

Wildlife Camp 1961

by ANGELO INCERPI and MATT SCOTT

On June 12, 1961, the "magnificent seven plus one" migrated to the fly infested swamps of Indian Township to study wildlife management techniques under the direction of Professor Quick. It is during this week's study of wildlife ecology that the student becomes aware of the correlation between some courses given at the university and the problems encountered in the field.

The first day was spent in learning how to make various types of snares, deadfalls, and live traps and the principles which make them successful. These techniques not only serve a useful purpose in game management, but also present helpful hints to productive poaching.

A porcupine damage study was also included in our curriculum, providing us with the opportunity to survey the extensive damage done to a forest stand. Measurements were taken on the overstory, intermediate, and understory vegetation, and analyzed to reconstruct the forest stand to give an estimate of the damage done to the poplar and hemlock by the porcupine. Another survey conducted was that of measuring preferred deer browse and its abundance at the site of the Clifford Lake burn in Washington County.

A trip was made to the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge where the students assisted Prof. Howard L. Mendall in conducting a waterfowl brood count. Additional trips to the Refuge provided review of different habitat control areas, woodcock singing grounds, and experimental deer cutting areas. Changes in plant ecology due to the beaver's habit of occupation, abandonment, and reoccupation of their dams were also studied on this area.

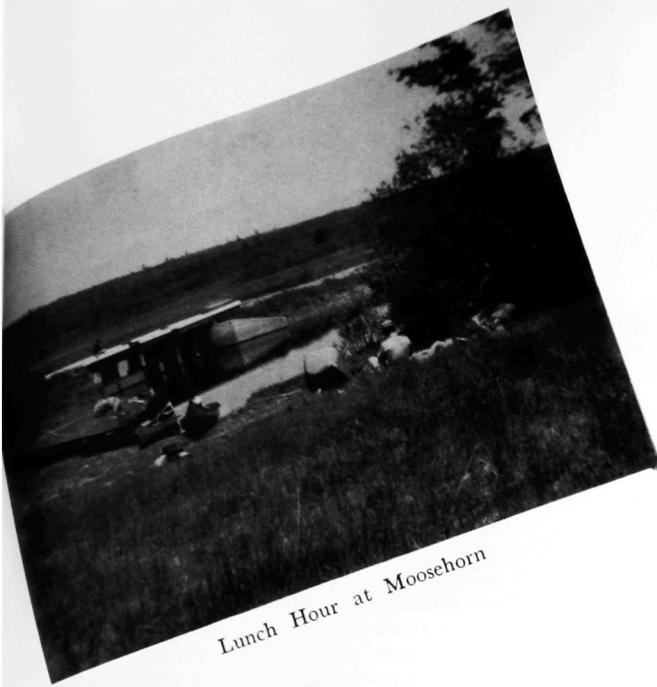
Probably the most enjoyable afternoon, due to the lack of blackflies, was spent canoeing at Musquash Stream conducting a marsh ecology study. The succession of plants studied and recorded in the field, and later located on arial photos.

The extra-curricular activities included canoeing and fishing. Grand Lake Stream provided an excellent spot for landlocked salmon fishing, whereas Musquash Stream or Tomah Stream provided good canoe waters for the observation of waterfowl, deer, and an occasional moose.

After an informative week of studying useful techniques in the field of wildlife management we awaited the arrival of the foresters and eight weeks of intensive professional training.



Wildlife Camp



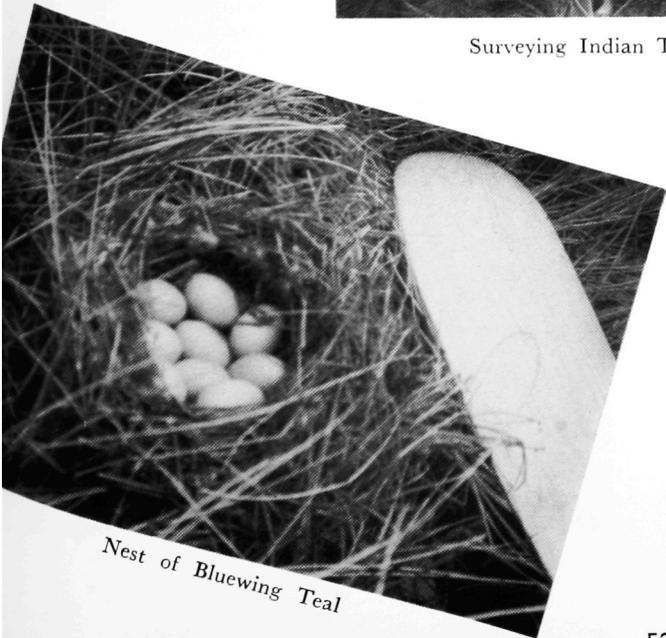
Lunch Hour at Moosehorn



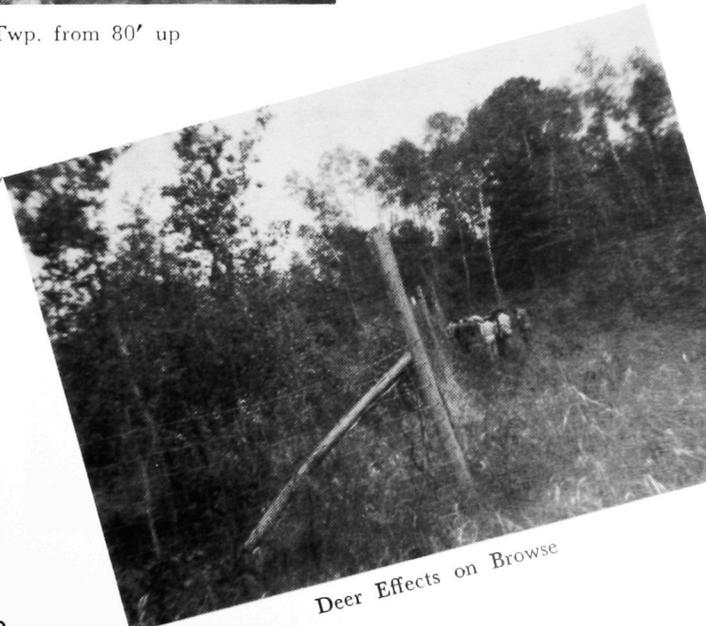
Future Targets



Surveying Indian Twp. from 80' up



Nest of Bluewing Teal



Deer Effects on Browse

Spring Silviculture Trip 1961

by GAYDEN MORRILL



First stop

The time was approximately 8:00 a.m. June 4, 1961 and the forestry class of 1962 was about to embark on the annual week-long silviculture trip through northern New England. The bus, carrying thirty-one neophyte foresters and Dr. Griffin, lumbered out of Deering Hall parking lot with Bob Nickerson at the wheel.

After a two hour ride we arrived at Professor Robert I. Ashman's tree farm near Augusta. "Prof" gave us an interesting tour spiced with informative facts, paying special attention to the white pine. He demonstrated a spraying device for treating the young pine against weevil injury. By mid-afternoon the tour was

over. We boarded the bus and were soon on our way to Sanford where we spent our first night of the trip.

Shortly after dawn we arose, had breakfast, and started toward the Messabesic Experimental Forest. Upon our arrival we were met by Mr. Thomas McConkey, the forest director. Mr. McConkey pointed out the devastating effects of the 1947 fire and explained that the area was now being used for the study of regeneration of white pine. Here silvicides such as 2-4-5T are used to control hardwoods. To discourage rodent consumption seeds are treated with repellents.

We again boarded the bus and headed toward Petersham, Massachusetts where



Old field pine



Fox Forest



Thinnings?

a visit to the Harvard Forest was on the agenda. We were to spend two nights there. On the first night Dr. Raup held an informal group discussion in the dormitory. The next morning Dr. Raup and his associates conducted us on a tour of the forest. A very interesting explanation on the methods of dating storms that had occurred in the past was given. Hardwood succession in areas that were previously in white pine was also explained.

Early the next morning we departed for the Fox Research and Demonstration Forest at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. Here we were taken on a brisk tour by Dr. Henry Baldwin. We were shown methods of chemical debarking. It was explained to us that this forest was unique in that it was also a summer recreational area.

We were soon rumbling along in the bus toward the Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest. This jaunt was marred by the breaking down of the bus. We were forced to retrace our steps to Concord where we picked up another bus and continued on our way. We finally arrived at our destination and were introduced to Mr. George Hart and Mr. Raymond Leonard. They explained their work in watershed management, pointing out the weir where the water run-off was measured.

We spent that night in Crystal Hills Lodge where our repaired bus was waiting. The next morning we were scheduled to visit the P. H. Chadbourne and Company Sawmill in Bethel. Mr. Ted Chadbourne conducted the tour of this large modern sawmill. In the afternoon Mr. Norman Gray, Mr. Toppan R. Kimball, a consulting forester, and his three associates directed us through Mr. Gray's forest land holdings in Lovell.

The next day we arrived at the Bartlett Experimental Forest. After an introductory lecture by Mr. Stanley Phillips, the forest director, on the organization of the United States Forest Service, we were shown around the experimental forest. It was pointed out that this forest was primarily utilized for the management of northern hardwoods.

In the afternoon we visited the White Mountain National Forest. The district ranger, Mr. Ohlson, explained the process of bidding for the cutting rights by operators. A logging operation was in progress at the time which was very interesting to observe. One item pointed out that was quite impressive was a forty-four inch white pine.

The next day being June 10, we had only one more stop to make. At 8:30 we arrived at the Phillips Brook Conservation Project which is managed by the International Paper Company. Mr. Willard Ruch, the superintendent of woodlands, and Mr. Don Whittemore, the forester, pointed out areas where spruce budworm experiments were being conducted. It was here that Maurice Pare was able to use his knowledge of French by conversing with the French pulp cutters employed there.

Late that afternoon a tired bus load of young foresters finally returned to Deering Hall parking lot. Each man had his own ideas and memories about the trip. During that unforgettable week we got little sleep, did a tremendous amount of walking, and got caught in the rain several times. All in all, it was a very worthwhile trip. However, the spare hours were appreciated and enjoyed to the fullest. Perhaps they were enjoyed too much by some of us for summer camp started the next day.



Forest Influences

Xi Sigma Pi

by ROBERT E. COTE



Xi Sigma Pi is a national honorary forestry fraternity. The fraternity originated as a local honor society at the University of Washington in the fall of 1908. In 1915 a constitutional revision made Xi Sigma Pi a national honor fraternity, the Alpha Chapter. Beta Chapter at the University of Michigan was installed in 1916 and in the following year our own chapter, Gamma, was founded here at the University of Maine.

Over the years the fraternity has expanded and it now stretches across the entire United States. The society consists of twenty chapters, the latest of which was installed in 1958.

Xi Sigma Pi's objectives are to work for the up-building of forestry, to secure and maintain a high standard of scholarship in forestry education, and to promote brotherhood among professional foresters.

The intention of Xi Sigma Pi is to honor the student who excels scholastically and who has a personality that would tend to make him a successful forester. The fraternity aims to stimulate scholarship in forestry and to bring together in good fellowship those students who have shown exceptional ability.

In order for a student to be eligible for membership he must meet the minimum scholastic standards, be in the upper one quarter of his class, have at least two and one-half semesters in forestry or wildlife,

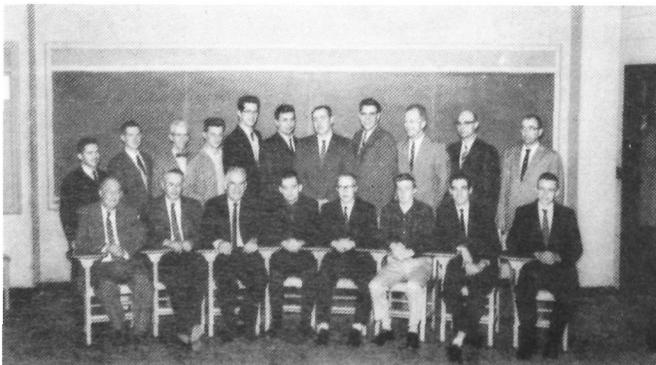
and possess good character, personality, ambition, and interest. Forestry professors and graduate students may also be members.

The major activities of the chapter are the annual Christmas Tree Sale and the annual Forestry—Wildlife Supper. In the few weeks between Thanksgiving and Christmas, Xi Sigma Pi sponsors a Christmas Tree Sale. The trees are cut from the university forest with the aid of Roger Taylor, the forest supervisor. Each spring, for the past few years, the members have been planting trees in hopes to have a Christmas tree plantation from which to obtain its trees in the future.

Each spring the fraternity sponsors the Forestry—Wildlife supper. The banquet brings together students, faculty, alumni, and friends to hear a nationally recognized speaker. This year's speaker was Dean Ker, the head of the forestry school at the University of New Brunswick.

At the banquet, presentations are made to the outstanding student in the freshman, sophomore, and junior classes. Xi Sigma Pi this year will award to the outstanding junior a sunto compass, to the outstanding sophomore an aluminum clipboard, and to the outstanding freshman a cruising axe.

Each spring, new officers are elected from the junior class to carry on the organization through the following year.



Active members



New initiates

The Maine Forestry Club

by GEORGE PINKEY

September found the Maine Foresters returning to Orono from their job outposts throughout the country. Here calked boots, surveying instruments, fire tools and other forestry tools would be temporarily set aside, and the training necessary for becoming professional foresters would once more be pursued.

The Forestry Club found itself without a president, this past fall and due to inclement weather the traditional outdoor meeting on the University Forest was not held. Finally on October 18 vice president Leigh Hoar called the first meeting of the year to order. A large attendance at this meeting showed that the forestry club was well on its way to another successful year. At this meeting plans for the Farmers' Fair were discussed, and the report of the committee that was set up to investigate how the objectives of the forestry club were being carried out were read. Included in this report were the resolutions that would be the cause of much controversy at future meetings. Two movies: "Long Log Driving on the Machias" and "New Hampshire Wildlife" were shown. After the meeting coffee and doughnuts were served.

November, with its cold and frosty nights, found the club members working on the Farmers' Fair exhibit. The Forestry Club won third prize for its exhibit, the third time in four years the club has received an award. The program for the November meeting consisted of a talk illustrated with slides. Commissioner Stewart of the Maine State Park Commission told about the growing importance of outdoor recreation and indicated how more state parks could help solve many problems.

December, with the official beginning of winter and the eagerly awaited Christmas vacation, found the *Maine Forester* Staff doing its ground work. Co-editors Jack Barclay and David Warren began the difficult task of having the *Forester* ready for circulation by the Annual Forestry and Wildlife banquet in April. The program of the December meeting took the Forestry Club members on a hunting trip to Germany. Dr. Webb of Syracuse

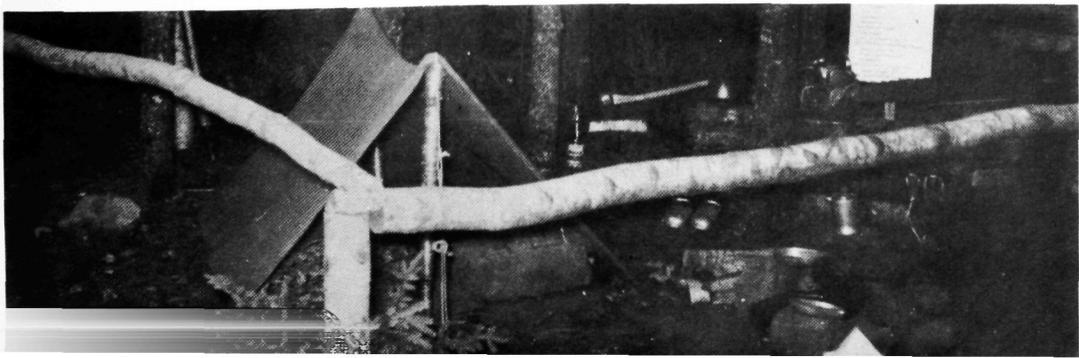
University spoke and showed slides that were concerned with hunting, forestry and the place of the professional Forester in Germany.

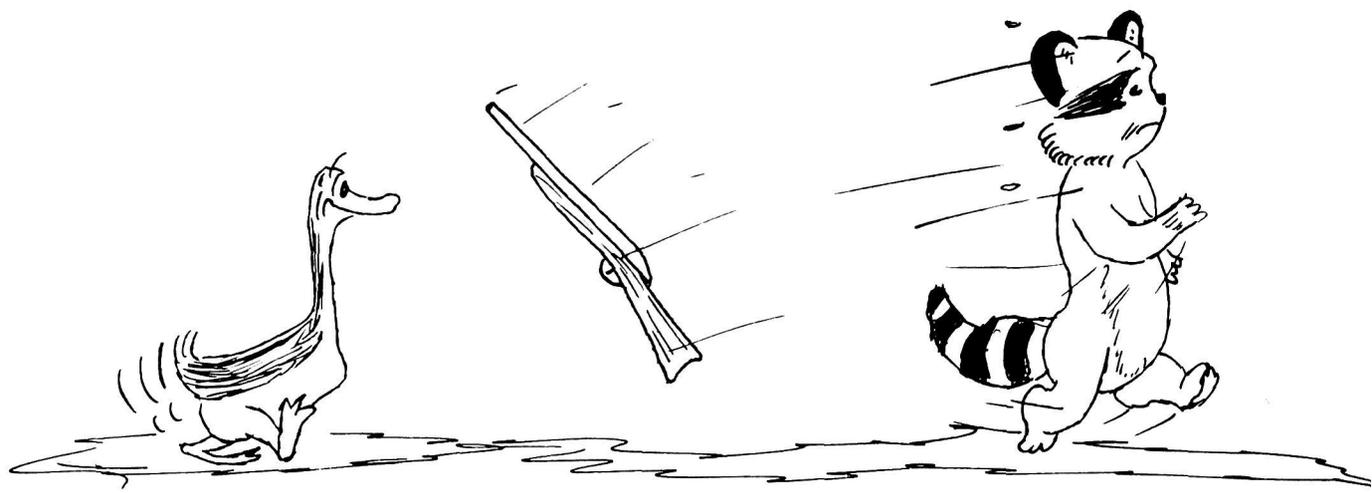
January came and term papers became due. Finals were rapidly approaching and the Forestry Club held nominations to select candidates to fill the offices of the club for the next year. After an exceptionally long business meeting at which many of the members opposed or defended the now famous resolutions, Ken Stratton and Jim White showed movies which they had taken while working in the Pacific North West.

A new semester found the Forestry Club with new officers. Leigh Hoar was elected president, Ken Stratton vice president, Al Larson treasurer and Tony Yuodsnukis secretary. After the elections were held Mr. Arthur Hart of the U. S. Forest Service and Mr. Edward Gidings of Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company told the Forestry Club members about annual growth per acre in Maine. Mr. Hart told how annual growth was determined and Mr. Gidings told us why industry was interested in annual growth figures.

As March rapidly passed on and with the feeling of Spring in the air, the *Maine Forester* staff put the final touches on the yearbook. The Woodsmen's Weekend team is getting ready for action and its members are looking forward to a successful year.

A quick look back shows us that the Forestry Club has helped us get closer to our goals. Boasting over eighty members the club represents a large part of the forestry students. During the past year the office of club photographer has been created, and it was voted to change the design of the club patch. The club members have gained much valuable information from the speakers that spoke at the club meetings during the year. The monthly club meetings give the members a chance to air their views on many problems of forestry and the club has given us all a better understanding of the place of the professional forester in an ever changing world.





That 8:00 class



\$14.90 a pound



Bait

Hotshot Fire Crew

by LEIGH HOAR, JR.

Once again the University Forest last fall echoed to shouts of "Bump" and "That cotton-picking blankty-blank pumper." It quickly became known that the Forestry Department had 40 ambitious hotshots practicing firefighting. The crew was led the past season by the following officers.

Foreman Leigh Hoar, Jr.
Pumper boss Pierre Authier
Straw bosses Ernest Richardson
 Sim Cunningham
 Jack Moroney

Each spring and fall since 1951 some of the Forestry and Wildlife students have joined forces with their advisor, Prof. Arthur G. Randall to learn about the progressive system of fire fighting. Practice covered everything from the care of hand tools to the use of the crews own portable pumper. Sixteen hours a year of hard (and sometimes wet) work seem to go a long way toward teaching the men another aspect of forestry beyond the books.

This April will see the Hotshots in the woods once more, for eight hours of advanced techniques and controlled burning. In May, those men with 16 hours training will be awarded a Maine Forest Service card to show the position they are qualified to hold among the states participating in the Northeastern Fire Fighting Compact. It also seems likely the men will enjoy the satisfaction of having broadened their own professional horizons.



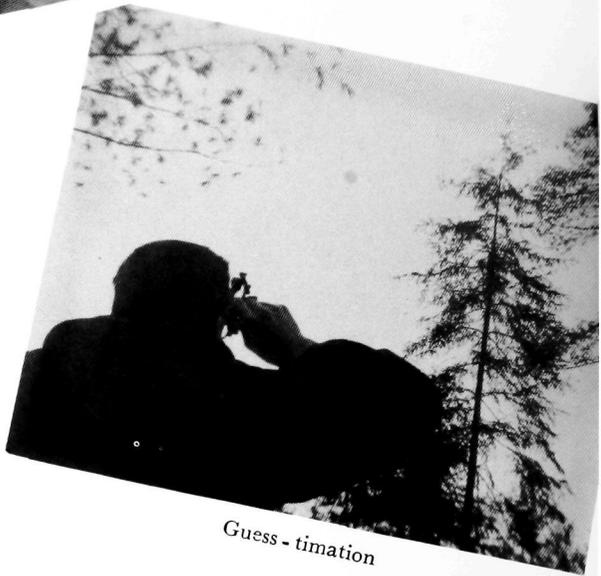
It burned in half??



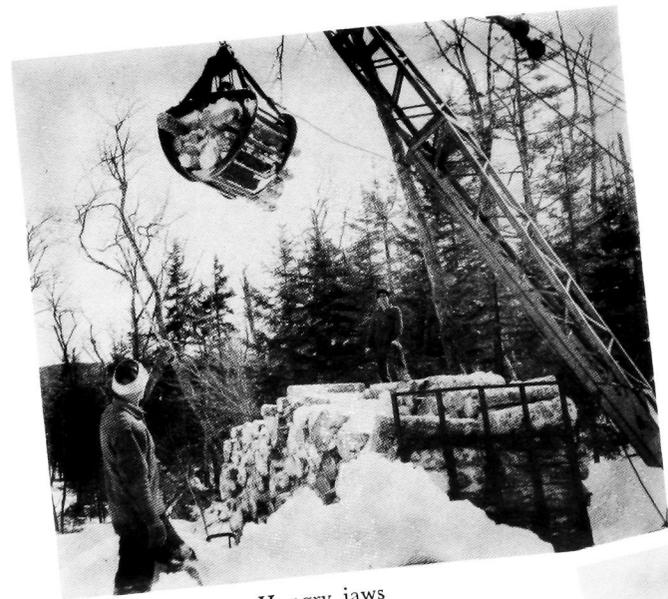
It's in the bag



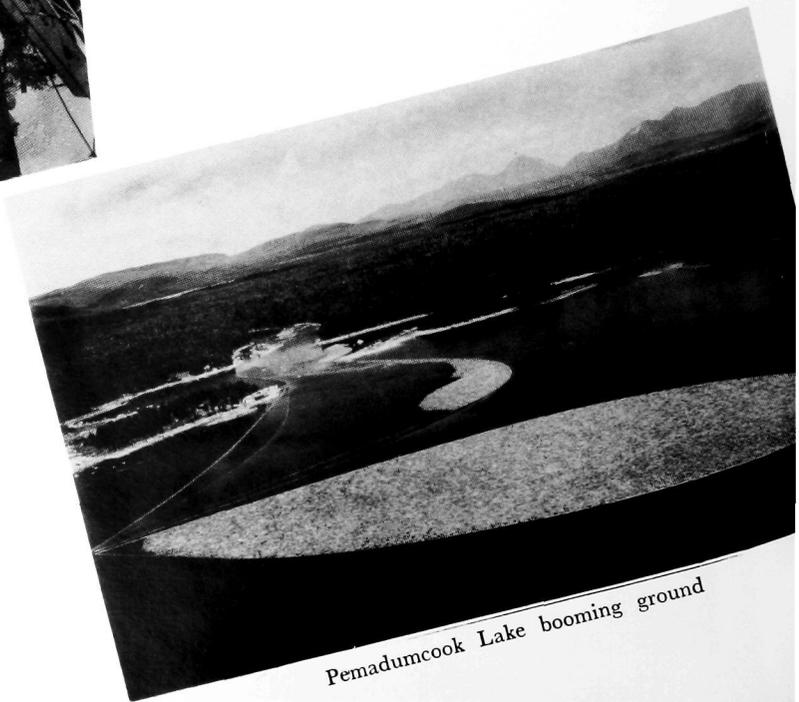
New man in camp



Guess - timation



Hungry jaws



Pemadumcook Lake booming ground

Woodsmen's Weekend

by JIM COLLOM



Camp

The Woodsmen's Weekend intercollegiate meet for 1961 was held the second weekend of May at Paul Smith's College in upper New York state. The meet consisted as usual of time trials in the following; crosscut sawing, bow sawing, speed chopping, fire building, splitting, felling, pulp throwing, log rolling, scoot loading, pack board race, bait and fly casting, canoeing and canoe portage race. Due to a choppy condition on the lake, however, the canoe races were more hazardous and exciting than was planned, so the doubles canoeing was not completed.

A highpoint of interest in last year's meet was the use of fully crowned birch trees in the felling contest to replace the usual poles. This was apparently the first time this has been done, at least in the Northeast. This procedure seemed to

make the contest interesting to everyone watching, and it certainly made the event more of a challenge for competition.

Woodsmen's Weekend for 1961 took on an international air, with the first time entry of a team from Macdonald College, the school of forestry connected with McGill University in Quebec. These fellows seemed to be quite proficient in all the contests, and they will probably present some good competition before long. All the other schools represented also had good teams, however, and all the events were hotly contested. Teams were present from Paul Smith's, Dartmouth, West Point, Middlebury, Nichols, and Macdonald, with the first four places going to Paul Smith's "A", Nichols, Paul Smith's "B" and Macdonald.

It was unfortunate that a Maine team didn't get to go, and represent the University of Maine, as every team member has an opportunity to meet many other student foresters and to really enjoy the competition. Several Maine students did get to go over to watch the contests though and they also reported a very good time.

Interest is already building on campus for the 1962 Weekend at Middlebury, and we are all looking forward to the chance to go over there and win that trophy.



The University Forest

by DAVE WARREN

The University Forest, located two miles from the campus, is managed by the Forestry Department. The forest furnishes an annual cut of several hundred thousand board feet of spruce, pine, and hemlock logs along with several hundred cords of rough pulpwood. These activities are carried out under the capable supervision of Roger Taylor, forest superintendent.

The forest is cut on a selective basis incorporating a 20 year cutting cycle. Most of the cutting is classified as regeneration cuts, although some improvement cuts are made to remove cull and diseased trees. White pine, always plagued with a variety of diseases, is suffering from the White Pine Blister Rust. Such trees are salvaged whenever possible, and a program is in operation to control the disease by elimination of the *Ribes* spp., the alternate host of the disease. Other silvicultural activities such as thinning, pruning, and planting take place on the forest each year.

The goal of cutting on the forest is a continuous yield of high grade material. The timber which is to be cut is marked during the summer months, with cutting proceeding the following winter. All of the cutting is done by students working part time which, in addition to income, provides valuable experience in the practical aspects of forestry. This year, a new 1010 John Deere crawler tractor was used to skid the wood from the stump to the yard. Student labor is also used on the minor transportation phase.

The forest is also equipped with a sawmill. Utilizing top logs, logs of low quality or logs small in size, the mill provides the university with several thousand feet of pine each year. The mill consists of a single head saw and cable operated carriage capable of sawing logs up to twelve feet in length. The mill provides an outlet for many logs which would otherwise be used for pulp.

In addition, the University Forest is used as a field laboratory for students and faculty alike. Such course laboratories as silvics, silviculture, mensuration, and game management utilize the forest for their activities. Other uses of the forest include the study of forest soils and re-



search activities by the forestry, entomology, and botany departments.

A recording system has recently been initiated. The entire 1700 acre forest has been divided into 10 acre blocks. The amount of timber removed from each block is recorded from marking talleys along with periodic inventories of each block, providing accurate records of the volume produced by each area.

There are 137 acres of plantations, consisting of Norway spruce, white spruce, red pine, and white pine, within the University forest. These plantations are thinned periodically by silvicultural classes. The majority of the plantations were established in 1934, although plantings have taken place as recently as 1954.

The Sewall Pines, a 33 acre tract which supports some of the best pine in the forest, are periodically cut every spring by the silviculture classes. The volume of the standing timber is first estimated by the student, and later compared with the actual volume removed. Approximately 10,000 board feet are removed each year, consistent with the growth of the stand.

The University Forest serves a combined capacity as a profitably operated management unit and outdoor lab. The values of the forest are widely recognized and appreciated by faculty and students alike, for without it our forestry education would be sadly lacking in the practical experience provided there.



Back in '47



"Roger"



Thinnings in one of the Red Pine Plantations



Toothpick?

Forestry Wives' Club

by MRS. BEN DAY



OFFICERS

Left to right: Karen Hyer, Lois Gross, Virginia Mallett, Theresa Downing
Seated: Mary Day

The Forestry Wives' Club, which is made up of wives whose husbands are students in the School of Forestry was organized in 1953. Due to unavoidable circumstances the club was discontinued shortly thereafter until the fall of '57 when Mrs. Gregory Baker and Mrs. Frank Beyer reorganized it. Membership now stands at more than 25 wives. The wives of Faculty Members of the School of Forestry are honorary members and attend each meeting.

The club meetings, held the 2nd Thursday of each month, though primarily social in nature, also provide the Wives with an opportunity to learn more about

their husband's future in his chosen field.

Our first meeting this fall was opened by our new President; Sue Belluschi, after a casserole supper had been enjoyed by all. Other new officers were as follows: Vice President, Mary Day, Secretary-Treasurer, Shirley Turner; Program Chairman, Virginia Mallett; Hostess Chairman, Cindy Authier.

Our November meeting was especially enjoyable to those of us interested in handicrafts. Several student and faculty wives presented a delightful array of Christmas decorations and gift ideas basically made from materials available to us from our own Maine woods.





Speeding Up Production

In December, a Christmas party was held, complete with Santa and his pack of gifts for the children of our members. Cartoons were shown and refreshments enjoyed. Our December meeting was an annual Christmas party with the exchanging of gifts among members. Following the business meeting Mrs. Mildred "Brownie" Shrumf demonstrated the art of making Christmas bread.

In January the election of officers for the Spring Semester were held. Those elected were: President, Mary Day; Vice President, Gloria Mitchell; Secretary, Virginia Mallett; Treasurer, Lois Gross; Program Chairman, Theresa Downing; and Hostess Chairman, Karen Hyer. Our guest speaker, Mr. Lewis Bissell, Extension Forester, showed slides and spoke on his trip to Oregon for graduate study there.

Our February business meeting was fol-

lowed by very interesting slides and a talk on wildlife in New England, presented by Mr. Malcolm Coulter, Asst. Leader, Wildlife Research Unit, U. of M.

Further activities planned this semester include a meeting at Mrs. A. D. Nutting's (Our Faculty Advisor) home in March, at which time we will compile the cook book, made up of recipes contributed by members of the club; The Annual Forestry supper with our husbands in April, a game night and a picnic in May.

The Forestry Wives' Club has had a very satisfactory year. We have not only made life-long friendships but emerge with a better understanding of what opportunities are awaiting us as wives of future Foresters and Wildlife Conservationists. In closing, we would like to wish our parting Senior Wives the very best and extend a welcome to the Freshmen wives of '66.

Faculty Advisor
MRS. A. D. NUTTING



To Foresters – Opportunity In Pulp And Paper

by BILL ANGEVINE

To qualified and interested students in forestry and technology, an opportunity is available to take a fifth year of study in pulp and paper management here at the University of Maine. The University of Maine Pulp and Paper Foundation offers tuition scholarships to juniors and seniors who will have, and maintain, a 2.0 accumulative average and who show interest and promise of success in the industry. A grant of \$1500 to resident students and \$1900 to non-resident students is also available for men taking the fifth year of this program.

The advantages of this program should be seriously considered by forestry students who feel that they would be interested in working for industry. It is not at all infrequent that a student enrolled in forestry, or any other course, finds it difficult to finance his education or may wish to change his field slightly. The fifth year pulp and paper program provides an opportunity for interested students, faced with either of these difficulties, to enter the field of pulp and paper production.

A graduate of the fifth year pulp and paper program will have definite advantages over a man with four years of forestry. As a woodlands manager he can better appreciate and understand mill requirements. Also, technical knowledge of

wood will give a five year graduate an understanding of some of the problems involved in pulp production.

In the field of woodlands management, a man with a fifth year in pulp and paper management is better qualified to plan the procurement of the wood used annually by the mill. With a knowledge of mill operations and a perspective of the entire job, he can economically and efficiently fulfill the needs of the mill.

Forest research is an allied field in which many companies are working to develop new seed strains to produce superior trees with larger survival and better resistance. This field would definitely be open to a pulp and paper graduate with a forestry background.

Probably the principal objective of the fifth year program is to train men for research and production supervisory positions which may lead to managerial opportunities. In the wood preparation and pulping operations, a man with this "bilateral" background in forestry and pulp and paper will again have the advantage of his knowledge of wood and overall perspective of the operation.

With a link between the woods and mill, a forester can coordinate the operations of both and can, to his best advantage, make his contribution to the pulp and paper industry.

Summer Jobs

by KENNETH G. STRATTON

The foresters and wildlifers who get summer work in their respective fields can be put into three distinct categories: east coast, west coast, and the I'll-work-anywhere foresters and wildlifers. The eastern foresters and wildlifers (to be referred to as F & W's from here on) get jobs with the fish and game departments of various states. The pay of these jobs usually runs between sixty and seventy dollars per week (with and without extra expenses for board and room). Work may include girdling trees, general surveying, eradicating undesirable plant species, inspecting and treating insect outbreaks, waterfowl studies, and other wildlife surveys. These eastern F & W's have an advantage in that they are usually working relatively close to home (and to girl friends), and are able to work for a longer period of time during the summer.

Now the western F & W's are really the ones who are crazy—like the fox. When they return to school from the western states, they are "professionals;" just ask them anything and see for yourself. These happy wanderers usually are looking for a good time along with valuable work experience. Types of work in the West will include trail construction, fire fighting, timber management, lookout posts, slash removal, camp ground improvement, and forest fire control. Except in Alaska, most western work is in forestry; Alaska offers several wildlife jobs each summer.

But, all in all, the western F & W's, though they may return here broke, are ready to go back the following season.

The last category, the I'll-work-anywhere F & W's, need little explanatory remarks. They are very often the ones who wait until the last minute to find a summer job—then panic! Work is available for those who will start applying early in the spring and, in some cases, as early as January and February.

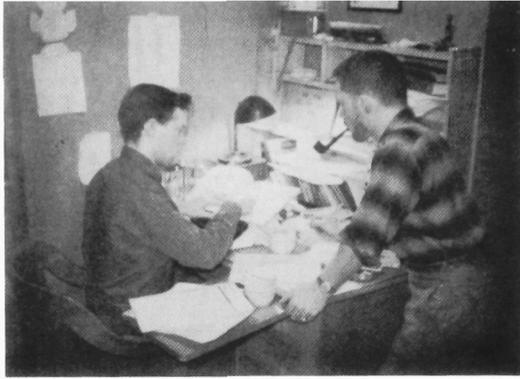
The U. S. Forest Service is the biggest employer of foresters in the western states. Their pay scale runs from \$1.86 to \$2.11 per hour, depending upon the work and experience required. Foresters working in the east, find employment with state and county governments and private firms; amount of pay depends on individual state economies. Professor Beyer receives applications for summer work from the U. S. Forest Service and other government agencies.

Wildlifers obtain most of their work from the individual states. The Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit here at the U. of M. is a good contact for summer work. Due to the scarcity of wildlife positions in the east, contacts and applications must be made early; securing of jobs usually requires considerable personal effort and contact.

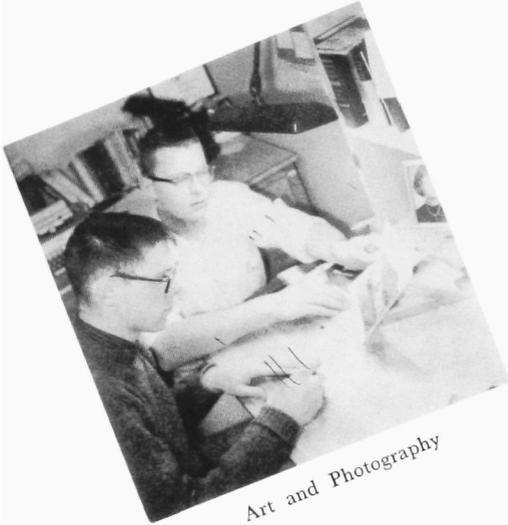
To be sure, all efforts possible should be made to obtain summer work in the field of one's major course of study. The experience gained is truly valuable.



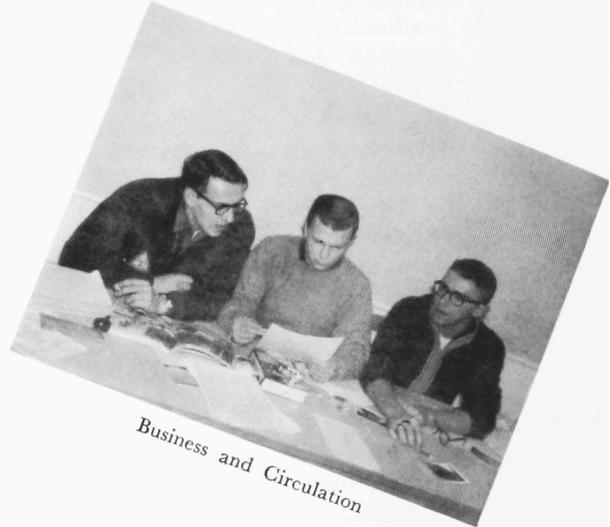
But it says here that—



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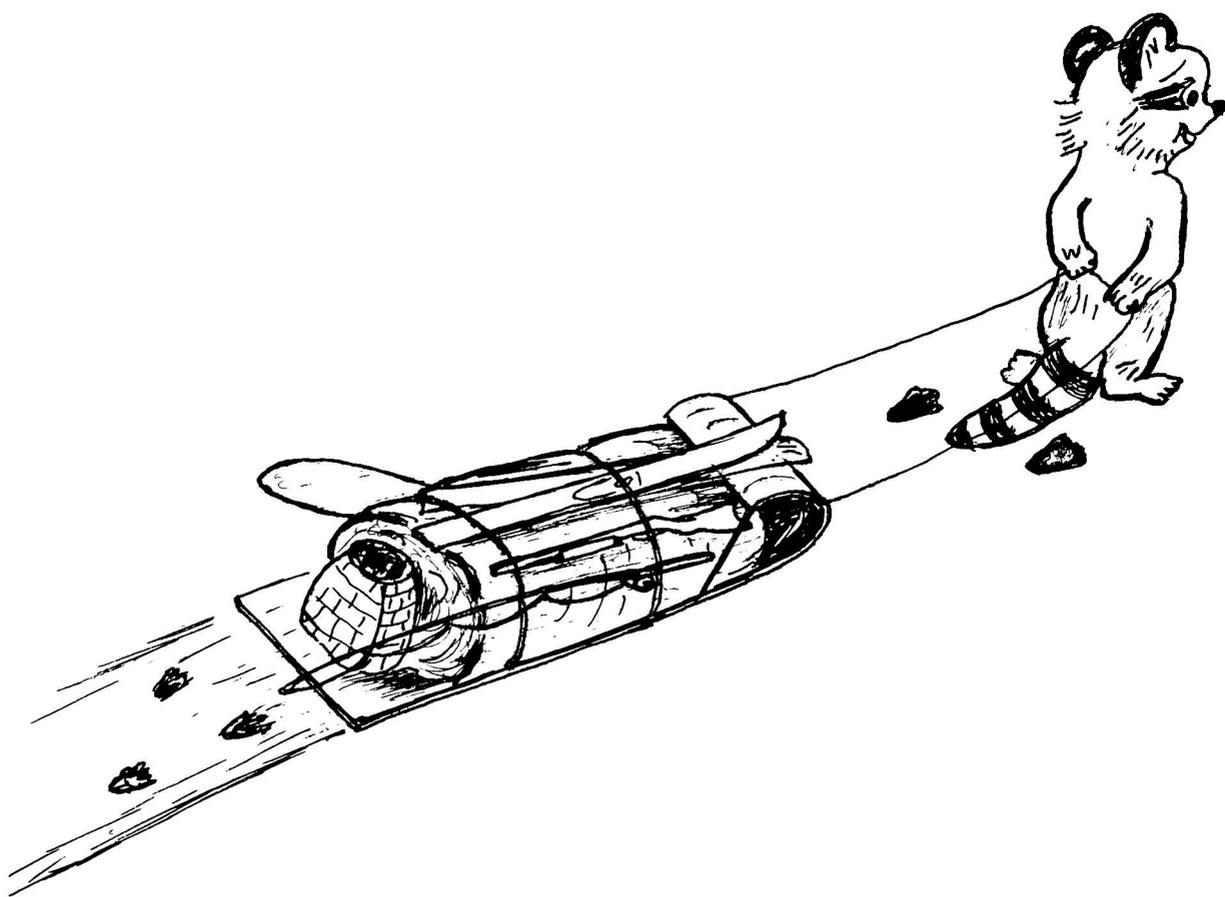
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ADVERTISERS



DUNN TIMBERLANDS

98th Anniversary

In 1864, according to the records on file, E. G. Dunn issued a logging permit to J. and S. Glazier of Fredericton, N. B. on Township 12, Range 11, Musquacook Stream of the Allagash watershed.

The permit, in part, called for going "upon said premises with two four, or six horse teams" to cut on timber and logs and pay "Three dollars for each and every ton of pine timber of forty cubic feet of eighteen inches average girth and under and sixty cents per inch for any increase . . ."

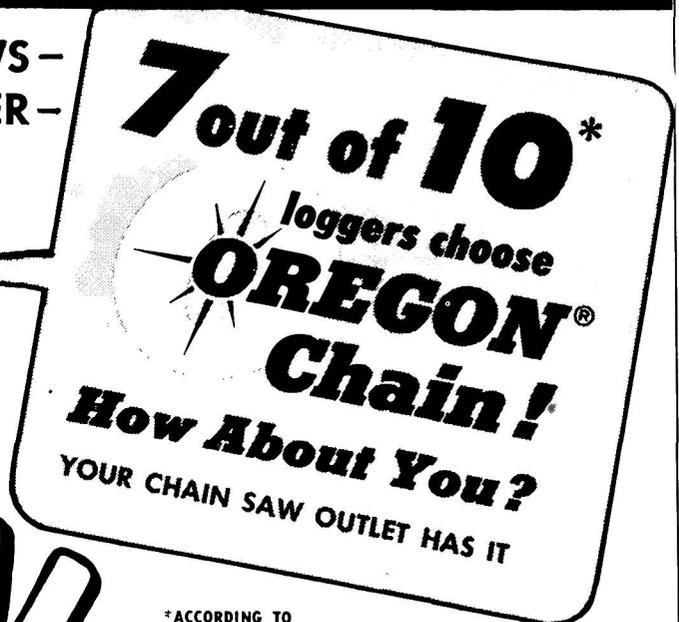
This town has been under permit several times since 1864 and is currently being cut for pulpwood and logs, but the crop sent to market by truck and rail rather than by team and river.

Canoeists, trappers, hunters and fishermen have made this continuing harvest possible by being careful with their fires. We look forward to other centuries of use by these fire conscious visitors and of harvest for Maine mills.

Dunn Timberlands

Proved By Years Of Popularity!!!

**ON ALL MAKES OF SAWS—
IN ALL KINDS OF TIMBER—**



*ACCORDING TO
A RECENT INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

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"Growing For The Future"



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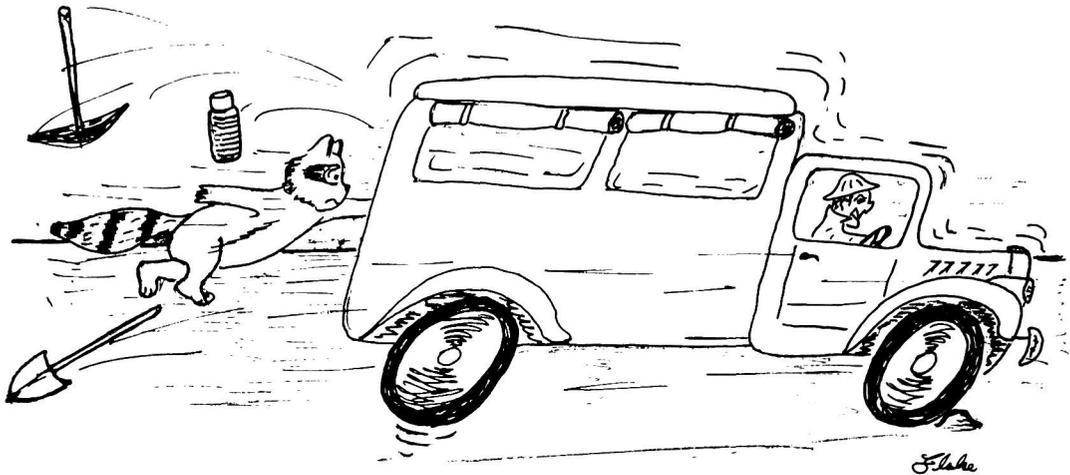
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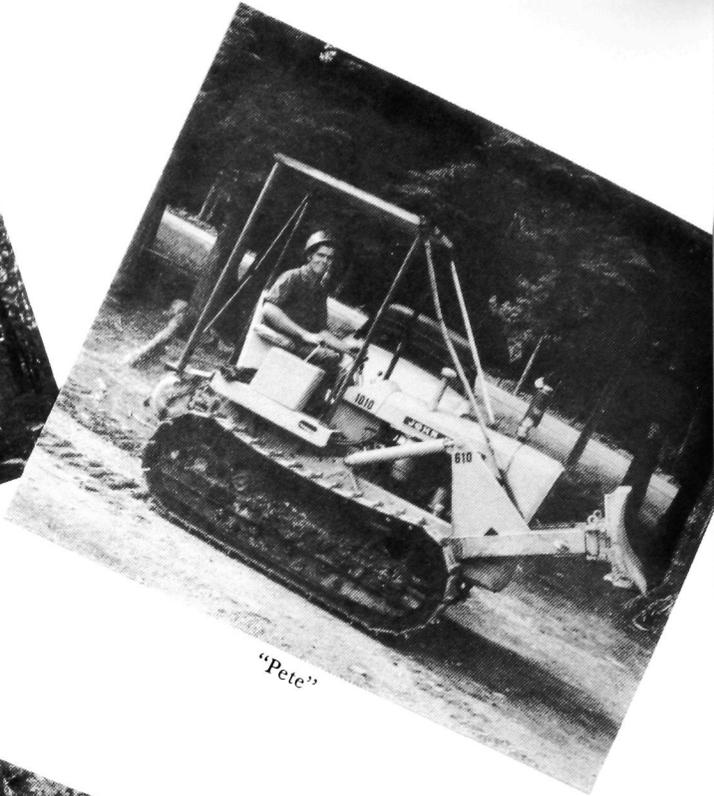
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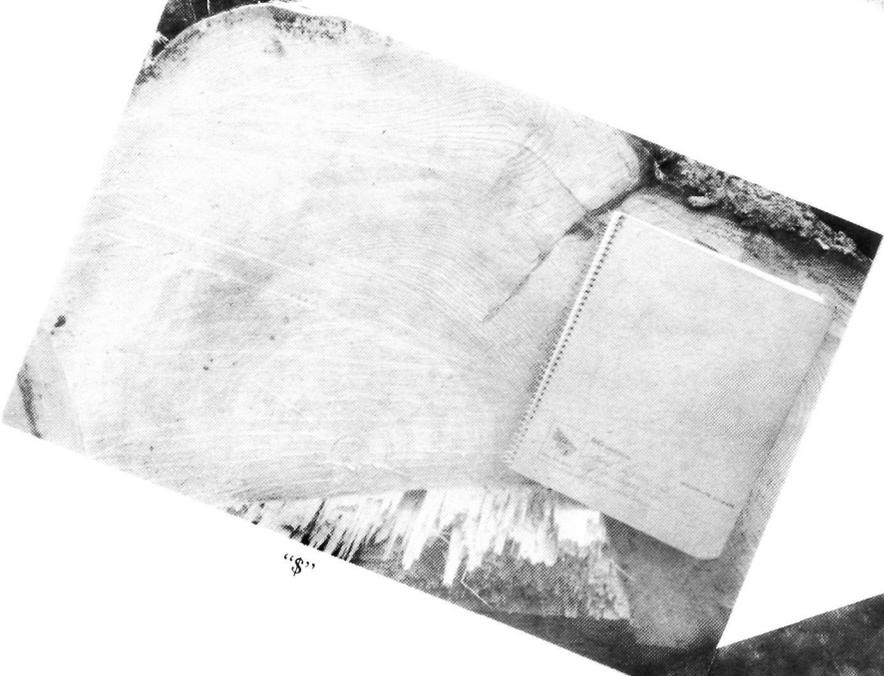
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