THE

MAINE FORESTER

1955

Annual Edition

Published by the Students of the Forestry Department of
The University of Maine
Orono, Maine
East entrance to Willamette National Forest
Dedication

This issue of the MAINE FORESTER is dedicated to the United States Forest Service which has served the American public according to guiding principles originated by James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture in 1905. These principles were outlined in a letter, dated February 1, 1905 to the Chief Forester of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot, and are as follows:

"In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies . . .

. . . Where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run".

All of us join in wishing the Forest Service many, many more years of the same inspired leadership that has lead the United States to its present fine position in forestry.
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Acknowledgements

The Staff wishes to express its sincere appreciation for the kind cooperation and valuable help given by:

RICHARD E. McARDLE, CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, for the use of the Forest Service article in this book.

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SUE WOOD, for her splendid cooperation in mimeographing forms.

The CONTRIBUTORS, whose work has made this issue worthwhile.

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

ZANE THOMPSON, and the Prism.
Comments from the Editor

This issue is strictly an economy issue. Due to the rising costs of printing and to the lack of student interest and cooperation we are forced to cut back on the number of articles and pictures in the book.

We have still maintained the spirit of the book I think, and have put in what the students have asked for.

I wish to offer my thanks to the people who have made this book possible. The advertising staff, under the direction of Pete Ibold, has done a magnificent job in obtaining advertisers for our magazine. They are to be warmly congratulated on a job well done. Without the efforts of Luther Zai, Don Lester, Harry Dyer and Phil Bowman behind me, this magazine would never have been published. They have kept me at it, whether intentionally or not I don't know, and gave of both their time and energy to the cause.

The contributors have done a fine bit of work and should also be congratulated.

Again, my thanks to all.

THE EDITOR
Do we as foresters have any interest in our profession? If this year is any indication of our interest, it would not be hard to say, "no".

What happened to our Forestry Rifle Club? This small organization, which belongs to us as students, has ceased to exist. It still has money in its treasury and a competent advisor—but where are we?

Out of an enrollment of 212 in forestry and wildlife, our Forestry Club only boasts a membership of about 90. Seventy-five percent of the membership is comprised of our present freshmen foresters. Of these members, we have difficulty in securing a quorum at a meeting. Aren't we interested in what guest speakers bring to us about our future in forestry?

We as upper classmen should not be afraid to show interest in forestry—or to fear being called "gung ho". This is someday going to be our life work. We should take advantage of all the things which are offered to us.

Next year we are going to be expected to set an example for the incoming freshmen. Those boys will expect a certain amount of guidance and will look up to us. Let's snap out of this slump and give them something to look for.

The Forestry Club is going to try and help bring an uplift to the foresters. We are going to have a new and different program this next fall. Meetings will be less often and we hope they will comply with your interest. Something entirely new—next fall and then in the spring we are planning on sponsoring a dance. How does it sound? Also we are going to work in a little special entertainment with the regular order of meetings. We're conscious of you, and we want you conscious of us.

Howie Alden

(This is a new section to the Maine Forester and, I hope, will be continued. It seems only proper that the President of the Forestry Club should have a say in this magazine seeing as the Maine Forester is now a function of the Forestry Club.—EDITOR)
The Forester on the Job
"FOR THE PERMANENT GOOD OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE"

In the 50 years of its existence, the Forest Service has had a colorful history. Many of its "alumni," still living, can recall the early struggles of the infant bureau to promote the then somewhat novel idea of managing forest lands for continuous production, and, in the face of much misunderstanding and antagonism, to develop the public forests for the use and benefit of the public.

The Forest Service came into being when Theodore Roosevelt, ardent advocate of conservation, was President of the United States. Its first Chief, Gifford Pinchot, the first native American to obtain professional training in forestry, had previously headed the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture.

The Federal "Forest Reserves," establishment of which began in 1891, had been under jurisdiction of the General Land Office, Department of the Interior. An act of Congress in 1905 brought these reserves into the Department of Agriculture, and paved the way for the establishment of the Forest Service. It followed a recommendation of President Roosevelt that the "forest work of the Government should be concentrated in the Department of Agriculture, where . . . problems relating to growth from the soil are already gathered, and where all the sciences auxiliary to forestry are at hand for prompt and effective cooperation."

The forest reserves (later to be known as "national forests") were established by reservation of certain areas of public domain, mostly in the western States. At first they were opposed by many who thought that the reserves were to be locked up, thus thwarting the development of local industry and sacrificing the present to the future. But President "Teddy" Roosevelt insisted that "forestry is the preservation of forests by wise use"; that forestry means "making the forests useful not only to the settler, the rancher, the miner, the men who live in the neighborhood, but indirectly, to the men who may live hundreds of miles off down the course of some great river which has had its rise among the forest bearing mountains."
In similar vein, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson declared that all land in National Forests was “to be devoted to its most productive use, for the permanent good of the whole people.”

PROGRESS ON A BROAD FRONT

Private Forestry

Half a century ago, the owner of a tract of forest land usually aimed at getting an immediate return from cutting and selling the timber, and from selling the cleared land to settlers. Until a small band of pioneer conservationists began to preach forestry, few ever thought of holding and managing woodlands for permanent production.

Today large numbers of owners are managing their forests for continuous crops of timber. These include many of the big lumber and pulp and paper companies with large timberland holdings, as well as many farmers and other owners of small woodland properties.

Several national and regional associations of lumbermen and pulp and paper manufacturers are now conducting programs to promote good forestry practices. A “tree farm” program, under sponsorship of American Forest Products Industries, Inc., now operates in 36 States. In 1954, some 5,000 landowners were reported to be participating, with holdings totaling over 30 million acres of forestland — about 9 percent of all the private commercial forest land in the United States.

State Forestry

The first State forestry department was established in California in 1885. Later in that same year Colorado, New York, and Ohio also organized State agencies for forestry work. But 8 years later all of these States but New York had discontinued their forestry departments. It was not until after 1905 that State forestry work really got going. Today nearly all of the 48 States, as well as Hawaii and Puerto Rico, have agencies engaged in forestry activities.

The Weeks Act of 1911, which laid the groundwork for Federal-State cooperation in forestry, was a great stimulus to the development of effective State forestry agencies. The Clarke-McNary Act, passed by Congress in 1924, greatly broadened the basis for this cooperative work.

The State Foresters' organizations are now providing systematic protection against fire for more than 374 million acres of State and private forest and watershed land under the cooperative program. Forty-three States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico are producing and distributing trees to help landowners reforest idle lands or establish shelterbelts; last year

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Seniors

Alan Dick Benger, Forestry; Belmont, Mass.
Walter Fields Bennett, Forestry; Keyport, New Jersey
Philip Creighton Bowman, Forestry; Malden, Mass.
William Edward Brown, Forestry; Jersey City, New Jersey
Clayton Morris Carl, Jr., Forestry; Augusta, Maine (Grad. Feb.)
Alfred Gerard Coulombe, Forestry; Brunswick, Maine
Harry Lincoln Dyer, Forestry, Clermont, Florida (Grad. Feb.)
Owen Charles Fenderson, Wildlife Conservation; Oakland, Maine
Robert Conrad Fringer, Wildlife Conservation; Yardville, New Jersey
Clyde Bernard Hodgkins, Forestry; Auburn, Maine
Kenneth Alan Honey, Forestry; Bangor, Maine
Fred Allston Huntress, Jr., Forestry; Auburn, Maine
Toppan Robie Kimball, Forestry; Gorham, Maine
Donald Thomas Lester, Forestry; Willimantic, Conn.
Robert Byron Low, Forestry; South Portland, Maine
William August Mannheim, Forestry; New York, N. Y.
Raymond Ervin Martin, Forestry; Hartland, Maine
John Bostwick Roger, Wildlife Conservation; New Milford, Conn.
Arthur Benedict Scheffler, Wildlife Conservation; Orono, Maine (Grad. Feb.)
Wesley Craig Scrone, Forestry; Rumford, Maine
Edward Cecil Seufert, Forestry; Nutley, New Jersey
Thomas Everett Shea, Forestry; Rumford, Maine
Ronald Joseph Sheay, Forestry; West Orange, New Jersey
John Dietrich Steffans, Forestry; Massillon, Ohio
Joseph Tilden Stockbridge, Jr., Forestry; Ellsworth, Maine
Richard Taylor Thaxter, Forestry; Bangor, Maine (Grad. Feb.)
Charles Frank Thoits, III, Wildlife Conservation; Westbrook, Maine
Clinton Ross Waite, Wildlife Conservation; North Leeds, Maine
J. Davis Walker, Forestry; Hingham, Mass.
Peter Mills Wilson, Forestry; Cranford, New Jersey (Grad. Feb.)
Robert Kendall Wing, Forestry; Bingham, Maine
Glendon Alexander Winton, Forestry; Livermore Falls, Maine (Grad. Feb.)
Kenneth York Woodsum, Forestry; South Portland, Maine
David Franklin Wright, Forestry; Summit, New Jersey
Luther Eugen Zai, Forestry; Middleboro, Mass.
Class of '55

The last lap of our senior year began with the Spring Silviculture Trip around New England. This was one of the major highlights of our four years. The boys enjoyed the trip and really learned a great deal. The time was equally divided between work and play. The class learned much at the various forests that were visited. The main points of interest were Prof. Ashman's tree farm, The Harvard Forest, The Raynor Brown tree farm, the Massabesic Forest, Philips Brook and the Bartlett Forest.

During the off-duty hours the boys had time to relax and enjoy themselves. The horseplay began at Philips Brook when we were all in one of their bunk houses after a lecture on chemi-peeling of standing timber. After this lecture and demonstration, the boys settled down to reading, poker and fishing. As soon as curfew sounded and lights were out, the fun started. Doc Young's bed, Fred Huntress' fish and numerous other articles began to clutter up the air. This action was quickly stopped by Doc Young putting down his foot and stating the law.

The next day we left for the Harvard Forest where the actions were much more refined. The activities were confined to playing football with a beer can. That night Dr. Raup gave us a lecture on the background of the forest and showed us their museum of scale models of the forest's history.

The next stop was the Bartlett Forest which we reached in early afternoon. Here we received a lecture on the forest and its work. After supper the boys split up to do what they wished for the evening and a group took in the town of Bartlett. During the course of the evening one of our illustrious members became over-enthusiastic about a conversation and tried to do his duty by organizing a posse to go to the aid of his fellow classmates. Now Bob, didn't you over-exaggerate the circumstances?

Fred, whose colors were flying from the flagpole come morning?

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Well, we, the Juniors, are finally coming around the far
turn, and are heading into the home stretch. As our Junior
year draws to a close, we can look forward, eagerly or other­
wise, to our last year at the University of Maine.

Of course, the way has not been an easy one. Out of an
original number of about 80, we have only 35 left. Of these,
25 are foresters and 10 are wildlifers. But we are over the
scholastic hump now, and we shouldn't lose many more be­
fore we finish.

During our three years here, we may have had our dif­
ficult moments, but there has also been a lighter side. Ed
Tonnesen must have had his lighter moments last semester
when he played "stunt driver" with his car. And Warner
Shedd must be feeling light headed with his newly-acquired
4.00 average (Congratulations, Warner!). "Squatty" Acker­
man acquired a new nickname this summer in Washington,
and, wonders, Howie Alden got pinned last semester. Last but
not least, we still have Marty Burow, who surprised almost
everyone by sticking it out despite all the kidding she had to
take.

We also have a serious and ambitious side. Scholastically,
we are holding our own with several Dean's List men and
many just below 3.00. Howie Alden is the new president of
the Forestry Club, and 5 of our class were tapped for mem­
bership in Xi Sigma Pi this spring. We are represented on
campus in the Band, Maine Outing Club, Poctor staff, Var­
sity Singers, and 9 fraternities and 1 sorority.

With very few exception, we will be spending the sum­
mer in Princeton, putting all our knowledge (well, some of it
anyhow) to practical use, and acquiring new skills as we go
along. If the black flies and mosquitoes will cooperate, we
will all be back in September to add the final chapter to the
story of the class of '56.

HENRY BRODERSSEN
Class of '57

The Class of '57, upon its entry to the University, was composed of approximately 800 men and women. Some 80 men and one woman from this notorious class were enrolled in Forestry and Wildlife. Now a year and a half later we have halved our original number. We regret the loss of a good many of our clan who have withdrawn from the course or the University for one reason or another. However, we feel reasonably certain that most of those which now remain will make the grade. Here would be an appropriate place to welcome formally the new members of our class, most of whom are transfer students from other schools. Also at this time we should like to extend congratulations to John Standerwick for his election to the office of "veep" in the Forestry Club, and to Mary "Sis" Donnell for her work as secretary of the "Club". Many are the long labs or dry lectures that have been brightened by her cheery smile or timely comment from our "Miss Wildlifer"

This past summer saw many of us working in the west for the Forest Service, some for their second year. Many the tall tale has been "slung" concerning the experiences which some of the boys had this year. All seem to report having had a great time out in the "big timber" and many are making plans to return again this summer.

Of course not every one goes west. Some of our men stay loyal to the old home ground. Not only do they miss out on the hash browns but they also have to pay the cost with inferior jobs like that of a life guard (on one of our Maine beaches) or a tobacco picker in Connecticut, or even a traffic sign painter in Massachusetts, (the lowest of all professions). (No offense boys!)

Some more notable jobs held this summer were tree surgeon, gardner, wildlife refuge aid, and Ribes exterminator for the state of Maine.

This summer, as has been stated, many plan to return west. Some wildlifers will work in the east on refuges or fishery projects.

The biggest project so far this year for the class of '57 is the work which several of the boys have done in representing our class in the discussion over changing the Junior Camp to the fall semester. Whether or not this change will come about is a big question. At any rate all those who are acting on this issue deserve a word of thanks which is here extended.

As we, the sophomore forestry class, near the halfway point in our experience at Maine we look to the future with the hope that the next two years might be as gratifying as the last two have been.

ROBERT WOODRUFF
The freshman foresters, 69 strong, are forging ahead in their college studies, having one semester under their belts and well on their way to another. It was a tough semester for most of us as we attempted to adjust ourselves to college studies. Whether it was writing one of our weekly themes for English or standing in Chemistry lab watching the clock and waiting for the exact minute we were to take down some notes, the pace was fast and furious. Many of us spent a great deal of extra time in the drafting room, trying to perfect our drawings, so that we wouldn't see Mr. Westfall’s red ink corrections all over our masterpieces.

When a five page MD-1 prelim was handed out one sunny day, who was it that said, “When is this due?” It couldn’t have been Don Footer, could it?

We have a studious and industrious class as some of the professors learned one stormy, snowy Friday afternoon. It was the same day that school was unofficially cancelled, and many freshmen foresters flocked to Aubert Hall, hoping to have a Chemistry lab, despite the announcement. It was probably the first time in the school’s history that a group of men wanted to attend Chem. lab.! The reason for this unusual display was simply that we hadn’t had a Chem. lab. in qualitative analysis for two weeks, and no one could understand what Professor Martin was lecturing about in class. That week was also the week that fraternity rushing was going full blast! Now we know why they call that period a “rushing” period. But through all this activity, Bill Shoemaker probably slept on, carrying on his favorite pastime. That same weekend was about the only weekend this year that Dick Finley didn’t go home. There’s a rumor around that he operates his own distillery back in the woods. Is it true, Dick?

We have four Nelsons with us this year, and the instructors struggled to learn each one’s first name. We understand that the professors at Freshman Camp didn’t have too much trouble knowing which Nelson was which—especially “Lipstick” Nelson. Wonder how he got that name? Another prom-

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Below are excerpts of two letters sent to the Forestry Department by Prof. Ashman, who is away on sabbatical leave in Europe. We consider them very interesting and call your attention, in particular, to the references to plantations and industry.

Sevilla, Espana
April 12, 1955

"We landed at Gibraltar on the 6th as per schedule on a beautiful evening and had a fine view of the rock as we came in. * * * we went immediately to the Hotel Rock where we spent the night in a pre-Victorian Room without bath and plain board floor. * * * we didn't look around the fortress but crossed the bay to Algecuras in Spain proper and went from there by bus to Malaga where, in spite of the fact that it was Holy Week, we succeeded in getting a room in a very good hotel—quite modern with good bath et al but we found good meals hard to get anywhere * * * Saturday at 4:00 we left Malaga on a so-called Automotor, a diesel bus running on the rails and saw some rugged mountain scenery, with orange groves in the Southern valleys, diversified farming on the flat lands, and olive groves everywhere else where there was any soil. Here and there in the mountains we saw attempts at planting with pine I had never seen before—perhaps Aleppo pines. There were some poplar plantations on the flat lands. We reached Granada late in the evening and put up at a hotel called La Perla which was recommended to me but which I will not recommend to any one else. We went through the old Moorish palace of the Alhambra on a hill above the city and its beauty and the views from it haven't been exaggerated.

Geneva, Switzerland
April 23, 1955

We left Spain yesterday after spending more time there and in Portugal than we had planned because of the difficulty of getting transportation just when you want it * * *. I was a little surprised to see so much forestry work in Portugal. We took a long drive in a hired car on the 16th and saw very extensive stands of maritime pine much of which was being tapped for naval stores, a good deal of poplar, and

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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 Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and Assistant Professor of Game Management, 1937-1942; Leader, Maine Cooperative 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 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., 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 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.
ACTIVITIES
The Forestry Club

The Maine Foresters, whose members are Forestry or Wildlife Conservation majors, meet once every two weeks. At these meetings outside speakers are invited to present their views and problems of their professions or hobbies. Some of these speakers and their subjects were Professor Evans on his trip to Alaska; Mr. Giddings of the Penobscot Development Company on the management of their forests; Mr. Naghski, chemist for the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, on the maple syrup industry; and Professor Trefethen on glacial formations. In addition to these outside speakers, various members showed slides and gave talks on their past summer jobs.

Several activities are annual events for the Club during the school year. One of these is co-sponsoring a Woodsmen's Weekend team with the Maine Outing Club. The Woodsmen's Weekend is a competitive meet held at various New England colleges with six or seven colleges competing each year. As the meet was held here on Maine's campus the year before, there was much enthusiasm last spring, and many fellows tried out for places on the two teams to be sent to Dartmouth.

Many weeks of hard practice gave us two excellent teams. Members of the first team were Lewie Hurxthal, Art Ellor, Fred Huntress, Clyde Hodgkins, Al Coulombe, and Phil Bowman, captain; while members of the second team were Harry Dyer, Dick Anderson, Bob Woodruff, Bill German, Harry Yates, and Lu Zai, captain. Harry Yates kept records and acted as manager until the last minute when he stepped in to fill a vacant place on the second team. He did a swell job, making the longest fly cast of the meet.

The first team was a well-rounded team and did well in all the events, even fishing and canoeing (usually our weak points). Thanks to John Carney, of the Simmonds Saw Company, for his coaching and saw sharpening, the teams were so fast in the sawing contest that they stood around and watched the others, and even lent one team their saw.

The first team led through the entire meet and captured the cup for the University of Maine for the first time. The second team came in fourth with Middlebury and Dartmouth second and third respectively.

At Maine Day skit night the cup was presented to President Hauck in appreciation of his financial assistance in previous years.

In the fall the Club erected a booth at the Farmers' Fair with forestry tools and equipment as the theme. John Coombs, Warner Shedd, Gary van Wart, and several others put in a lot of time and hard work to make the exhibit a fine success.

With all these fine speakers and interesting events, the Forestry Club enjoyed another very successful year.

MARY DONNELL
Xi Sigma Pi

Xi Sigma Pi, the national honorary forestry fraternity, was founded in 1908 at the University of Washington. In 1917, the Gamma Chapter was established at the University of Maine.

The objects of the fraternity are threefold. First, to secure and maintain high standards of scholarship in forestry education. Second, to work for the upholding of the profession of forestry. And lastly, to promote fraternal relations among earnest workers engaged in forestry activities.

In April of 1954 we sponsored the third annual Forester's Supper. After eating to our hearts content a well prepared chicken dinner, we listened to a very enlightening talk on "Forest Mysteries" by Dr. Hugh M. Raup, director of the Harvard Forest. After the talk, some were still able to eat some more food including coffee, doughnuts and pies (20 pie plates also, according to the dietitian).

This year we sold Christmas trees before the vacation. After spending some time looking for the "Ideal" Christmas tree that the layman immediately thinks we foresters should be able to grow, we cut 50 trees and established our business behind the Plant Science Building. One thing we did find out was that the amount of sales was inversely proportional to the intensity of illumination (get that sophomore physicists).

We have also supplied the Memorial Union Building with about a cord of hardwood firewood and plan to continue to do so as they need it. We are also planning to acquire a few acres of land from the Penobscot Development Company and do some experimental tree planting.

—Phil Bowman
ALLIS-CHALMERS EQUIPMENT

from forest to lumber yard

Here's how advanced design Allis-Chalmers equipment helps to mechanize nearly every phase of lumber production.

Allis-Chalmers logging equipment includes four powerful crawler tractors, 50 to 175 hp; three tandem drive motor graders, 50 to 104 hp; matched Allied equipment such as bulldozers, winches, Tractor Shovels, arches, lift tongs.
Upon completion of the trip the boys split for the summer — some to the fine post of Fort Bragg, North Carolina, the home of the very proud 82nd. Airborne Division — others to the swamplands of the University Forestry Camp at Princeton.

Upon completion of the summer duties the class of '55 came back minus one member, Joe Mawson. The class lost this great ... who, behind our backs and without the knowledge of his fellow students, pulled the coup of the year by joining hands with one Betty LaFurley in the sacred institution. Joe is now attending school in Massachusetts. This left the class with an enrollment, going into the last lap, of 29 — 24 foresters and 5 bird watchers.

During the year we lost another from our midst — by name William Mannheim — to a fine Canadian girl. We want to congratulate “Willy” on his fine accomplishment. The Mannheims are now settled in Orono. Isn’t it much more convenient going to Orono than to Canada, periodically, Willy?

Now we come to the silent, but mighty, Wes Scrone, who has built himself up as a fine competitor. This past winter he was invited to, and skied in, the National Ski Meet at Middlebury, Vermont. During his four years here at the University, he has made a name for himself as a skier. Congratulations, Wes.

Two of the class who were not counted in our tally, who graduated in February, are now enrolled in the graduate Pulp and Paper course. These are Harry Dyer and Dick Thaxter. This is the first time that forestry majors have been accepted on scholarship in the woods management of pulp and paper. Best of luck to you boys.

Soon the class of '55 will break never to return as a whole. We will go about our ways, most to the service of Uncle Sam, then on to our choices in our selected field.

THOMAS SHEA

Ed. note: Tom is a fine track man in his own right and is a credit to the University and the foresters.
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inent forester in our class is “Questions” Lund. If you are wondering about his nickname, ask any freshman forester about it.

A great many of us worked in the woods this past summer, with three of us getting jobs with the U. S. Forest Service out west — thanks to Prof. Ashman.

The foresters in the class of ’58 are well represented in many extracurricular activities here at Maine. On the football team we had Lee Wetzel, Ed Shimmin, Frank Kutz, Dick Geier, and Bob Fearon. On the freshman basketball team, which had an excellent record this year, we had Andy McClare and Ed Riemenschneider. In track we had a large number of participants in Frank Beyer, Bob Fearon, Frank Kutz, Dan Rearick, Bill Schroeder, Art Stebbins, John Lane, John Prewitt, and Don Wood. We were even well represented in cross country with George Bourassa, John Lane, and Dan Rearick. Pete Ibold is known to everyone on the “Maine Forester” staff as the Advertising Manager, while “Tiger” Thurston is the Treasurer of the Forestry Club. Freshman foresters were in many other activities, giving our class a good representation in all fields.

In the Forestry Class of ’58 the Maine men outnumbered any other single state with 28 men. New Jersey was right behind them with 15 men, followed by New York and Massachusetts, each with 7 men. Connecticut sent 6 of her residents to Maine, while New Hampshire sent 3, Vermont, 2, and Ohio, 1. Out of the 69 foresters in the freshman class, 4 men are married, and 13 men are veterans. We are very fortunate to have this cross section of men with such varied backgrounds because we can learn a great deal from our fellow foresters as well as from our capable instructors and professors.

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Philip L. Brown '50

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some fine young stands of eucalyptus. Cork oak is, of course, scattered all over the peninsula. In many areas the landscape between ploughed fields, is covered with olives, or cork oak, or vineyards. Yesterday on the trip from Barcelona to Perpignan we saw the heaviest scattering of plantations we had seen in Spain. Some of the poplars are beautiful and we noticed in many cases young stands planted on clean cultivated land, in some cases with irrigation. We also saw many stands of pine which I took to be Aleppo pine — Pinus halepensis — which I know is managed widely in the Med’nean area and of which we had seen some on the road from Algeciras to Malaga the day after we landed.

It has been quite chilly ever since we hit Madrid which is reputed to have ten months of winter and two months of Hell, but this Swiss hotel has the heat on so we plan to spend the week-end here and go on to Zurich to the Swiss Forest School, and then to Nancy. We hope to be able to get in a few days of sight-seeing in France, if we keep our health, and then to Germany and to Britain. We haven’t had a rainy day since we landed but we were assured by some American soldiers on leave whom we met in Spain that we could expect rain at least half the time in Germany.

We have seen a good deal of poverty in our travels, especially in Spain where many things are done on the large estates just as they were done in 1492 and if Pizarro could come back to Estremadura where he herded swine he would find swine herds, shepherds, and goat herds operating in the same old way, at least 10,000 burros for every big truck, and groups of men and women pulling weeds from the wheat fields by hand”.

As ever,

(Signed) Bob
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some 435 million trees were distributed. Thirty-nine States, with Federal Forest Service cooperation, under the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950, are providing on-the-ground technical assistance to owners of private forests in the management of their woodlands; and assistance on processing problems to small sawmill operators and other processors of primary forest products. States, counties, and municipalities maintain about 26½ million acres of State and community forests and parks. In 45 States and Puerto Rico extension programs in forestry are being conducted through the extension departments of the State agriculture colleges. In these programs farmers are provided with information on the various phases of woodland management and the utilization of farm timber. Thousands of farm youths are carrying on forestry projects in 4-H Club work.

Forestry Schools

Professional training in forestry was still a very new idea here in the United States in 1905. The first 4-year professional course in forestry, in fact, had been started at Cornell University only 7 years earlier, in 1898. In that same year, the Biltmore School of Forestry, a private school, was started in North Carolina; it continued until 1912. The Yale Forest School was established in 1900, offering graduate courses in forestry leading to a Master's degree.

A few more schools of forestry came into being during the next 3 years. Between 1902 and 1905, regular forestry courses were started at the University of Michigan, the State Forest Academy at Mont Alto, Pa., the University of Maine, University of Nebraska, University of Minnesota, and Colorado College. Harvard University also set up an undergraduate course in 1903, but later moved its forestry work to the graduate school. Before 1905 Michigan and Iowa State Colleges were offering nonprofessional courses that were later expanded into full professional curricula.

These were the schools that were pioneering in forestry education half a century ago. Most of these institutions then had only 1 or 2 forestry teachers and a handful of students. Today more than 30 universities and colleges in the United States are offering full professional instruction in forestry. More than 21,000 students have completed regular 4-year courses in forestry in the past 50 years. More than 4,000 have earned Master's or Doctor's degrees in this field.

Federal Forestry Activities

The work of the Forest Service in the past half century has gone forward along three principal lines: administration of the National Forests; cooperation in forestry programs with the States and private forest owners; and research.
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The National Forests in 1905 were largely undeveloped, remote back-country areas. There were few roads or other facilities for protection and management. For the most part the forest boundaries were not marked nor even surveyed. Today the National Forests are playing a substantial part in the Nation's economy. They are supplying a yearly cut of more than 5 billion board-feet of timber, and the present sustained-yield capacity is estimated to be at least 6.9 billion board-feet. This allowable yearly cut under sustained-yield will become even greater as the basic growing stocks are further built up and as utilization practices further improve. The National Forests are furnishing seasonal grazing for some 8 million cattle and sheep. Last year, the National Forests reported 35 million visits by persons seeking outdoor recreation. These forests are the home for great numbers of wildlife, including nearly a third of the Nation's big-game animals. They have 81,000 miles of fishing streams and over 2 1/4 million acres of lakes. National Forests help protect the water supplies of some 1,800 cities and towns of more than 13 million acres of irrigated farmland, of more than 600 hydroelectric power developments, and of thousands of industrial plants. As public properties containing basic natural resources, the National Forests are managed for continuous production. A policy of multiple use is followed which seeks to maintain a balanced production and use of all the forest resources, and to bring the largest total of returns and benefits in the public interest. Protection and scientific management of these resources are helping to stabilize industries and communities dependent on them.

Even before the Forest Service was established, its predecessor, the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, was publishing bulletins to encourage good forestry practice, and offering to help private forest owners plan their timber harvest so as to obtain successive crops. Federal cooperation with the States for the protection of State and private forest lands from fire began following enactment of the Weeks Act of 1911. The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 materially expanded the scope of cooperation in fire control. This Act also provided for Federal cooperation with the States in the production and distribution of forest planting stock, and in forestry extension work. Federal cooperation with the States in providing technical assistance to owners of private forest lands and to processors of primary forest products is carried on under authorization of the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950, which superseded the Norris-Doxey Cooperative Farm Forestry Act of 1937.

Research has been a major activity almost since the Forest Service came into being. New methods and practices developed through research in forest and range management and wood utilization have contributed much to the advance of forestry. Research results over the years have been worth
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millions of dollars to agriculture and industry and to the public as a whole. The Forest Service now maintains nine regional forest and range experiment stations; also forest research units in Puerto Rico and Alaska. The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., established in 1910, is one of the world's largest institutions for research in the utilization of wood.

Several other Federal agencies are also concerned to some extent with forestry matters. The Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and National Park Service of the Department of the Interior have forestry units. Military reservations of the Army, Navy, and Air Force contain several million acres of forest land. The Tennessee Valley Authority administers some forested lands above its reservoirs and carries on activities to encourage good forestry practices by private land owners. In the Department of Agriculture there are forestry phases in the work of the Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service, and Agricultural Conservation Program Service

**THEN AND NOW**

In 1898, Gifford Pinchot and Henry S. Graves, who were to become the first and second Chiefs of the Forest Service, were the only 2 native-born, professionally trained foresters in the United States (and they had obtained their training in Europe). By 1912, there were still only about 500 men in the United States with some degree of technical training in forestry. (There were also many early-day forest rangers, lumbermen, and others who began without a technical background, but through their own experience acquired a considerable knowledge of the subject.) Figures from the forestry schools indicate that about 1,000 degrees in forestry are now being granted annually.

In the first decade of this century, the Forest Service was the principal employer of American foresters. In 1912 it was estimated that 60 percent of the professional foresters in the country were in Federal government work, and that fully 95 percent had been so engaged at one time or another. The Forest Service is still the largest single employer of trained foresters, but it now employs only a small part of the total. The States, municipalities, educational institutions, trade associations, and private corporations have absorbed large numbers of graduating foresters. Many others are in business as consulting foresters. Twenty-five years ago, all private industry in the United States employed less than 200 graduate foresters. Today the forest industries employ some 5,000.

In the fiscal year 1905 the receipts from uses of the National Forests were less than $75,000. National Forests receipts in fiscal year 1954 were more than $67,000,000.

When the Forest Service came into being, the first Chief
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Forester, Gifford Pinchot, speedily fused a new organization, youthful in spirit, enthusiastic, inspired by a high purpose and determined to get things done. The work appealed to young men with venturous spirit, love of the outdoors, and zeal for public service. A new public enterprise was in the making.

But in the western National Forests, many a forest officer in those days had to face a hostile local sentiment. He was pictured in newspaper cartoons as an insolent dragoon pitilessly riding down women and children; or he was described as wearing a feather in his hat after the supposed fashion of European foresters, or ridiculed as an Eastern dude or a bespectacled college professor out of place. It took some time for people in those areas to find out that a forest ranger was not a hireling sent from Washington to interfere in their local affairs, but a person interested in bringing about the orderly use of public resources to aid in the sound, healthy development of the community to which he himself belonged.

In time, the forest ranger came to be a respected figure, sometimes even a romantic hero of movies and novels. Now each year the Forest Service receives several thousand letters from boys who want to know how to become a forest ranger.

In 1905, when a fire occurred in a National Forest, the ranger would round up whatever help he could enlist among local settlers, and they would go on horseback or afoot to fight the blaze. Often the ranger would tackle a large fire singlehanded and do what he could with ax and shovel to check the spread of the blaze. Many a fire in the back-country burned for weeks or months, until rain or snow finally extinguished it. Today, both Federal and State forest fire control is highly organized. Radio communications, mechanized fire-fighting equipment, fast automotive and aerial transportation speed and facilitate the control work. In some of the western mountain country, smokejumpers now parachute to fires in inaccessible forest areas.

Fifty years ago, very little land outside the National Forests was receiving any regular or systematic protection against fire. Today, the State forestry agencies, with private and Federal cooperation, maintain organized protection for more than 374 million acres of State and private forest land. In 1953, area burned was held to 0.7 percent of the area protected. Of the 53 million acres of forest land that still lack organized protection, fires burned 13.5 percent.

MANY HAVE HELPED

The advances made in forestry over the past half century have been the result of efforts by many organizations and individuals along with those of the State and Federal forestry agencies.

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expressed through many citizens' groups, that the Forest Service was established half a century ago. The American Forestry Association was one of the earliest of many national and local conservation organizations that have long been active in the promotion of forestry measures. Numerous service clubs, civic organizations, sportsmen's organizations, farm organizations, labor unions, veterans' groups, chambers of commerce, garden clubs, women's organizations, young folks' organizations, and church groups have been actively interested in forest conservation. State forestry associations, composed of woodland owners, foresters, and public-spirited citizens often spearheaded forestry activities within their particular States.

Industrial groups and associations also have been concerned with forestry. National and regional associations of lumbermen and pulp and paper manufacturers have been making fine progress in getting good forestry practices in effect on member companies' lands, and in many cases also are encouraging and facilitating better practice on the part of other woodland owners. Many forest industry concerns are cooperating with the Forest Service and State agencies in forestry research projects. American Forest Products Industries, Inc., sponsors the "Tree Farm" program and the "Keep Green" forest-fire prevention programs now conducted in many States.

The nationwide Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign ("Smokey Bear") is conducted by the State Foresters and the Federal Forest Service under sponsorship of the Advertising Council, Inc., with the support of American business, including the advertising industry, and the cooperation of many other organizations.

More than 20 American railroads now employ foresters to help promote better forest practice in the areas they serve. The American Bankers' Association has had a forestry committee. Many county governments have become interested in seeing a better brand of forest management practiced, realizing that the tax base is improved and business and income in the community stabilized when the forests are kept permanently productive.

The schools of forestry in American universities and colleges deserve much credit. Perhaps even more important than the technical training given have been the ideals, the vision, and the enthusiasm for forestry work that these schools have instilled in their students.

Professional standards for forestry have been set by the Society of American Foresters, a professional organization to which most foresters belong.

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THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS

Starting almost from scratch at the beginning of this century, American forestry has made remarkable advances in the past 50 years. What men of vision half a century ago saw in the years ahead fell far short of what actually came to pass. They failed to fully foresee the astounding developments that have taken place in science, agriculture, and industry. They could not know that the half century would bring two world wars. All of these things made their impacts on the forests and on the course of forestry.

No more than our predecessors can we today foresee what lies ahead. Perhaps we are on the threshold of new developments in chemistry that will bring many new uses for wood — uses that we can’t even visualize today. Perhaps advances in tree genetics will give us new and better kinds of trees, and cause innovations, therefore, in our methods of forest management. The course of the national economy or changes in the international situation may greatly affect supply and demand for forest products.

It is reasonable to assume, at least, that the people of the United States will continue to need the forests and the products and services of forest lands. A growing population and an expanding economy, indeed, should mean increasing demands on the forests.

There is every prospect that the pressure for water will increase. Our per capita consumption of water has multiplied during recent decades. In many parts of the country, further agricultural, industrial, recreational, and municipal developments depend primarily on increasing the supply of usable water. The forest’s function as a protector of watersheds is its most important service in many areas. It is likely to become even more critically important.

There is every prospect, too, that requirements for timber will continue to grow. As the supply of some of the non-renewable resources dwindles, the substitution of wood products may call for an increased output of timber from renewable forests. The expected large increase in the country’s population, the development of new uses for wood, and a rising standard of living, may indeed bring a tremendous increase in pressure on the forests for timber products. The food needs of a growing population also may increase the pressure on forest ranges for livestock forage.

The number of recreational visits to the National Forests has nearly doubled since 1941, the year of highest pre-
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war use. Continued growth in the demand for forest recreation, including fishing and hunting, seems inevitable. As the complexities of modern living increase, and as the workaday activities of most people become further removed from field, forest, and stream, the need for healthful and relaxing outdoor recreation will be greater. The spiritual, esthetic, and recreational values of the forests will become ever more precious.

With such ever-increasing demands in prospect for water, timber, recreation, and other products and services of the forests, it may be expected that private forestry will continue to advance, and that the development of the National Forests and other public forests will continue in response to growing needs. It may be expected, too, that a growing realization of the importance of the forest resources will bring a greater appreciation by the people of the need for management and wise use of the forests.

Forestry, then, should go steadily forward. Its potentialities for contributing to national prosperity, security, and progress are very great. Fifty years from now, as today, the strength of the Nation will lie in its people and its resources.
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The year 1954-55 was about normal with other recent years in number of students registered in Forestry and Wildlife. As of September 1954 the registration by classes was: Seniors 35, Juniors 35, Sophomores 57, and Freshmen 85, totaling 213. The administration reports a marked increase in applications for entrance in the fall of 1955. We are trying to keep a ceiling on the number of Freshmen admitted to Forestry and Wildlife in order to maintain a balance between numbers and the physical facilities for instruction.

The Fourth Annual Forester's Supper was its usual success. This is sponsored by Xi Sigma Pi, the honorary forestry scholastic society. The feature speaker this year was Paul M. Dunn formerly Dean of the School of Forestry at Oregon State College and currently Technical Director of Forestry, St. Regis Paper Co.

Professor Robert I. Ashman, a member of the staff since 1930 and Head of the Department since 1946 was granted a leave of absence from April 1 to July 1. He and Mrs. Ashman are taking a tour of Western Europe which to date has included Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, France and Switzerland. Future plans include Germany, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Summer Camp will open in June with a bumper crop of about 52 Forestry and Wildlife students. This is the transition year when all juniors and the seniors in advanced military who went to R. O. T. C. camp last summer will be together. From now on those students taking advanced military will first complete their academic work and then take their military camp at the end of the senior year.

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