is now manager of the local branch of the Casco Bank and Trust Co. at Bridgton, Me.

Charles Nelson has charge of inspection and scaling in the Pittston area for the Great Northern Paper Co.

1950

William Adams lives at Box 22, Readfield, Maine.

James Babb is a photo interpreter with the U. S. Navy. When last heard from he was aboard the U.S.S. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Mediterranean area.

Lawrence Hadley was in Washington, D. C., for the winter, having been chosen from the U. S. Park Service to attend a departmental training program.

1951

Robert Bradford has moved to Strong, Maine. When last heard from, he was doing surveying and cruising on his own.

Vaughn McCowan was the leading figure in an article on forest insect control in the "Weyerhaeuser News", No. 23.

Fred McLeary has started work with the woods division of the Hudson Paper Company of Augusta.

Dick Sawyer, who finished his tour of duty with the U. S. Army early in the fall, is now working for the New England Forestry Foundation with headquarters at Auburn, Maine.

David H. Hanaburgh

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CONSULTING FORESTERS

Old Town, Maine

Fredericton, N. B.

Robert UMBERGER has moved to Warren, Maine.

Dwight SMITH, Jr. is a photo interpreter in the U. S. Marine Corps.

1952

Bill GOVE is living in Newport, Vermont, and is working as forester with the Blair-Vermont Plywood Co. He writes: "I am working with the New England Forest Industries, Inc. until they finish management plans for the company. Then I will take over alone on management and supervision of cutting operations. My first job was to locate all property lines."

Bud LAURIN has transferred from the Topographic Branch of the Department of Interior to the Water Resources Branch. He is stationed at the State House and is living in Augusta, Maine.

Pete MOUNT writes: "This past summer I had what might be called a pseudo-forestry job in that I was caretaker at a local cemetery and they gave me charge of all the trees on some twenty acres. However, I was not able to devote much time to caring for the trees but rather I spent a good bit of the time digging. Art BURNER has given up his job as a park patrolman and has become a full fledged draftsman for some New York engineering firm."

The David WENTWORTHS are proud parents of a son, Paul David, born on Sept. 4, 1953.

1953

Richard ALLEN is on active duty with the U. S. Army. His home address is 19 Rosemary St., Norwood, Mass.

Roger AUCLAIR is doing graduate work in fisheries at the University of Maine.

William CAMERON writes: "I am living in Minoqua, Wisconsin, and working for the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. They have about seventy thousand acres near here. At present, I am chief of party of a line running crew."

Richard CUTTING is doing graduate work in fisheries at the University of Maine.

Randall DAVID is with the U. S. Forest Service in the West.

Tom DICKSON has been accepted in Naval O.C.S. and is training at Newport, R. I.

Joseph DUMONT is at home at 3 Main St., Fairfield, Maine.

Dead River Company

Timberlands, Pulpwood, Petroleum Products

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Robert Everhart is working for the William B. Short Lumber Co., West Hartford, Conn.

Robert Ford is doing graduate work at Iowa State College.

Paul Geerinck is at the U. S. Army Signal Corps School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

Willis Getchell has been working for the Brown Co.

Clayton Grant was married recently. He is at home in Brewer, Maine.

Lee Grover is working for the Brown Co.

Robert Hampson is on active duty with the U. S. Army at Fort Benning, Ga. His home address is Pleasantville, New York.

Robert Kellogg is doing graduate work at the Yale School of Forestry.

John Kelly is a second lieutenant on active duty with the U. S. Army. His home address is R. F. D. 1, Hallowell, Maine, res. Manchester.

Richard Hess is a second lieutenant on active duty with the U. S. Army. He has completed infantry training at Fort Benning and is taking pilot training at Camp Carson, Colo. His home address is Augusta, Maine.

Paul Leger is working for Potlatch Industries, Inc., 1507 South 8th St., Clarkston, Wash.

Blynn Merrill is a farm forester in Maine. His home address is Poland Springs, Maine.

Edmund Moreshead is at home on Route 5-A, Gardiner, Maine.

Bruce Parkhurst works for Swift and Co. in Bangor.

Arthur Partridge is doing graduate work in botany at the University of Maine.

William Penoyar is doing graduate work at Pennsylvania State University.

Peter Pocius works for Heath Survey Consultants, Wellesley, Mass. He is now working in the Pittsburg, Pa. area.

Cecil Roberts is in the U. S. Air Force. His home address is 8 Cedar Court, Wakefield, Mass. Cy writes from Fort Slocum, N. Y.: "I have hit a soldier's paradise. They sent me to the Armed Forces Information School to take a course in public information

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Bangor, Maine

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work. The course includes public speaking, radio and T.V. work, news writing, photography, public information policy, and current events. It is not exactly the thing I am most interested in, but it is a fine course with a very fine instructor. A lot of the work could be useful later – especially in government work or any job where you have to keep the public on your side. The fort is on a little island in Long Island Sound off New Rochelle. We live a good life and have a Class A pass that is good every evening and from 5 p.m. Friday. This deal lasts until April 7, 1954.”

Hadley Roberts is with the Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Richard Robinson is on active duty with the U. S. Army. His home address is West Yarmouth, Mass.

Hans Schirrmann is living at 62 Court St., Madison, Wisconsin.

Harry Simpson has been working for the U. S. Forest Service in California. His home address is Bar Harbor, Maine.

Philip Solenberger's home address is Winchester, Virginia.

David Tibbetts is on active duty as a second lieutenant with the U. S. Army. His home address is R.F.D., Pittsfield, Maine.

Douglas Vollmer is on active duty with the U. S. Navy. His home address is 93 Hickory Grove Drive, Larchmont, New Jersey.

Alan Walden's home address is 248 Fairfield Ave., Ridgewood, New Jersey. He is working for the Bate Lumber Co.

Richard Wheeler is on active duty with the U. S. Army. His home address is 861 Winyah Ave., Westfield, New Jersey.

Robert Willson works for Potlatch Industries Inc., Lewiston, Idaho.

1954

Oscar Atkinson, who was awarded his B.S. degree in Forestry at the February Commencement, is doing graduate work in the Botany Department. He will transfer to the University of Vermont in the fall. Oscar's major research project there will be a study of sugar maple.

Doug Stark is a graduate student in the Botany Department at the University.

The traditional University of Maine breakfast was held in the Ivy Room of the Hotel Somerset in Boston at 8:00 o'clock on March 12. Joining the Maine men at breakfast were Dr. E. L. Demmon, President of the Society of American Foresters, Henry Clepper, Secretary, and H. H. Chapman, Professor Emeritus of the Yale School of Forestry. Approximately thirty-five alumni and students were present.

