Now, take a step back in time and rediscover some “new” tools and technologies that have helped foresters map, measure, and manage those trees. These products and methods were cutting edge in their day. Today most have changed dramatically...if not become obsolete (turn to the Buyer's Guide this month on page 37). Makes you wonder what tomorrow will bring, doesn't it?

**A method of traversing winding roads**

A rapid, yet reasonably accurate, method of traversing roads was searched for. Finally a contrivance was assembled under our direction in the state highway shop in Sacramento. The azimuth circle of a new Osborne firefinder was fitted to a specially made iron plate of quarter-inch material. The two were fastened together with a belt through the center hole of the firefinder. A common one and one-half inch water pipe flange was fastened beneath the iron plate with two bolts. To the flange a Bessey joint was attached, making an excellent ball and socket joint capable of 30° deflection from vertical. An eight-inch horizontal handle was bolted to the joint to adjust friction tension. Below the joint, a length of one and one-half inch pipe, another flange, and an almost horizontal tripod were affixed. The instrument stands four feet high from the floor to the alidade sights, and weighs approximately thirty pounds. Labor and parts, exclusive of the firefinder circle and cyclometer, amounted to $15.

For a distance recorder we were fortunate enough to find at the highway shop a left wheel hub cyclometer, recording one-tenth of a wheel revolution. A special disc was made for bolting to any hub cap.

**The improved Saratoga tree lifting machine**

The Saratoga tree lifting machine was first illustrated and described in the **Journal of Forestry** in April 1935. Since that time some changes have been made which have improved materially the value of the machine. The machine is still fundamentally as originally described, that is, the lifting device is attached directly to the tractor hitch. In the improved machine—both the tractor and the lifting device are of stronger construction.
An improved paint spray outfit
for numbering trees

The chief advantages of using painted numbers as opposed to metal tags are; the fine spray forced into all the cracks and crevices of the bark so that eachaccordingly, the numbering can be done free-hand and very rapidly, the paint is not easily washed off, and the paint is not liable to cracking. The chief disadvantage of the paint spray outfit is the weight and difficulty from its portability and ease-weight (15 pounds) this outfit, the additional advantages of fast speed and ease.

July 1937

Infrared scanner has potential uses in forestry

Potential agricultural uses of the type of infrared scanner, AGA Thermovision 50, include the detection of diseases and insects, and prevention of forest fires. Dimensions are 25.3 by 29.2 by 32.3 mm, and weight is 0.5 kg. The display is black and white TV monitor with 625 by 576 lines.

January 1980

For parachuting firefighters

A new parachute, ultra high-frequency radio was designed by the Forest Service's radar laboratory at Portland, Oregon, to facilitate radio communication from jumper to plane or nearby lookout. It is designed to carry in a conventional packet on the parachute pack where it is quickly deployed in three or four minutes. Weight is pounds, roughly 4.5 by 12 inches.

February 1941

Photo-grammetry class in session

The Forestry Department at the University of New Hampshire recently conducted a 3-day course on Aerial Photo-grammetry for foresters. Fourteen foresters from New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and New York representing pulp and paper companies, state forest services, consulting firms, and county forestry associations attended. The course was taught by Dr. Horace Hutchings, Associate Professor of Forestry, Department of Forestry, University of New Hampshire. Plans are being made by the department to offer similar short courses in other fields of interest to those in the profession.

April 1953