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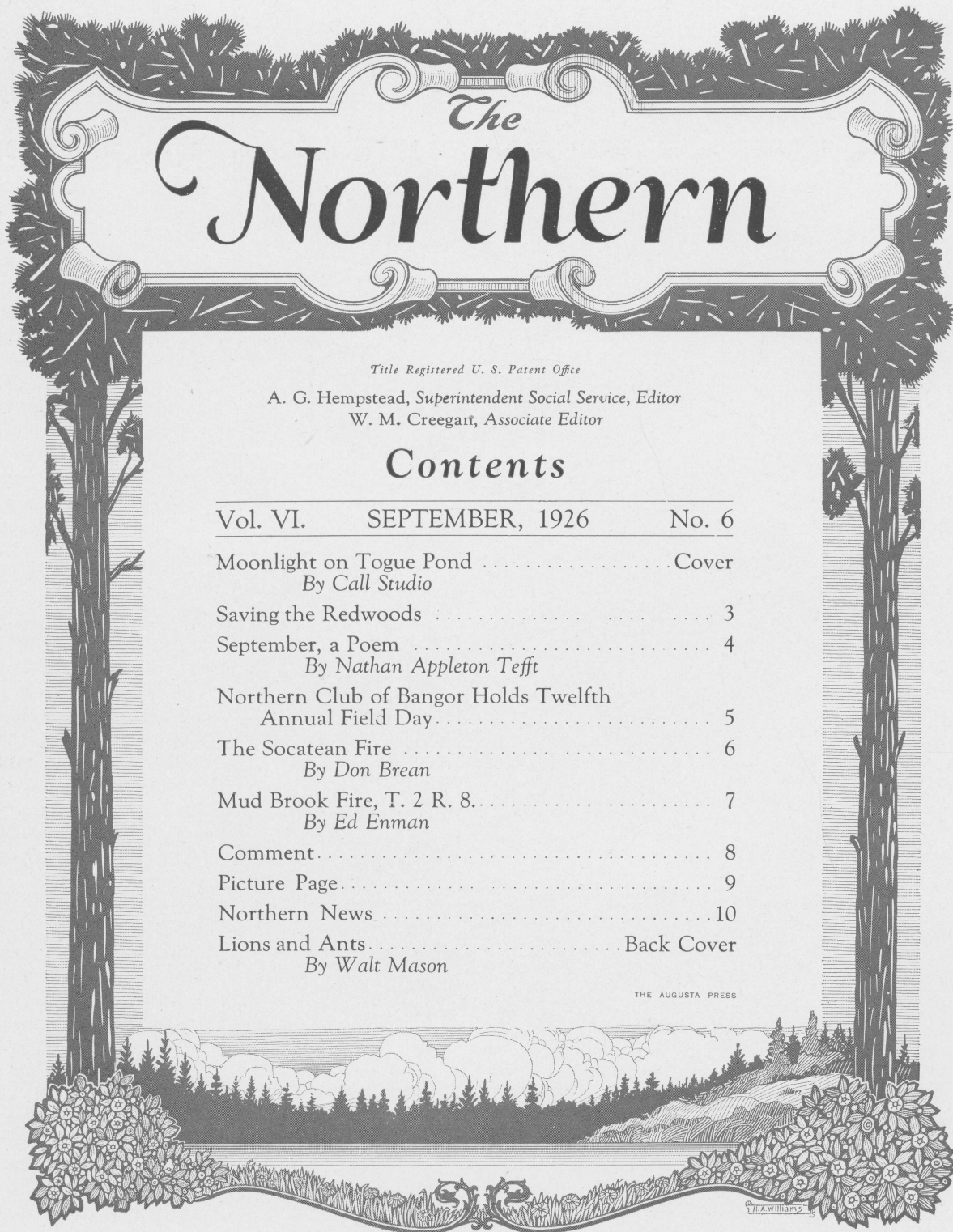
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*The*  
**Northern**  
*September 1926*





# *The* Northern

*Title Registered U. S. Patent Office*

A. G. Hempstead, *Superintendent Social Service, Editor*  
W. M. Creegan, *Associate Editor*

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THE AUGUSTA PRESS

W. A. Williams



# The Northern

Published by the Social Service Division  
GREAT NORTHERN PAPER COMPANY  
SPRUCE WOOD DEPARTMENT



## Saving the Redwoods

**B**Y adopting a reforestation program that until quite recently appeared to be impracticable, operators in the California redwood region are today attracting the attention of forestry experts, lumbermen and conservationists all over the world.

The planting of redwood seedlings, carefully reared by the million in nurseries, forest fire prevention such as never before was believed to be necessary in this species, and closer utilization of the present timber, all enter into a scheme of reforestation that is a revelation to anyone familiar with the redwood lumber industry prior to a few years ago. Instead of responding to the plea of planting "one tree for every tree cut," the redwood operators are setting out twenty to one.

Reforestation was demonstrated years ago as the most practical means of replacing other species of softwoods, but a popular misconception was held by scientists and lumbermen alike that similar practices in the redwoods would be futile. It was taken for granted that, as a result of changed climatic conditions, or for some other inexplicable causes, the end of the species would be in sight after another hundred years or more of logging.

The age of the timber then being cut was from 500 to 1200 years, and occasionally older, so it became the generally accepted opinion that reforestation in the redwoods was out

**A** forest is the only natural resource that can be replaced after it is once consumed by industry. Mineral and oil from the ground, once utilized, are removed forever; not so with timber. This article, based on data from the Humboldt Redwood Reforestation Association, shows what is being done to save the redwoods. The climatic conditions of Maine are such that natural reproduction makes a program of this nature unnecessary.

of the question. Growing timber for use several centuries hence was beyond all economic conception.

However, Nature was working in the meantime and demonstrated facts that upset the theories of the earlier observers. It finally became apparent that the sprouts, which form around nearly every stump from which a redwood tree had been cut, were developing into tall straight saplings. This growth, which is rare among cone-bearing, or coniferous trees, had been looked upon as worthless brush that continually grew back after every fire, making it extremely difficult to clear the land for agricultural purposes.

At first it seemed like stretching the imagination too far even to presume that these tender shoots or suckers would some day produce merchantable timber, yet in fifty years they had become fully as large as mature trees of other coniferous

species in forests east of the Pacific Slope. These scions of a new generation of redwoods had all but escaped attention because of the new abundance of older trees, ranging from eight to fifteen feet or more in diameter at the base, that surrounded them in the uncut woods. Redwood logging operations had been, from the days of the pioneers, restricted almost entirely to the largest and best formed trees because the market would take nothing but the better grades of lumber.

Redwood lumbering was developed in the early 50's, the industry being started somewhat in advance of the pine in California and the Douglas fir of the Pacific Northwest. There are evidences of logging as early as 1812, when Russian settlers founded a colony at Bodega Bay on the Sonoma County coast north of San Francisco. A church, made of redwood, still stands at Fort Ross.

The building boom that struck California with the gold rush created a strong demand for redwood lumber, so along in the 50's big trees that were easily accessible to water transportation were cut. There was no power traction in those days. The pioneers moved the logs with jack screws, a very slow and laborious process. Then came the bull teams. Butt logs were so large even when the tree was cut some fifteen feet or more from the ground that they had to be split with blasting powder before the oxen could budge them.

GNPCO

*When flatterers meet the devil goes to dinner*



Later steam donkey-engines hauled the logs by cable, and subsequently this method of handling logs was employed in connection with specially constructed railroads.

The old plan of cutting none but the best trees, tho actually wasteful, was in reality a blessing on the present-day woods. From the trees not considered worth while half a century ago, dropped seeds, which together with the sprouts from the old stumps, created a fine natural reproduction over areas where there has been no fire. It was not until investigations into the feasibility of reforestation were under way a few years back that the importance of this natural growth was recognized. Redwood operators were so accustomed to trees of immense proportions that they looked upon the second growth as only so much brush. One timber owner, who had operated in Michigan before transferring his interests to California, was astonished, when led into a 50-year-old forest, to discover that the trees were taller, larger in diameter, more dense in growth, and scaling nearly double the amount of board feet per acre produced by trees of original growth in the Lake States. Nature had demonstrated that it was possible to restock the cut-over lands with new trees of merchantable size within a reasonable period, and this established the fallacy of the previous misconception that redwood reproduction was commercially impossible. Closer observation revealed whole families of massive trees growing in circles, indicating that they had sprung from fallen ancestors of prehistoric days. What had occurred before was possible again, but before undertaking an expensive reforestation project an exhaustive investigation was made.

A few of the larger redwood operators retained the services of Major David T. Mason, noted forestry engineer of Portland, Oregon, who studied every phase of the redwood industry from protecting the present

stands to closer utilization in milling operations, and the development of forest nurseries from which tiny seedling trees are reared for planting on cut-over lands where the natural reproduction is lacking in density.

At the time these studies were undertaken in the redwoods there was scarcely a trained forester to be found throughout the district. Today the redwood industry maintains staffs of trained forestry engineers who look after the job of "growing trees for growing children," as the

because when the time comes for harvesting the timber from the hand-made forests, the stumps of these latter will in their turn send forth coppice, or new growth, that will go right on perpetually making more trees.

Woodsmen the world over are not only keenly interested in observing this remarkable reforestation work among the redwoods, but many of them are adopting similar plans themselves. Orders came from New Zealand not long ago for 250 pounds of seed to be delivered annually over

a period of four years for the purpose of starting redwood forests in some of the native districts of heavy rainfall. The redwood is a habitant of moist climates but avoids zero temperatures. Its native stand is in the so-called fog belt along the California coast from Monterey County, north. Logging operations are no longer extensive south of San Francisco Bay, the redwood forest industry being confined to a strip only a few hundred miles long, seldom reaching much further than thirty miles inland, from northern Sonoma County through Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte counties in California, and extending a short way over the state line into Oregon.

The tenacious virility of the coast redwoods, as one writer expresses it, is best illustrated in the great difficulties encountered when attempts are made to reclaim cut-over land for agricultural purposes. Settlers frequently surrender to the persistent redwood, which, after as many as ten successive years of heavy burning, sprouts anew. Grass, sowed between the stumps for cattle pasture, is smothered out after a few years and the land returns to a wooded growth. It is next to impossible to grub out the immense stumps. The cost of powder for "shooting" stumps is often more than the land is worth for farming. Therefore this style of clearing is seldom practiced. The site of the Scotia forest nursery cost \$500 an acre to clear.

(Continued on Page 15)

## SEPTEMBER

By Nathan Appleton Tefft  
in "Needles from the Whispering Pine"

Little tech o' red an' yell;  
Here an' there th' green o' pine;  
Gentle breeze an' kinder meller;  
Sun a-feelin' purty fine.  
Crickets ev'ywhere a chirrin':  
Spider takin' uv a nap,  
Waitin' fer t' ketch th' whirrin'  
Things around about her trap.

Fields o' clover 'round th' stubble—  
Natur' spreadin' uv her rug;  
House in order, an' no trouble,  
Fixed up cosey-like an' snug.  
Ready fer th' guest uv honor,  
Stores a-plenty fer th' day;  
Putty colors to adorn her,—  
Brown October, on th' way.

slogan on the fire warnings explains.

The establishment of a forest nursery at Scotia, Humboldt County, in the spring of 1923, following the report of Major Mason and his colleagues, found three redwood lumber companies adopting a reforestation program. Others then became interested and all these, coordinating their interests, organized in 1923 the Humboldt Redwood Reforestation Association.

No other industry looks two or three generations ahead for returns upon its present-day investments; yet that is precisely what the redwood operators are doing. Furthermore, the present generation of timbermen is planting for posterity,

GNPCO

Learn to say No and it will be of more use to you than to be able to read Latin—SPURGEON

## Northern Club of Bangor Holds Twelfth Annual Field Day

The twelfth annual field day of the Northern Club of Bangor was held at Camp Benson on August 4, a good sized crowd turning out for the event. No better weather for such a day could have been desired. The sun shone brightly all day, yet there was a good breeze blowing.

The morning was devoted to sports with the following results: 100 Yard Dash for Men: Gene Lord, first; C. E. O'Connor, second; other entries, G. E. Wing; L. E. Houghton; J. H. McVey; C. E. Holden; Henry Bacon and N. J. Budway.

50 Yard Dash for Ladies: Miss Elizabeth Harkness, first; Miss Crockett, second; other entries, Mrs. Campbell; Miss Ranney; Mrs. Brown; Miss Silsby and Miss Atkins.

Shot Put for Men: H. W. Wright, first with 32 feet, 7 inches; Earl E. Brown, with 32 feet and 3 inches, was awarded second prize. Other entries in this event were: Henry Bacon; L. E. Houghton; Ralph Bryant; Wm. Murphy, of Cuxabaxis, Davidson and Umbazookskus; G. E. Wing; and the Messrs. Sommer and McCormack.

In the Potato Race for Ladies, Miss Atkins won first, Miss Harkness the second prize. Other entries were Mrs. McVey; Mrs. Brown; Miss Curtis; Miss Crockett and Mrs. Campbell.

50 Yard Dash for Boys: James McPhee, first; Earl Brown, Jr., second. Other entries were Masters Kenney, Wright, Bryant, and Smith.

50 Yard Dash for Girls: Miss Mary Wright, first; Margaret Johnson, second. Miss O'Connell was the third entry in this race.

Three Legged Race for Men: G. E. Wing and L. E. Houghton, winners; Messrs. Budway and Sommer, second; other teams, Gene Lord and Frank Curran; Messrs. Kenney and Delano; Messrs. Glidden and Kane.

Baseball Throw for Ladies: Miss Madeline Silsby, first, with a throw

of 110 feet, 4 inches; Mrs. Dean F. Chase, with a throw of 103 feet, 10 inches. Miss Harkness, whose record is 147 feet, did not enter this contest as she had already won a first prize in another event. The folks who attended field day last year recalled Miss Coburn's splendid throw of 190 feet in this event. Other entries were Mrs. Brown; Miss Bryant; Mrs. Campbell and Miss Crockett.

The enjoyable Pipe Race was repeated, with the following entries: Ross Bamford; G. E. Wing; Austin Praught; Gene Lord; John McVey; Frank Curran; and the Messrs. Mornault and McCormack. Bamford arrived home first, but his pipe was not alight. Wing arrived next and was awarded first prize, Bamford, second.

The gathering then adjourned to the dining-room overlooking beautiful Lake Sebasticook where a delightful luncheon was served. As in other years this luncheon was prepared and served by the Union Busy Bees of the High Street Church of Newport and many appreciative comments were heard concerning

the excellence of the food and the service. Harold Miller's Orchestra played throughout the meal.

### DINNER

Olives	Crackers
Roast Chicken	Brown Gravy
Mashed Potatoes	Cucumbers
String Beans	Green Peas
Parker House Rolls	
Berry Pie	Custard Pie
Ice Cream and Cake	
Tea	Coffee
	Milk

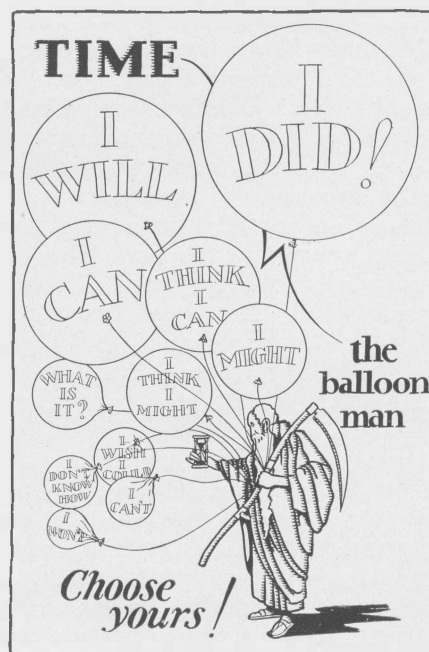
In the afternoon a ball game was played between the Accounting Department and the Engineering Department. The Accounting Department won this, 12 to 6. The lineup follows:

Edw. Annable, c.	White, p.
Dave Annable, p.	Brown, c.
Wing, 1b.	Schenck, 1b.
Lord, 2b.	Smith, 2b.
Bryant, 3b.	Glidden, 3b.
McVey, lf.	Goodwin, lf.
	Hilton, rf.
Robbins, rf.	Bradeen, rf.
	Daley, rf.
Kane, cf.	Curran, cf.
Miller, ss.	Casey, ss.

Harold Wright umpired the game, which was one of the fastest nine inning games seen at a field day for many years. Leon White and Fred Schenck each got three runs; Harold Casey, Jason Goodwin, Gerald Wing and John Robbins each got two.

The interval between the ball game and supper was taken up by swimming and boating parties. Among those noticed in the water were Mrs. Joseph McPhee, Miss Regina McPhee, both good swimmers, Edgar Enman and Robert Canders, Jr.; Miss Marjorie Canders, the Misses Margaret and Betty O'Connell, children of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. O'Connell. It was the first dip for the O'Connell children, but both of them took to the water without coaxing. Little Gilbert O'Connell, George's son, contented himself with playing in the sand, but promised he would go in next year. The family of Frank Daley were also in the water.

The courtesy of the man who ran the motor boat and took party after party around the lake was much appreciated. Many people took advantage of this service.



—American Mutual Liability Ins. Co.

GNPCO

*Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man—THE BIBLE*

Supper was served at six o'clock, the menu being as follows:

Cold Boiled Ham		
Mashed Potatoes		
Chicken Salad	Fruit Salad	
Assorted Fish		
Berries and Cream		
Assorted cake		
Tea	Coffee	Milk

After supper, the prizes were awarded the winners. The following firms contributed prizes: Snow and Nealley, Haynes and Chalmers, Rice and Miller, Dan T. Sullivan, Bangor Office Supply Co. and Arthur Chapin. T. R. Savage Company contributed the cigars and the Bacon Printing Company furnished the attractive menu cards.

At the meeting which followed, these officers were elected for the ensuing year: Ralph Bryant, president; Daniel Leen, vice-president; David Cronin, Secretary; and Harold L. Miller, treasurer.

In the evening dancing was enjoyed until about ten-thirty, when the merrymakers brought the enjoyable day to a close.

The officers who had charge of the field day were President, Harold Wright; vice-president, R. H. Bryant; secretary, Harold Sinnott; treasurer, Harold Miller; Committee on Grounds and Meals, E. E. Brown, John McVey, and H. C. Willey; Committee on Transportation, R. H. Bryant; Sports, L. E. Houghton and H. B. Mower; Music, H. L. Miller.

C. E. Millett and Wm. St. J. Murray were appointed judges, but Mr. Murray was unable to attend. Mr. B. W. O'Connor acted in his stead.

It is a fact, well known to foresters, that each individual species of tree has a fairly definite old-age limit, beyond which it practically ceases to put on growth, becomes decadent, and loses its normal state of health. In this condition it is usually susceptible to disease or insect attack and is soon thrown by the wind or decays and falls of its own weight.

—F. Schmoe

## The Socatean Fire

By Don Brean

On the 24th of July the warden on Spencer Mountain discovered smoke rising from a point somewhere between Moosehead Lake and the Pittston Road, on Socatean Stream. He reported it at once to Chief Warden Errold F. Hilton at Sebomook Dam. Mr. Hilton left Sebomook in a motor boat and at the same time the Great Northern Paper Company's fire patrolman left Kineo in a motor boat. These boats went about four miles up Socatean Stream after which the men proceeded by canoe for two more miles, but could not discover the fire. The party then went by road to Socatean Stream and followed down the stream until the fire was located about four miles from the road. This was on Monday.

With a crew of five men, Mr. Hilton was able to extinguish it, largely by means of a gasoline fire pump and by the use of shovels—throwing dirt on the fire. An area of about three acres was burned. Just as this fire was extinguished, a new fire on an adjoining ridge was discovered, started by sparks from the original fire.

When the second and larger fire was discovered, three truckloads of men were brought from the Great Northern Paper Company's operation at Northeast Carry, Mr. Paquet's crew. Matters were greatly expedited by the prompt action of A. L. Mishio, telephone lineman, who immediately installed a telephone on the Pittston road at the point nearest to the fire. This established connection with all points with which the firefighters might need to communicate.

Horses were brought from the 10 Mile Plant and from the Kineo-Pittston Road Repair Job. The teamsters were Walter Dunn and Tom Kelly, whose job was to carry in the material brought by the trucks. This included three additional gas pumps, five thousand feet of hose, fifty shovels, forty mattocks, twenty-six pails, fifty axes, two tents, fifty camp spreads, together with

the food supplies and kitchen utensils required to feed such a crew. By Tuesday morning Paquet's crew, armed with the above named equipment, were ready to fight the fire.

Mr. Hilton took charge of the crew; he established a fire line that encircled the entire fire. His first crew of men swamped a path around it, throwing the green brush on the outside, and the inflammable material in toward the centre. The second crew, equipped with shovels and mattocks, dug a trench as deep and wide as the conditions would permit. Others were engaged in shoveling gravel on the fire or in chopping trees and stumps from which sparks were flying. Still another group were stationed on the surrounding ridges to extinguish any fires started by flying embers.

The most effective work was done, however, by the little portable gasoline pumps. Four of these were used. Guy McCourt of the Greenville Shop took charge of the pump crews. The engines were run by Arthur McFadden, George McEachern, Gerald Gartley and Batty Healey. In addition to the men running the pump, each unit had a man to hold the nozzle and two men to handle the hose. One of the pumps had to force its stream of water through three thousand feet of hose, which at one point rose to a height of thirty feet over a steep ledge. In spite of this, it threw a stream of water thirty feet. Without a doubt it was the use of these pumps that extinguished the fire. Not only did they extinguish the fire but they saved the soil. When the fire was over, the burned area was soaked down until it was a mass of mud. Though by the old means of fire fighting the fire might have been kept from spreading beyond the area that was burned, the stumps and roots would have continued to burn into the soil, until sufficient rain should fall to stop it. As it is, the standing timber has been destroyed, the young growth has been wiped out and all seeds have been killed, but the soil has not been destroyed.

GNPCO

*It is the nature of the human disposition to hate him whom you have injured—TACITUS*

Bryant Jones, representing the State Forestry Department, and R. H. Robertson, assistant manager of the Spruce Wood Department, visited the scene of the fire.

The directing of the fire fighting was done by Errold F. Hilton. His experience with forest fires, his efficient handling of the crew and ability to direct the men in their work was most commendable. That the necessary equipment used in fighting the fire was at hand is due to the foresight of the Great Northern Paper Company. It may be mentioned here that the fire was not on Great Northern Paper Company property and that as usual, the expense of the fire fighting was paid by the State. The men who did the fighting of the fire deserve high praise. The business of fighting fire under these conditions is most trying. The smoke, the flying embers, the heat from the fire burning the face, the heat from the soil burning the shoes, the rays of the sun beating down on the head, the air filled with ashes—these are some of the difficulties met with in fighting a forest fire.

### Mud Brook Fire, T. 2, R. 8.

By Ed. Enman

A telephone call interrupted the dinner at Camp Benson on Field Day August 4, to call me back to the fire at Mud Brook. On my return I learned that a fire had started probably due to the carelessness of blueberry pickers, a fire that proved to be the worst in my experience. Frank McKendrick discovered the fire and set the men working with him to fighting it while he hurried to Camp 1 to secure help. This crew came to the fire at once, 65 in number with Foreman Paul Turner in charge, John Brice brought up 22 men from his camp and Ben King came from the Mud Brook Improvement job with 14 more men. Other men came as soon as possible, among whom were Andrew Flower and Dean Chase. Peter McDuffy was on hand as cook and did great work. Pumps were rushed to the scene with several thousand feet of fire hose; the usual implements of fire fighting—axes,

grub hoes, buckets and shovels soon were at hand. The company was well prepared for the fight so far as the equipment was concerned.

The strong wind, frequently changing, spread the fire rapidly and made the fighting of it very difficult. About the time a plan of action was determined upon, a shift of wind made it necessary to abandon the plan and try another. The fierce way the fire spread made the fighters feel as though they were retreating before a victorious army. The old brush went up like tinder, the birch trees burst into flames sending burning bark flying in the wind igniting the dry timber which fairly exploded with the first spark that touched it. Several times the men with the pumps were surrounded by fire, their retreat cut off so that it was only with daring that they saved their hose and pumps.

On the third day of the fire the wind which had been from the northwest turned to the south driving the fire toward Camp 1. The sixteen horses at the camp were soon harnessed to four wagons, which were loaded with the men's personal belongings, bedding, dishes and such supplies as could be hastily loaded. A cloud of smoke enveloped the camp yard as the train of four four-horse loads pulled out and in ten minutes the camps were a flaming furnace.

At the end of three days the fire was under control. A very heavy rain had come to aid the fire fighters. The damage done included the burning over of about 2000 acres of timberland, the destruction of a set of camps including a store house and supplies and about seven thousand cords of pulp-wood prepared for the mills. Though the fire was confined to this area after the third day, it was necessary to keep close watch for a long time afterward. Two weeks after the fire was supposedly extinguished, during a wind storm a fire broke out that had to be stubbornly fought. During the first three days the fire lines had to be constantly changing and due to the irregularities caused by pockets in the line the final fire line proved to be 19 miles long.

### "In de Main—"

Said one: "Hello, Mandy."

Said the other: "Hello, Liza."

Said the first one: "Ah heah's yo' husban' win two dollahs bettin' on a horse—am dat so?"

"Well," answered Mandy, "in de main it am. Only 'twaren't bettin', 'twar shootin' craps."

"Dat so?"

"Yessum, an' 'twaren't two dollahs, jest one."

"Yo' doan say!"

"An' he didn't win it, he lose it."



WHAT THE FIRE LEFT!

This is the result of a fire two years ago

GNPCO

*If you make money your God, it will plague like the devil—FIELDING*



All communications for *The Northern* should be sent to the editor of *The Northern*, Greenville, Maine.

### Why is the United States Prosperous?

What is the cause of our present national prosperity? This question has been raised in a book recently published by two English engineers. These men had doubted the genuineness of American prosperity and to satisfy themselves had, on their own initiative and without any announcement of their purpose, made an extended investigation. They visited many industrial plants in the United States, interviewed several hundred employers and employees, investigated the greater use of machinery here and compared it with the greater use of man-power in Great Britain. The publication of the results of their investigation is reported to have overshadowed the interest in the English coal strike. Their conclusions were that the prosperity of the United States is undoubtedly genuine; that the greater use of machinery is not an evil; that the wages of American working men are surprisingly higher than those of English workmen; that their housing is far superior; and that they possess not only the necessities of life but to an unprecedented extent the luxuries as well. They believe that the development of industrial democracy in this country will prevent any such catastrophe as England's recent general strike.

Why are we more prosperous than our English brethren? All sorts of answers may be given. The restrictive legislation on immigration has without question played a leading part; even more important has been the Eighteenth Amendment, for in spite of its lack of success in great centres of population, the

country at large has reaped the benefits of increased efficiency. Higher wages for working men have meant higher standards of living, and these in turn have resulted in increased expenditure for one-time luxuries. The increased use of machinery has kept our production high. It has been pointed out that in the steel industry for instance, the number of men employed in this country is only slightly more than those employed in the steel industry of Great Britain yet our out-put is twice as great. The reason is that we use twice as much horse-power per man.

That the greater income of the American working man is not always used wisely is undoubtedly true. There are some folks who run bills with the groceryman that they may have cash with which to buy gasoline to run automobiles. It is a mistake for people to live beyond their means, but this condition cannot be so general as we are likely to think. Statistics giving the amount of money saved by the working people of America, and invested in bonds, stocks, insurance, building and loan associations, and bank accounts show that with the higher standard of living has come

"I AGREE that the measure of success is not merchandise, but character. But I do criticize those sentiments, held in all too respectable quarters, that our economic system is fundamentally wrong, that commerce is only selfishness and that our citizens, holding the hope of all that America means, are living in industrial slavery . . . the man who builds a factory builds a temple . . . the man who works there worships there, and to each is due, not scorn and blame, but reverence and praise."

Calvin Coolidge

in general the habit of saving as well as of spending.

### Labor Day at Seboomook

Preparations are now going on for the 6th of September, the big day at Seboomook. Extensive improvements are being made about the place by a crew under Harry Severance. Tickets for the occasion will be distributed to employees and their families.

As in former years a boat will leave the Coburn Wharf at Greenville, carrying the employees who hail from the east side of the lake. A stop will be made at the company's wharf at Kineo. An enjoyable program of sports has been mapped out by a committee, including a ball game between the Grant Farm side under Harry Rollins and the Pittston side under Clarence Sargent. George Farrar will be on hand to serve the dinner and supper. On that point, nothing more need be said.

A new feature, and one that is sure to be enjoyed to the utmost, will be the Greenville Marine Band, whose services have been secured for the day. The members have an excellent repertoire and will play on the boat, during the meals at Seboomook, and possibly during the lulls in the ball game, only there ain't gonna be no lulls!

Be on hand bright and early! Enter the races. It is your field day. Bring the family and have a good time!

### "Until the Clock Fived"

A progressive young fellow who left the farm and got a job in the city wrote a letter to his brother who elected to stick by the farm, telling him of the joys of the city life, in which he said: "Thursday we autoed to the country club, where we golfed till dark. Then we motored to the beach and Fridayed there." The brother on the farm wrote back: "Yesterday we muled out to the cornfield and gehawed until sundown. Then we suppered, and then piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room and bedstedded until the clock fived."

—Trumbull Cheer

GNPCOM

*A lie has no legs and cannot stand; but it has wings and can fly far and wide*



*Field Day  
at  
Camp Benson*

*Miss Elizabeth Harkness*

*Miss Madeline Silsby*

*G.E. Wing*

*Harold W. Wright*

*Misses Margaret + Betty O'Connell*

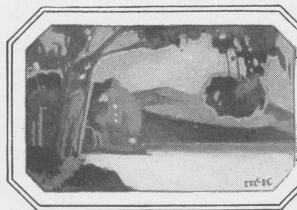
*Miss Mary Wright*

*H.J. Casey's New Uniform*

*MASONIC CLUB*

GNPCOR

*We all bear the misfortunes of other people with an heroic constancy*



## Northern News



### Seboomook Dam

*J. J. Dunroe, Correspondent*

Supt. J. E. Sargent has started the preliminaries for the construction of the new Seboomook Dam. A new set of camps is the first step and under Foreman Frank Sirois their rapid construction is assured. Mr. Sirois also expects to get a crew started on the repairs at Little Lobster Lake Dam in the near future. The lack of rain and the menace of fire have prevented the starting of this work at an earlier date. Alec Doucette is cooking at the dam.

Roland Foster has three men repairing the old Seboomook Dam, one of whom is Ernest Blake, our old friend "Blakey."

J. F. Daley and J. M. Morrison have been counting boomlogs between here and Pittston and we are told that neither of them needed any rocking to put them to sleep at night. Mr. Daley's trousers were a sight to behold on his return from plowing through dri-ki after loose sticks of boom. Anyone having a spare pair of trousers to contribute, size 44, please communicate with Mr. Daley.

### Grant Farm

*Edmund Crossman, Correspondent*

The haying was brought to a close on August 11, with a crop of a hundred and thirty tons.

J. E. Ramsay has returned from his vacation. Jack visited Bangor, Camp Whileaway on Moosehead Lake, and also spent some time at his home town, Mars Hill. Joseph McPhee clerked the farm in Jack's absence.

The painters have started painting the buildings at Grant Farm and several are already completed.

H. A. Bowe's crew of linemen

have run a line from the Grant Farm to Cooper Brook.

Jack Flynn has returned from the Dean Hospital. We were very sorry to learn of his injury.

Mrs. L. A. O'Connell and daughters enjoyed a few days at the farm.

E. E. Brown and party of the Bangor Office visited the farm on August 15.

There was a fire on Cooper Mountain recently. A large crew was called to fight it. The long looked for rain assisted materially in extinguishing it.

E. W. Millett, son of C. E. Millett, Accountant of the Spruce Wood Department, is now employed as a fire patrolman at Rainbow.

### Greenville Shop

*J. B. Pratt, Correspondent*

J. Eldrid Buck, late of the Stock Department, recently visited us. Mr. Buck is now connected with the Warren Steam Pump Company in the capacity of draftsman.

Hugh M. Morrell is spending his vacation somewhere in Maine.

Jack Marshall is assisting in the Stock Room during Mr. Morrell's absence.

Supt. Schenck, who has been confined to his home with throat trouble, has returned again to his duties.

Pearson McFadden is on a vacation, spending it here and there.

### Kineo Road Repairs, 30 Mile

*D. P. Dunton, Correspondent*

A. H. Greene, who has been clerking Kineo Road Repairs, is now employed as clerk at the Piscataquis Exchange in Greenville.

The crew at the Elm Stream camp has finished work on that section, with the exception of Tommy Clayburn, who is still running a road scraper. There are still seven miles of road between Pittston Farm and

the 40 Mile to be graveled and work is going ahead satisfactorily. At present we have three 5-ton trucks and six Ford dump trucks which during the day certainly give the job an appearance of activity. When the "Fleet" is lined up at the camp in the evening, however, the place has the aspect of a fair-sized circus.

Incidentally there is a feeling among the boys who are handling the trucks that any time that they have a few hours relief from filling radiators and changing tires, they can do a creditable job at baseball. There have been rumors about a team at Pittston and one at Seboomook and the "30 Mile Anti-Rattlers" will be glad to test their quality if it can be arranged. "Anti-Rattlers" was a unanimous choice of name but, should occasion arise, we would cheerfully change it to "Flat Tires."

Clarence Sargent and Carl Hagsstrom are the foremen on the job and Frank Costello is making sure that no one goes hungry. Paul Danforth is his assistant. Paul will return to Higgins Institute in the fall. From the way he has worked this summer it would seem that he plans on making a clean sweep in athletics.

Carl is a busy man these days. Running a gravel loader along with the other duties of a foreman doesn't leave one idle. Recently Carl had a report that his chicken farm in Massachusetts had been robbed and his partner injured. A telephone call to Middleboro relieved Carl's feelings, however, as the report was incorrect.

Bob Hancock's friends will be sorry to hear that Mrs. Hancock is seriously ill with an abscess in her ear. It was necessary for her to go to Portland for treatment by specialists.

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*Those who complain most are most to be complained of—MATTHEW HENRY*

### 10 Mile Plant

A. B. Chaplin, Correspondent

Haying was finished on August 1, seventeen tons of the finest quality having been cut.

The road repair crew under Foreman Clarence Sargent spent several days with us while building over culverts between 10 Mile and 20 Mile.

Alex Cominsky, who has long worked for the company, resigned his job as roadman between 10 Mile and 20 Mile and is now working for an ice company in Portsmouth, N. H. Rodolph Busque has succeeded Alex at the road job.

Our visitors this month include A. V. MacNeill, R. H. Robertson, Paymasters Casey and Hatch and Auditors Daley and Bradeen.

### Pittston Farm

Maurice P. Hill, Correspondent

The buildings at Pittston Farm are undergoing extensive repairs. New underpinning for the storehouse has taken the place of the old and the crew is now engaged in shingling. The buildings promise to look most attractive in their new coats of asbestos shingles.

Dr. Harmon Smith of New York is a frequent caller at Pittston. The doctor is spending a few weeks at his camp on the North Branch.

Hugh L. Desmond, Supt. of K. P. Toting, left August 10 on his annual vacation, announcing to his many friends that he was leaving to be married. We wish Hugh every happiness and are pleased to learn that he is to make his home in Kineo.

F. X. Mooney, accompanied by Wm. Harrington, A. L. Mishio, D. M. Pearson and Mr. Hathorne, made a flying trip to Quebec on August 1 in his new Chrysler car. The party spent about three hours in Quebec and arrived home late the same night. W. M. Creegan spent three days in Quebec in July.

### Blair Farm

C. E. Page, Correspondent

The crew has finished haying, about sixty-five tons of hay having been put in the barn. About ten

tons of oats were also raised and cut green, to be used for feed.

Dave Austin and George Roberts worked here during haying.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert McMullen of Kingfield were here over a recent week-end. Mr. McMullen is a brother of Mrs. Page.

Mrs. M. McMullen, Mrs. Page's mother, is now at the farm for a visit and plans to stay a month.

Everett Page has been driving for Grant Farm Toting for some time.

### Seboomook Lake -- St. John Railway

D. C. Stevens, Correspondent

Due to the fact that most of the activities on the Operation have been of a routine nature, this has been a singularly uneventful month for us.

The protracted spell of hot, dry weather inconvenienced us considerably. The water in the lake fell to a level which made navigation difficult and decidedly precarious. The road-bed along the right-of-way baked out to an extent sufficient to cause the section crew no end of work and worry; however, conditions are rapidly returning to normal; the lake has risen several inches and the road-bed and track have been dug and hammered into excellent condition. The section crew is now engaged in cutting grass, weeds and bushes along the right-of-way—a very necessary precaution against fire from flying cinders.

The locomotive is very industriously pushing and pulling car loads of gravel from Summit Pit to Logan Brook, where the trestle is being filled. Several thousand cubic yards have been used and there is apparently plenty of room for numerous other thousands before the project is completed.

Everybody is now anxiously awaiting the "Zero Hour" when we shall commence to string steel over the three miles of right-of-way which has already been cleared and graded between Camp No. 8 and Camp No. 11. Camp No. 8 is being overhauled and placed in readiness

for opening at such time as it may be required.

Manager F. A. Gilbert made a brief tour of inspection over the operation on August 1, returning to Kineo the same date.

We regret to state that on August 2, Mrs. J. E. Legassie and Miss Clara Milbery terminated their stay at the "Lewis Cottage" and returned to their home in Brownville.

Mr. Ayer and Mr. Freese of Bangor, with guides and dunnage, passed through the Terminal on August 4 enroute for Third St. John Pond Camps, where they enjoyed the fishing until the morning of the 7th.

Ronald McDonald left the operation on August 6, being called to Prince Edward Island by the serious illness of a sister. "Ronny" was relieved at the cook shack by Fred Graham who came here from Chesuncook Dam.

During the week of August 9, Miss Phyllis Faulkner had as her guest Miss Mary Harris of Greenville.

Those who have partaken of our hospitality during the month include L. G. White, Wm. St. John Murray, P. Bradeen, John Morrison and Frank Daly.

### Chesuncook and Chamberlain Lake Railroad

Henry Milliken, Correspondent

All of the track on this end of the job has been laid and the crew has turned its efforts to grading.

Jack Mason of the Bucyrus Company was with us for a few days while erecting the Diesel shovel. Mr. Mason leaves next month for the south of Russia where he is to install some machinery for the same company.

Cal Gunn is running the Diesel shovel and is assisted by "Reddy" Duran.

L. R. Feters of the Fate-Root-Heath Company, Plymouth, Ohio, was here for a few days and demonstrated the Plymouth Locomotive.

Cyril Buckley has resigned his job as fire warden and is now the engineer of the Plymouth Locomotive. Buck seems to be a good man for

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*Flattery is like base coin; it impoverishes him who receives it*



this job and keeps "Mary" in first class condition.

The resigning habit spread to Ellis Stevens who threw up his good job as timekeeper and took Buckley's place as fire warden.

A very nice dinner was recently enjoyed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vickery at Chamberlain Lake. Mr. and Mrs. George Raney, Johnson Sargent and his mother, Mrs. Sargent, Frank Farrington and James Mackie were present.

Some of the men went to a dance at Chesuncook recently. It was a very enjoyable affair. Frank Bailey and Ellis Stevens took the prize in the contra dance, while Cyril Buckley took first prize for being the best dressed man. Edward Ronco was voted the title of "Mr. Chesuncook."

#### 40-Mile

*Mrs. William Lane, Correspondent*

Work on the new bridge at Dole Pond has been completed. All the buildings, with the exception of the boarding-house, have been repaired. The interior of the house has been painted thruout and the outside will be painted later.

Seventy-five quarts of field strawberries have been put up at the house and to date, twenty-five quarts of raspberries.

William Harris of the Boundary Cottage has purchased a new Chrysler car and has left for his vacation.

#### Seboomook Dam -- Northeast Carry Road

*Paul Paquet, Correspondent*

The work of turnpiking and grading the road has been completed. J. E. Sargent is to start graveling soon with a fleet of Ford trucks.

Joe Paquet has just finished cutting forty tons of hay at Penobscot Farm.

Mrs. Mary McDonald has picked 170 four-leaf clovers at her home on the Carry since the latter part of May.

Joe Gagnon and family of St. George are visiting Joe Paquet at Penobscot Farm for a few days.

Mr. F. A. Gilbert was a caller at the farm recently.

#### Rice Farm

*J. L. Goodwin, Correspondent*

The hay has been cut, about fifty tons finding its way into the mows. The other crops are good.

Lonnie Mann has a small crew boarding here, working on the lower drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin and their party attended Field Day at Camp Benson.

There are just four horses at the farm now.

The Ayrshire cow that gave so much milk has been sent over to Moosehead Lake country. In her place we have a Holstein.

#### News of Former Employees

*W. M. Creegan, Correspondent*

Ernest Veno, formerly clerk and contractor with this company, passed through Greenville recently on his way to Montreal.

Harold Sargent, who attended the Bliss Electrical School in Washington during the winter, graduated in June and immediately secured a good position in Maryland. The winter in Washington was very enjoyable. The boys at school were from all over the country and the climate was so mild that Harold was able to play baseball and other outdoor sports all winter. He finds the summer climate of Maryland quite a bit hotter than that of Moosehead Lake and is looking forward to a visit to this section in hunting season, coming over the road in his new car.

N. S. Fiorillo is working in New Haven, Conn. The Fiorillos live at 65 Greene St.

George Crossman has been in Detroit since the spring. His address is 191 Geneva Ave., Highland Park, Michigan.

#### Ashland

*Charles Ramsdell, Correspondent*

Fred L. Street, clerk of the Ashland operations, is having a vacation at his home in Bangor. Charles Ramsdell is acting clerk.

L. A. Titcomb, our paymaster, thinks the road between 25 Mile and Ashland is rather rough. He broke a thill on his last trip out.

N. A. Ranney is spending his vacation at his home in Orono.

Frank Carty, timekeeper at McNally Pond, was taken sick and had to go home. T. N. Bradeen is now keeping time there.

Donald Pelky has finished his contract on Rocky Brook Flowage and has returned to his home.

The following men have completed their work on various operations: Joe McLean, Aubrey McDonald, Wm. Conley, Walter Harri-man, Frank Anderson, Donis Scott and Edmond Emery.

Up to August 3, 4707 cubic yards of rock have been put into Rocky Brook Dam. The crew under Joe Ayotte is now graveling the dam.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Busher of Stockton, California, spent Sunday, August 8, with us at the 25 Mile Camp. They are on their way to Quebec by automobile. They say it is a hard trip over these roads by auto but that they are both enjoying it. It took them two days to traverse the fifteen mile stretch between 10 Mile and 25 Mile. They left on August 9 for Musquacook.

#### Greenville

*D. M. Pearson, Correspondent*

Friends of Capt. Joseph Parent, well known around the Lake, will be sorry to learn that Mrs. Parent, while working in her garden recently, had the misfortune to fall and fracture her leg. She is resting comfortably in the Dean Hospital.

Genial Jack Flynn has also been a guest of the hospital. Jack was working in the telephone crew above Duck Pond and was limbing a tree when his axe caught in a limb and slipped, so badly injuring two toes that they were later amputated. Jack walked a mile and a half to camp, and rode horseback five miles before he could be put in a car and brought to Greenville.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Curtis, with Miss Curtis, passed through Greenville recently.

Cedric Scott also passed through town. He had been watching dam at Namahkanta for ninety-five days and wishes to thank the McDougalls

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*You believe that easily which you hope for earnestly*

for their many kindnesses during his stay there.

The picture of the redwood tree, in the article, "Saving the Redwoods," was contributed by J. A. Dubay of Samoa, California.

Miss Beulah A. Fenimore of Philadelphia has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hempstead. Miss Fenimore is Principal of the Kensington High School for Girls, an institution which has a faculty of sixty-five teachers.

### Cooper Brook

*Louis Murphy, Correspondent*

During the dry season and windy weather, a fire started at the edge of the timberland on Cooper Mountain. Due to the efforts of Mr. Burr and a crew of about forty-five men, aided by a light rain, the fire was soon extinguished. Little timber was lost in this fire, as it swept over land which had been previously burned.

The dry season has increased the responsibilities of our galloping fire warden, "Nurmi" Folsom. Mr. Folsom is to return to his home within a few days, his place being taken by Frank B. Thompson, also of Corinna.

The cub bear captured by Frank Hart and his army of brave hunters during the first part of the month escaped after a stay of eight days, taking with him a leather collar bearing the company's stamp. Another cub has been making frequent visits to Camp 2 and Frank is also on this fellow's trail. We hope he will secure his prey as Carl, our cook, hasn't been out to enjoy his evening smoke since he learned of the bear's presence.

Another camp has been opened at Pleasant River. Camille Daigle is foreman and Angus Morey is time-keeper. In all three camps there are now about ninety men.

### Grant Farm Road Repairs

*William Sargent, Correspondent*

John J. Dunroe, formerly clerk here, has gone to Little Lobster Lake Dam. His friends wish him luck. His place has been taken by William Sargent.

Bill Clarkin has a new tool house, giving him a total of five buildings

in the camp. Bill says he will soon be mayor of a city on wheels.

R. E. Murray has been transferred to the Northeast Carry Road where he will run the new loader.

Some of the boys claim that it does not hurt a Ford touring car to come in on the rim.

Dick McKenna has taken the place of Aubrey McDonald in the cook-room. Dick will stay until another cook comes. Then he will return to his old job at Lily Bay.

About the middle of August a fire started on the H. and W. land but Bill Clarkin and part of his crew put it out before it did any damage.

At the present time there are thirty men working here, ranging in age from nineteen to eighty-two years of age.

### Grindstone

*R. G. Lothrop, Correspondent*

Murtagh Hughes has practically finished graveling the road from Grindstone to Dolby. It is expected that in eight or ten days he will complete the fill that is being made at Dolby.

The sawmill has been moved from the depot and has been set up at Dolby where Bill Erskine will construct a new conveyor. Mr. Erskine will also build the racks that are to be used on the new trailers.

Carl Hughes has been running the shovel in the absence of Ora Black.

Alec McAskill is working on the telephone lines hereabouts, and they are all working well now.

Joe Lawless has been making himself generally useful around the depot. It is particularly noticed that the bathroom is in excellent condition. Good work, Joe.

The depot with its pile of wood appeared to be threatened by fire during the course of the conflagration at Mud Brook, and the big fire pump was immediately moved from Dolby and placed on the bank of the East Branch for instant use.

Billy McDonald is cookeeing here.

Howard Lovejoy and his family made us a visit recently.

George Price was agreeably surprised recently by the arrival of Mrs. Price and the three little Prices

who remained overnight as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Enman. Thomas, the baby, has grown tremendously since we last saw him.

Mrs. Ronald G. Lothrop and the children are visiting in St. Andrews, N. B., where Mr. Lothrop will later join them.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean Chase attended Field Day at Camp Benson, being accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Robbins, in whose car the party traveled. Mrs. Chase was second in the Girl's Baseball Throw.

Edward M. Daley, formerly employed in a Bangor bank, is now keeping time at Murtagh Hughes' camp.

Many of the employees at Grindstone took in the Old Home Week celebration at Millinocket.

Mike White has gone to Dolby to cut hardwood for the mill.

L. G. White called on us for a few days during the month.

Lloyd Pickett is the general mechanic and custodian of the woodpile hereabouts.

Miss Elaine Enman and Lloyd E. Pickett, Jr., each have cocker spaniel pups, about six weeks old, with which they hope to hunt part-ridges this fall.

The gravel loader that was used by Mr. Hughes has been shipped around to Rockwood.

### East Millinocket Mill

*L. R. Groves, Correspondent*

Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Files recently enjoyed a few days at Northport.

Stephen Casey has resumed his duties at the office after a two week's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren F. Daniells are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Warren F. Daniells, Fourth.

Leo Kenney is now spending his vacation in Boston and vicinity.

Many Northern men attended the public hearing in Millinocket on August 5 in regard to the petition for a State Highway between Mattawamkeag and Millinocket. There was no opposition in the matter, and a favorable decision is expected.

D. Gardner is now enjoying his new Buick sedan.

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*The burden becomes light which is cheerfully borne—OVID*



George Bell has returned from his vacation, which he spent at his farm in Quebec.

Dr. E. T. Murray is now on duty in the First Aid Room in the absence of Dr. Dunham, who is on vacation.

Harry Norman is now on his vacation.

East Millinocket was well represented in Millinocket, Old Home Week, in which Millinocket celebrated her 25th anniversary. A good time was reported by all.

### Rockwood

*Harold X. McMann, Correspondent*

Mr. F. A. Gilbert and his family occupied their cottage here for several weeks recently. They had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. White and family.

Miss Beatrice Demers, niece of Mrs. Murphy, was pleasantly surprised by the arrival of her father, mother and sister Germaine. The party remained over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Gartley are being visited by Miss Alma Hodgins, sister of Mrs. Gartley, and Miss Helen Folsom.

John Vinal, who is attached to the clerical force at Kineo Storehouse, is able to hold his own in every respect, but particularly in baseball. With Harold Casey as pitcher and John as catcher, we ought to be able to clean up on Labor Day.

The Kineo Storehouse is handling heavy freight and making many shipments. It keeps our steady and faithful friend, Sterling Dymond, on the jump.

Joe Murch, clerk of the Kineo Storehouse, is doing very well in his new position. When Joe carries out his plans regarding various changes in the storehouse, it will be a place to be proud of.

The addition to the Harness Shop is nearly completed, in spite of the fact that Harry Severance has had only three men on the job. They are Bill Pelkey, Charles Casey and Bill Perkins.

C. W. Crossman and his crew of plumbers, Arthur Smith, Carl Murray and Joe Bass, have been around Rockwood off and on, making miscellaneous repairs.

Two minor accidents occurred here recently. Joe McKenna of the Kineo Road Repairs was kicked by a horse and had a rib broken. Bill Perkins fell from a staging and suffered a similar injury.

Among the visitors were R. H. Robertson, Ross Bamford and Wm. St. John Murray.

Miss Kathleen Sargent visited Quebec and Montreal with Mr. and Mrs. Fay, a five day trip, early in the summer. Later on she spent three weeks visiting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, reporting a delightful trip.

The following announcement has been received:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Dalton announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Margaret, to Mr. Hugh Gregory Desmond, Tuesday, the seventeenth of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, at St. Mary's Church, Canton, New York.

### Monticello

*L. G. White, Correspondent*

A fire was reported at Monticello on August 14 at 4 A. M. As far as can be known, the fire started in a potato house. Three potato houses were burned, as was also the storehouse of the Great Northern Paper Company.

The Houlton fire department was summoned and a fire pump was brought to the scene. This did good work in saving the Great Northern Paper Company's office at Monticello and some other storehouses.

Supt. F. X. Mooney visited the place on August 7 and inspected the situation.

BORN—to Mr. and Mrs. George N. Grant on July 9 at Brewer, a son, Clayton George Grant.

### The Nahmakanta Fire

On August 4 a fire was reported at Nahmakanta. It was located on Township 1, Range 11, land owned by the Penobscot Development Company. Alec Cormier, fire warden under Chief Hodgins, went in on the 5th of August. On the same day George McGuire took a crew in by way of Rainbow and another crew

was brought up from the lower lakes. The fire was on the territory under Chief Warden Griffin of Millinocket and he handled the lower end of the fire.

On the 6th, Don Brean went in with twenty men and the implements necessary for the fighting of fire. A pump was brought in but it was not possible to use it. The fire was located in an old burn. Ninety men were on the fire at the peak, of which the Great Northern Paper Company contributed sixty.

### Duck Pond Umbazookskus Telephone Construction

*R. P. Thaxter, Correspondent*

Crawford's Circus has recently completed a most successful season, having played at four points, namely Little Ripogenus Stream, Hill Crest, Sylvania and Meadowbrook. At the present time, performances are being held at Meadowbrook, but a scant six miles from Umbazookskus, where the circus will entrain for southern training quarters. The personnel of the troupe is as follows: Ringmaster, Jack Crawford

Chef, Jim Malone  
Kitchen Boys, Mike Sullivan and Buck Adams

Calliope Driver, Fred Hawkes  
Tight Rope Walkers, Frenette, Watson and Babin

Acrobats, Le Page, Buckley, Jesso, Otis and Co.

Band Wagon Reinsman, Tom Woods  
Band:

1st. Harmonica, Wm. Thompson  
2nd. Harmonica, Mike Grinsell  
1st. Comb, Ed. Elliott  
2nd. Comb, Dan McLeod  
Fife, John Patterson  
Bass Drum, Steve Gillis  
Candy Butcher, "Butcher" Campbell  
Elephant Boy, Mose Labrique  
Policeman, Archie Quinn

The circus is favored with the presence of other special attractions, such as:

"Bonnie Boy" Babineau, the fistic marvel, who trained under none other than Lionel Strongfort himself. "Bonnie Boy" is backed to meet all comers, a sum of fifty dollars being offered to anyone who can stay three rounds with him.

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Jim, the juggler, tosses saws, files, knives and so forth in a death defying manner.

The sylph-like Kendall and Co., with their daring bareback riding upon Sylvia and Smoky, are in themselves a feature.

With the side show the Messrs. Aulin and McKarie, Japanese wrestlers, deserve credit, while Barney Teed and Co. with his fire eating stunts ranks second to none.

Moore, the Iron Man, bends spikes with his teeth and Neill, the Snake Charmer, causes weird movements among the reptiles. Borrow the contortionist, and Grover the humorist, constitute the remainder of the side show.

With the menagerie we have Bouchey, the animal trainer that soothes the untamed. He has been highly successful in his bear act.

In closing Manager McKinnon wishes to announce that although the present season is nearly over, the troupe will appear in these parts once more in the near future.

## Saving the Redwoods

(Continued from Page 4)

Artificial planting in the redwoods is one of the most interesting operations to be observed in forestry work the world over. A forest nursery has the general appearance of a florist's nursery, except that the millions of young plants lack blooms. The first step in nursery operations is to gather ripe cones during the late fall.

Unlike immense pine cones, redwood grows cones no larger than a cherry. It requires more than nine pounds of green cones, averaging 277 to the pound, to produce a pound of clean seed.

The cones are then dried and the seeds are shaken out. Seeds are soaked in water for about fifty hours before being planted in carefully prepared seedbeds, which are subsequently covered with a layer of sand. In about fifteen or twenty days the young plants break through

the surface of the soil and at once have to be protected from both sun and birds by means of a lattice frame. A hungry bird can make short work of a potential forest in a very few minutes at this stage. Careful watering and weeding keep the nursery crew busy during the summer months. Experience has taught nurserymen to apply root pruning in order to check development of a long taproot, which would be cumbersome in field planting, as well as to curb a rank and unshapely top growth. When seedlings have reached a height of four inches above the ground a sharp pruning knife, drawn by a team of horses, slices off the roots four inches under ground. Laterals develop, making a short bushy root system ideal for setting out in the cut-over lands.

With the economical utilization of the timber supply that has been growing for centuries, and the present reforestation operations, there is no chance whatsoever that redwoods will become extinct.



The largest redwood in Humboldt County, California, is 30 feet in diameter. This family of five does not reach half way around

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*Religious contention is the devil's harvest*

## LIONS AND ANTS

By WALT MASON



ONCE a hunter met a lion near the hungry creature's lair, and the way that lion mauled him was decidedly unfair; but the hunter never whimpered when the surgeons, with their thread, sewed up forty-seven gashes in his mutilated head; and he showed the scars in triumph, and they gave him pleasant fame, and he always blessed the lion that had camped upon his frame. Once that hunter, absent minded, sat upon a hill of ants, and about a million bit him, and you should have seen him dance! And he used up lots of language of a deep magenta tint, and apostrophized the insects in a style unfit to print. And it's thus with worldly troubles; when the big ones come along, we serenely go to meet them, feeling valiant and strong, but the weary little worries with their poisoned stings and smarts, put the lid upon our courage, make us gray and break our hearts.

