FOREST PROTECTORS

Vol. VII - No./ - 1959

DIVISIONAL ACTIVITIES

FIRE CONTROL - MANAGEMENT
INSECT & DISEASE CONTROL
BLISTER RUST CONTROL
BAXTER PARK
GENERAL
Land Office - Public Lots
Forest Nursery

Maine Forest Service
Augusta, Maine

MAY 11 1959
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MAY 11 1959
It is my pleasant task to lead off in this first issue of our 1959 FOREST PROTECTORS with a few comments and observations. We should all look forward to the coming season with the resolution to do our best and carry on the fine traditions for which we have been known. The Maine Forest Service has enjoyed a fine reputation for an active and progressive program. Through good teamwork we can continue to improve and expand our individual efforts toward an even better organization.

The 99th Legislature is now in its closing weeks of law making. The Maine Forest Service has presented two budgets: (1) For existing services, and (2) for new activities and expansion. Due to general economic conditions, the General Fund of the State is short of anticipated revenue. We should, therefore, be prepared to receive some cuts in our original budget request. I believe we have a sympathetic Legislative Appropriations Committee and our needs will be given full consideration. We have not sponsored any major legislation at this session. Several bills have been passed affecting the department. An emergency measure was passed to purchase 17 tree planting machines to help in our big planting program. Another was the enactment of a timber cut report which provides for filing a yearly return of all timber, pulpwood, boltwood, posts, poles, and ties. An additional $5,000 has been set up to provide for better management work on the Public Lots. Other bills are of a lesser nature.

I have inaugurated monthly staff meetings for all supervisors to meet with me to review programs, problems, and to discuss matters of interest and benefit to the department. In this way I believe we can get new ideas and set up goals and standards to be attained. The first meetings were held in March and April.

Under our forest nursery and service foresters’ program we have the job this spring of planting approximately 1,800,000 tree seedlings. Personnel outside these two divisions will be called upon to assist. It is essential to plant these seedlings on schedule.

The 1959 fire season has started with a rash of over 100 grass, brush, and pasture fires with a dozen buildings, barns and sheds leveled. No one knows what the season will be like but we should be prepared to meet any given situation. The spring warden training schools were considered by many as the best yet and were capably handled under the leadership of Fred Holt and the supervisors. Our much talked about helicopter should be in operation by the first of May and will be working out of Augusta and Greenville.

The division of entomology will not have any aerial spraying work this season. Forest fire wardens will be expected to continue their insect collections. The Dutch elm disease is a serious threat and is one of our major problems.

The white pine blister rust program will continue as in the past under the state-federal and town set-up. Personnel are familiar with this disease and are expected to report infected pine areas to their nearest blister rust representative.

I shall try this summer to get out into the field and visit as many of you as I possibly can. At this time I wish all of you a successful season.

Austin H. Wilkins
Forest Commissioner
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation/Job Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bert O'Neill</td>
<td>Self employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Grant</td>
<td>Cut wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Stephenson</td>
<td>Northern Chemical Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manley Bragdon, Sr.</td>
<td>F. W. Beal, Inc., Ellsworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Edgecomb</td>
<td>Did not work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norman Moody</td>
<td>Self employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford Chapman</td>
<td>Highway Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth Day</td>
<td>Part time Highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chester Danforth</td>
<td>Worked around home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford Woodward</td>
<td>Highway Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Barton</td>
<td>Pineland Hospital &amp; Training Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leland King</td>
<td>Legislature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Day</td>
<td>Worked on dairy farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Cox</td>
<td>Drove truck - logging and trapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey Saunders</td>
<td>Logging and trapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Eastman</td>
<td>Logging at home</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philip Noyes</td>
<td>Plowed snow for town</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manley Nelson</td>
<td>Self employed at garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George F. Hill</td>
<td>Eastern Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bailey</td>
<td>Self employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George E. Thompson</td>
<td>Self employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryant Staples</td>
<td>Self employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bert Morrison</td>
<td>Highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Chambers</td>
<td>Trapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert Sprout</td>
<td>Scaler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Smith</td>
<td>Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Johnson</td>
<td>Self employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett Grant</td>
<td>Trapping, working in store</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ivan McPheters</td>
<td>Woods work - J. Mackie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herman Harrington</td>
<td>Trapped and drove truck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Davis</td>
<td>Cut logs - St. Regis Paper Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clyde Matheson</td>
<td>Worked in a foundry in Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harry Noble</td>
<td>Mechanic work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George McKaughlin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Bean</td>
<td>Feeding beaver</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harold Leeman</td>
<td>Trapped</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harold Pond</td>
<td>Trapped</td>
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<td>Ralph Hartley</td>
<td>Trapping, self employed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emery Lyons</td>
<td>Drove hearse &amp; ambulance - Bragdon Funeral Home</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donald Smith</td>
<td>Bingham boat shop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lloyd Shaw</td>
<td>Wing Spool &amp; Bobbin Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Everett Parsons</td>
<td>New England Box Co. sawmill - So. Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Fox</td>
<td>Woods work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John R. Hinkley</td>
<td>Hotel work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maynard Atwood</td>
<td>Woods work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Lane</td>
<td>Woods work &amp; trapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald Wilcox</td>
<td>Stratton Co. sawmill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waylan Williams</td>
<td>Checking deeryards &amp; wildlife conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donald Mullen</td>
<td>State Highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willis Bean</td>
<td>Janitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alton P. Edwards</td>
<td>Seaman - oil tanker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William B. Conner</td>
<td>Self employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Chamberlain</td>
<td></td>
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Preston Holmes, Jr.
Stanley Greenlaw
Stanley Drake
Fred McLean
Chester Goding
Tesia Watson
Reginald Tucker
Harold Weeks
Valerie Morin
Norman Jandreau
Ronald J. Simon
Vinal Robinson
Arnold E. Shaw
John Gibson
Thomas H. Gardner
Annas Bridges
G. Earle Miller
Ronald Cuellette
E. Monroe Robinson
Cmer Pelletier
Richard Collins
Lawrence St. Peter
Albert Gibson
K. C. Stairs
Wallace Townsend
Scott Davis
Clovis D. Jandreau
Lionel Caron
Clovis F. Jandreau
Kenneth Hughes
Albert E. Baker
Ferdinand St. Pierre
Charles H. Worster
Willis Lane
Clayton Clifford
Ronald Webb
Owen Cowan
Luther Snell
Wendall Kennedy
Asa Harkey
Vaughn Thornton
Stanley Harrington
John L. Smith
Charles Lumbert
James D. Higgins
Arthur E. Bessey
Stanley Clark
Philip Webb
Roy C. Foster, Sr.
Robert Kerrill
T. Alden Warman

Trucking pulp
Scaler - Maine Grafton Lumber
Pingree Timberlands - scaler
Self employed - cutting logs
Scaling
Scaling
Potato house and trapping
Buying potatoes
Crane work
Trucking pulp - IP Co.
Pingree office
Woods work
Barbering
Pingree office
Scaled for Stephen Wheatland, Attorney
Short auto trips
Traveled
Driving snowplow
I. P. Co. - Clayton Lake
Worked for I. P. Co. - Clayton Lake
Worked for Great Northern
Assistant Foreman - Great Northern
Scaler - Stephen Wheatland
Odd jobs
Potato Inspector
Sherman Lumber Co. - scaling
Trucking pulp
Scaling - Pingree
Scaling - Pingree
Scaler - Pingree Timberlands
Pingree Timberlands
Pingree Timberlands
Trucking - own truck
Self employed - cutting logs
C.P.R.R
Saw mill
Hauled pulp, sanding highway
Cut logs and wood
Driving truck and tractor
Scott Paper Company
Scott Paper Company
Cutting ice, and toting - GNP
Cil man
Self employed
Self employed
Moosehead Mfg. Co.
Lumbering
Woods work for Oscar Gagnon
Some orchard work
Truck driver - Armour & Co. - Florida
Did not work
OFFICE CHRISTMAS PARTY

The office Christmas party was held on December 19.

Each year Joel Marsh has acted as Master of Ceremonies and every year has come up with something new in the way of costume. This year was quite unique. Joel was done up like a bottle of "Christmas Cheer" and he was quite realistic even though we only had coffee for drinks.

As had been the custom in other years, each office member brought a gift suitable for a child and a poem appropriately versed for the name drawn. These gifts are turned over to Toys for Tots - U. S. Marines. There were some nice toys for the kiddies and a lot of fun was had from the verses.

Some of the girls in the office got together and made up a little band using toy instruments with Joyce on the accordion, Helen on the clarinet, and Norma and Errie on xylophones. All joined in singing songs.

Mr. Wilkins was presented with a University of Maine chair.

Refreshments were served in the Conference Room.

AERIAL SURVEY OF WHITE PINE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

In November 1958, an aerial survey to locate white pine was made in Washington County. The flying was done by Earl Crabb and Charlie Robinson. Observers with Earl were Joe Pike and Stan Hood; with Charlie were Marty Calderara and Ed Grove. Preliminary conclusions are that Washington County has 50,000 to 60,000 acres of white pine. How much of this will justify blister rust control work is still to be determined.

Extremely rough flying was encountered the first day, but everyone came through without permanent injury. Heads were bumped against glass frequently when the plane lurched as observers were looking out the side windows.

Earl Crabb and Charlie Robinson, with their observers, flew the first day although the wind was blowing hard.

Later they heard that all commercial planes had been grounded because of high winds.

Comment: No wonder they felt airsick!
Early last April, Maine received, through Governor Muskie, an invitation to provide a 65-foot Christmas tree for Rockefeller Center. Trees have been provided by other New England states in the past, and this year other states were standing by ready to accept if Maine refused. The invitation was accepted and the Forestry Department was asked to find a suitable tree. A letter was sent by Mr. Wilkins to all forestry personnel, asking them to be on the lookout for a spruce or fir with the following qualifications: 65 feet in height, 33 feet in diameter at the base, and as perfectly formed as possible. All districts were expected to have at least one possibility when Mr. Robert Marville, representative from the Center, arrived to pick the tree.

When inspection time rolled around, the department had about a half dozen trees that they thought might meet with approval. Mr. Marville arrived in Bangor and, at Mr. Wilkins' request, I picked him up the following morning and took him to Detroit where he met Mr. Wilkins and Bob Elliott. There he inspected some of the better possibilities. In the final analysis no tree stood the rigid test, and Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Marville, and Mr. Elliott headed for Alton and Baxter Park to inspect other trees, but with little success. To make it worse, they got soaked from a cool, late-summer downpour. That night, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Wilkins called again asking me to take Mr. Marville Down East to meet Ed Grove. There he would look over some more trees. We met Ed mid-morning next day and spent the best part of the day looking over trees that didn't quite meet the approval of Bob Marville. However, we all decided that this area had the best potential so far. On the way back to Bangor we scouted side roads until dark. Bob decided he would make another inspection trip to Maine early in September. We said our goodbyes and he left for New York. After returning home, I called Austin and reported that we had had no success. We were all a little discouraged at this point. Since I had traveled with Bob Marville, and had gained a fair idea of what to look for, Austin said, "Keep looking full time until you find the tree."

For the next two weeks I looked for and inspected Christmas trees until I was beginning to think that God never grew the tree for which we were looking. With the deadline growing near, Austin called and suggested a trip to Jackman where he recalled there were some fine spruce trees. On the way there we located two good ones. Recalling that first inspection in August, Austin advised that we play it safe, find as many trees as we could and one of them would have to be it. After having some success in that section, we decided to spend more time there looking around old farms. While scouting this same general area, but after looking at many, many trees, we found the tree at the Carl Ireland farm in East Madison. It met all the requirements and was almost perfectly formed. We all thought "this must be the tree" but we weren't sure until Mr. Marville returned in September, inspected the tree, and told us that he was very pleased with our choice. Everyone was very relieved.

After the tree had been picked, there were other details to be worked out between the Center and the Forestry Department. The tree was hauled by a 50' lowbed to New York over a special route. Two truck loads of boughs were transported to use at the base of the tree. The uppermost part of the tree was decorated and the star placed on top before it was set in an upright position. Then scaffolding was placed around the tree every six feet to use in finishing the decorating. The base was set in water, necessary even though the tree was out of doors because of the intense heat of the many decorative lights. These lights were turned on at a special ceremony, December 11, and were left on
until January 1. It was a beautiful tree. As Bob Marville described it, "One of the finest that we've ever set up in the Center." The people of Maine should be very proud that so many people from New York, as well as those from other states, came to the Center to view and admire this fine white spruce from our state.

By Earle Williams

FORESTRY LEGISLATION SIGNED INTO LAW BY GOVERNOR CLAUSON

An act relating to planting forest nursery tree seedlings.
An act relating to reimbursement to forestry department for expenses when forest management is practiced on state lands.
An act relating to yearly timber cut reports to forest commissioner.
An act relating to disposition of unorganized township funds.
An act relating to clarifying the Maine mining law.
Several acts conveying state interest.
Resolve naming Maine mountains the Longfellow Mountains of Maine.

As of April 1, 1959 there were 14,580 tree farms in the U. S., containing 49,095,427 acres. The State of Mississippi has the most individual tree farms in the country — 1537. Maine leads in New England with 355 tree farms containing 247,801 acres.

The cut of pulpwood in Maine for 1958 was 1,791,029 cords.

MEETINGS ARE IMPORTANT

Passenger: "I knew I was late, but not this late."

Comment: If meetings are important enough to hold, it is important to be on time.
Editor's Note: Where camp sites and lunch grounds are very much part of the wardens' work we thought the following paper presented at the Waterville school would be of interest to all wardens.

PAPER PRESENTED BY DON ELLIS OF SCOTT PAPER COMPANY AT WATERVILLE TRAINING SCHOOL ON APRIL 9, 1939

Before I turn to the subject that our good friend, Austin Wilkins, has assigned to me today, I want to express the appreciation of Scott Paper Company to the members of the Maine Forestry District for the very excellent way in which forest fires on our lands have been controlled in recent years.

The construction of our all weather access roads has opened the door for a great deal more travel, and the hazard has certainly been increased on this account. By the same token, I believe that this same increased accessibility has made it possible to get at fires much more quickly than was possible in the past, and, therefore, the risk of major losses has been decreased.

At any rate, the fact that for the entire 1958 fire season we only lost a total of 6-1/2 acres in the 8 fires reported, and one fire accounted for 5 of these acres indicates clearly that a good organization in every sense of the word exists.

This practical approach to this important problem somehow or other reminds me of a story that I heard the other day - - It concerns the young lady who did not make nursing school this year, having flunked out on her very first question. "What is a practical nurse?" she was asked. "A practical nurse," answered the would be Florence Nightingale, after some thought, "is one who marries a rich patient."

Now, gentlemen, to get to my subject.

Maine is the most heavily forested state in the nation, with 85% of its area in forest - which provides the basic raw material for our expanding forest industries. In turn, these industries provide revenue to local, state, and federal governments and in their woods and manufacturing operations are responsible for more than one-third of Maine's industrial workers' earnings. The forest protects the soil and watersheds, the power properties, and the water upon which our people and other industries and payrolls depend. The forest owners have been conducting geological exploration programs in the wild land area, which could conceivably provide the basis of significant mineral developments here.

With growing leisure time and higher personal incomes of our expanding population, the forests, mountains, lakes, and streams of Maine are attracting thousands of vacationers, tourists, fishermen, hunters, and sports enthusiasts who in turn make their sizable contribution to the state's economy.

Scott Paper Company believes that recreational use of Maine's timberlands are compatible with industrial uses and that the fullest utilization of these basic natural resources is in the best public interest and will produce the most stable and prosperous economy for the area.

The northeastern part of the nation has many handicaps, all of which increase our costs of doing business and make it more difficult to sell our forest products in competition with those produced in other regions. Chief among these are transportation costs to markets, climate, terrain, tree growth, and wood yields.
We, at Scott, recognize these disadvantages and are doing much to overcome them. Our mills are concentrating on the production of pulp and paper items that first of all stand a chance of being competitive; we are making heavy investments to modernize our mills, some $16,000,000. In the last 5 years, we have started to use substantial quantities of hardwood which is available in large quantities within short trucking distance of the mill; we are lengthening our operating season and improving our techniques through mechanization, and we are expanding our forest road system in order to improve the accessibility of our forest stands. All of this is being done with only one thought in mind, and that is to reduce the cost of wood per ton of pulp produced.

In all other states east of the Rocky Mountains, the major proportion of privately owned forest land is in farm and small woodlots which supply the bulk of the wood requirements of the forest products industries. In Maine, the bulk of the timberland is in the remote, underpopulated wildland area so it is vital to the industries to control relatively large acreages of timberland to supply the steadily increasing demands of the pulp and paper mills.

We recognize that the large landowners own most of the wildlands of the state and that there are tremendous public pressures for recreational use of the forests. We believe, as I said earlier, that recreational use is compatible with industrial use.

As you know, Scott has built and maintained at its own expense over 150 miles of graded or turnpike gravel roads. More are being built each year. These roads provide access to regions otherwise inaccessible to the sportsmen and the general public. None of this land is posted and hundreds of fishermen, hunters, and campers enjoy this wonderful country at will.

The public is free to make full use of these roads except for the infrequent times when there is fire hazard, unsafe driving conditions, construction, etc. We endeavor to keep these at a minimum and we have put up signs to explain to the public the reason why it may be necessary to temporarily close a particular road. We try to explain to our guests that we expect them to be careful with fire and cigarettes. We have suffered from a minority who have abused the privilege of damaging our property and stealing from our camps. We know the actions of the irresponsible few are condemned by all responsible sportsmen and we hope and expect that the general public's woods manners are improving in this regard.

This road network which Scott has constructed during the past few years has made many of the better fly fishing ponds accessible. Many of these ponds may now be approached directly by a conventional vehicle. Those which cannot be reached in this manner can be reached by a four-wheel drive vehicle or a relatively short walk.

The public has immediately become aware of this situation and, as you know, these are the areas to which they are most attracted. The majority of the fishermen are daylight visitors only; however, there are many who wish to camp for one or more days. Scott wishes to cooperate with this use of their lands and permit the issuing of fire building permits wherein possible. We are, however, aware of the fact that every individual is not, in our minds, at least, completely capable of selecting a campsite where a fire may be safely built. For this reason, in 1958, we budgeted funds for the purpose of developing desirable use sites. This has been a cooperative project between the Maine Forest Service and Scott Paper Company. The objectives of this program have been as follows: (1) Locate those areas where requests for fire building permits, and experience
of the Maine Forest Service has indicated that use is heavy to moderate.

(2) Select one or more sites, depending upon popularity of the area, which are desirable and as "fire safe" as possible. Sites which have been used in the past have been selected if they are located to take advantage of prevailing winds, etc. (3) When the work schedule of the Maine Forest Service and Scott Paper Company permits, men from both organizations are to be assigned to prepare the selected sites. Any materials creating a potential fire hazard are removed and places to build camp fires are indicated by rough stone fireplaces.

(4) Once sites in an area have been prepared, it is intended that fire building permits will be restricted to these sites and so stated when the permit to build fires is issued.

During 1958, 19 sites as described above were constructed in the following areas of the Jackman District:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>No. Sites</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Johnson Mountain</td>
<td>Lone Jack Pond</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Durgin Pond</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Little Berry Pond</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Johnson Mountain, Misery</td>
<td>Cold Stream Pond</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Markham Brook</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Big Misery Pond</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Little Chase Stream Pond</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Long Pond</td>
<td>Parlin Stream (Rte. 15)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Long Pond (Near Village)</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Hobbstown</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 T3 R5 (Not on Scott Land)</td>
<td>Spencer Lake</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Haynestown (Not on Scott Land)</td>
<td>Baker Pond</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Rock Pond</td>
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From reports, the sites at Lone Jack, Little Berry, Cold Stream and Big Misery Ponds seemed to be the most used last season. It is our opinion that this approach is practical and will assist in decreasing the potential of fires from sportsmen.

We have plans to continue this program in the future, with emphasis on other areas. Use and experience will undoubtedly be just cause for enlarging some of the present areas and perhaps more elaborate provisions in the more popular areas.

Through cooperative efforts with the Maine Forest Service, some 25 picnic sites have been made available for development in the Moosehead Lake Region, and others have been added through a joint effort with the Maine Appalachian Trail Club. Sites have also been made available for lookout towers, wardens' cabins and other uses as may be necessary.

We have also made available lake shore and other camp sites to individuals at very nominal rentals. We currently have hundreds of such leases including private camp sites, sporting camps, fish rearing stations, and commercial recreation facilities.

Recognizing the need for a larger, more elaborate camping area in the Moosehead District, Scott, in December 1958, gave 576 acres of land in the Mud Brook-Lily Bay region to the State for Park development purposes. In announcing this gift, our vice president, J. L. Madden, again reiterated Scott's thinking when he said, "This gift of the Lily Bay site is part of our program. We
believe that recreational uses of Maine's timberlands and water resources are compatible with timber harvesting and that the fullest utilization of these natural resources is in the best public interest and will produce the most stable and prosperous economy for the area." It is believed that the Park will fill a very definite need and when developed in accordance with plans being formulated by the Park Commission will take its place as a major attraction of the area.

As another item in the program, I would like to read the following announcement which, if it has not already appeared, will make its appearance very shortly.

"The management of Economy Corporation and Scott Paper Company are pleased that they are in a position to enable the Sugarloaf Mountain Corporation to acquire this ideal skiing site. This action is in keeping with Economy's and Scott's desire to cooperate whenever possible and practical with efforts of sportsmen who develop recreational facilities for use by the general public. Now that Sugarloaf owns the land it will be in a better position to provide expanded recreational facilities for the benefit of local as well as out-of-state people. Sugarloaf's expansion in turn will help to bolster the economy of the Kingfield-Stratton-Eustis area."

Perhaps the latest development in the chain of events is our decision just made this week to enter into a cooperative arrangement with the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game, which will lead to the establishment of Deer Yard Management Areas in certain areas of our woodlands which are being carefully chosen and in which cutting operations are to be restricted in order to provide proper cover for deer and thus assist in the perpetuation of this valuable resource.

Gentlemen, Maine, because of its geographical location and lack of other resources developed to date, must manage her forests carefully and skilfully so that the vital raw material for her prime industry is competitive with the South and West. This means, too, that nothing less than perfection is good enough in our fire prevention program.

The growing and harvesting of timber in this way is beneficial to wildlife and the companies' road systems and land policies permit the harvesting of game and fish and bring vacationer's dollars to the state.

We believe that such multiple use of the natural resources, not limited to any group, is healthy and beneficial to all interests and will produce the most stable and prosperous economy for this area and the state as a whole.

I would, however, like to end this talk with this thought. I have mentioned several of the natural handicaps to industry which exist in the State of Maine, such as the long distance from large market centers, the terrain and climate and other factors which result in high wood costs, as well as other factors which add to our difficulties, all of which leads me to think that each of us should be particularly vigilant in watching the actions of our elected representatives in the State Legislature to be sure that the bills and actions which they propose are sound and right for the majority, and do not, through raising unduly the costs of doing business in Maine, jeopardize your ability and my ability to be a part of a successful, prosperous industry in Maine. Each of us should consider all proposed legislative actions with these thoughts in mind to be sure that what is being proposed is really for the most good of all of us, and if this is not the case, we should certainly make our views known to our elected representatives.
Editor's Note: The following tribute was read at the Compact meeting held in Concord, N.H., and was written by Emmett R. Buckley, District Fire Chief of New Hampshire.

COMPACT COMMENTS

Way back in the winter of 1930
Our Fire Protection was far from thrifty
But good thinking men worked day and night
To bring to the "Compact" a ray of light.

The Commission then hit upon a plan
To train Fire Fighting to every man.
And strangely enough as it all did seem
They came up with a wonderful Training Team.

There was Wilkins, Brands, and Milton Stocking
And all their ideas were interlocking.

From year to year we all agree
They covered Organization to a high degree.
They taught us Plans and Line and Service
So in a "Blow-up" we wouldn't be nervous.

They even taught us the laws of Tort
Because Fire Protection is our forte.

Now the Northeast "Compact" is well represented
And Hoppy and Clan were never resented.

Our classes were taught from dawn till dark
To be damn sure to put out every spark.

All this hard work was not spent in vain
For the Fire Fighting schools led the "Compact" to Fame.
For many years now they have brought this about
That we now have the knowhow to put fires out.

So let's remember the "Compact" from May to December
And teach all the folks to put out every ember.

Taken from COMPACT NEWS

NEW PIECE OF EQUIPMENT

One of the subjects at the spring training schools was use of machinery to replace manpower. Newcombe Sutherland, Superintendent of Operations at Ashland for the Great Northern Paper Company, spoke on this subject at the Ashland and Island Falls schools. He made the point that some of his people had been using a new piece of equipment which had no blade, no winch, no hydraulic lift and was, therefore, a very difficult piece of machinery to operate. He classified this as a D-1. It took him several days to find out what D-1 classification meant. His road foreman's answer was "a pick axe."
At the spring training schools you will recall we rated the effectiveness of some of the media commonly used in forest fire prevention work.

Below we have summarized four of the meetings' reports by averaging the group reports and then averaging all four to give a state average. We have reported only those media and those groups of people common to all four meetings. Although averages don't give the final answer to a problem, they do give an indication of the trend.

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*Averages given for Ashland, Island Falls, Rumford, Waterville, State - in that order.

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REMEMBER THOSE WRITTEN QUIZZES AT THE MFD WARDEN SCHOOLS?

Here's the average:

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MEMO TO A DEAD MAN
By Stanley Eames

"The following article by one of New England's leading newspapermen appeared in the Boston Sunday Herald on December 14, 1958. Its message is so important and so dramatically presented as to merit the widest possible attention."

You came home that night, but a martini and a hot meal made you feel better. You spent the evening hashing over the boss, the neighbors, and the kids, and in the process you had several more drinks. At midnight your wife told you not to stay up too late, and went to bed.

You kicked off your shoes, dropped into a soft chair and began watching the late-late show. It was no better than usual, but not quite bad enough to turn off. Besides, you were pleasantly hazy. You dozed, woke again, then dropped into solid, snoring sleep.

An hour later your wife stirred, raised her head. You weren't in bed. She smelled smoke.

It wasn't much of a fire, you'll be glad to know that. Just the chair and a little smoke damage. But you were dead.

Dozing Smokers in Danger of Death

This hypothetical case is by no means unusual. At least 17 persons have died in Massachusetts in very much this fashion thus far in 1958. Another 15 have been seriously injured.

None, of course, needed to die of such a combination of innocent pleasures. Honest fatigue is the sign of a good day's work; a martini and a hot meal its natural reward. There is much sentiment in high places for the evening highball, and the late-late show is generally considered more soporific than sinister. No one would have died, had he given thought to the terrible power contained in that small, bright coal at the end of a cigarette.

Everybody knows it is dangerous to smoke in bed, or even in a chair if you happen to be sleepy. But a cigarette, properly conserved, can burn up to 20 minutes. To go from relative alertness to deep slumber in 20 minutes is extremely easy, especially if you have loaded Death's dice by smoking after drinking too much, or when you are weary, or even if it happens to be past your bedtime.

Taken from FIRE NEWS

50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE MFD WILL BE CELEBRATED THIS SUMMER

Tentative plans call for a meeting at the University of Maine sometime during late July or early August while summer school is still in session.

During the morning a field trip is planned to some of the areas which were burned in 1908 or 1909, which may be partially responsible for the formation of the Maine Forestry District in 1909.

At the University a field demonstration of a large fire headquarters may be arranged and a short afternoon speaking program will be held.
TEN SUGGESTIONS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE MOTIVATION

1. Study each person as an individual, his intelligence, experience, energy output, goals, interests, abilities, and handicaps.

2. Motivate people in terms of positive means - belonging to the group, recognition, opportunity on the job, security and a voice in the management.

3. The most important thing about any person is his attitude. Change his attitude, and you have changed the man.

4. Prevent individual frustration by setting up the machinery whereby goals can be reached.

5. Set up standards of achievement that are both high and attainable.

6. Encourage individuals to substitute allied goals when the primary one is not attainable.

7. Good management is good teaching. The true measure of any leader is how many executives he has developed.

8. You must like people in order for people to like you. There is little support between labor and management without a sincere feeling of friendship on both sides.

9. The leader must be a living example of motivation. Enthusiasm, like a communicable disease, is catching.

10. If you will strive to be the kind of person you would like to employ and the kind of employer you would like to work for, you will have no problem in motivating people.

By Dr. B. H. Jarmon, Professor of Education, George Washington University

BOSS OR LEADER?

The Boss drives his men;
The Leader coaches them.
The Boss depends on authority;
The Leader depends on good will.
The Boss inspires fear;
The Leader inspires enthusiasm.
The Boss says "I";
The Leader says "We;" The Boss says "Get Here On Time";
The Leader beats them all to it.
The Boss fixes the blame for breakdowns,
The Leader fixes the breakdowns,
The Boss says, "Go," ... The Leader says, "Let's Go!"

Taken from INDUSTRIAL SUPERVISOR
Since the last issue in October, the staff completed taking field data on the following study plots -- birch borer, birch regeneration (seeding and planting), beech scale, gypsy moth, white pine weevil, balsam gall midge, and the pine leaf scale. Involved in these were Rangers Manning and Merrill. Ranger McGinley was assigned from October to Christmas in eastern Maine on inspection of Christmas trees and greens to assist federal inspectors on gypsy moth quarantine work during the rush season. A good quantity of white birch seeds were collected for fall and spring of 1959 sowing, plus sufficient to give an estimated 50,000 seedlings to be sown this spring at the Greenbush nursery. The last phase was upon request of the Maine Hardwood Association whose annual meeting in October we attended. Microscope analyses of balsam twigs were made of samples from coastal areas to determine the degree of increase of the balsam woolly aphid (twig phase).

All field data were analyzed and up-to-date summaries made. Reports were issued on balsam gall midge biology and control measures, and a talk was given on the subject before the Christmas Tree Growers Association. Other reports were issued on pine leaf aphid damage surveys, the birch and beech plot work, and the Dutch elm disease work of the past summer. Three reports were made on spruce budworm. One was brief on results of the 1958 aerial control project, one was a very detailed report for future references and one was the usual annual cooperative report with the New Haven Station of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station covering all phases of budworm studies of 1958.

The moving picture of the budworm spray project taken by Joel Marsh has received many laudatory expressions. It has been shown before the staff, all of the warden schools, the two forest forums, the Northeastern Forest Pest Council, and the New England Section, Society of American Foresters. This film really gives a clear, concise illustration of the over-all project. To wind up the matter of reports, this was the winter for preparation of the biennial report. We have also been involved in legislative affairs, preparing material, etc.

We feel keenly the loss of Stan Hood, who left us in late March to become chief of pest control for the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources. Stan disliked leaving, but the attractiveness of Maine couldn't overcome the attractiveness of the financial offer available to him. This is again one of many illustrations we have of our role as a training ground for the boys, after which other agencies offering more money snatch them out from under us. An appropriate social was held for Stan with presentation of a traveling bag.

Warden schools were attended and a talk was given at each general session.

We handled the annual meeting of the Maine Arborists Association and chair-manned the annual Boston meeting of the Northeastern Forest Pest Council, along with presenting a paper on chemical control of forest pests before the New England Section, Society of American Foresters at Boston the same week. The Arborists Association is taking an active interest in Arbor Day to the extent of sending to all school children a leaflet on general characteristics of tree growth.

We are in the process of revising Bulletin 14 (Planting and Care of Shade Trees) and the Field Book of Destructive Forest Insects - supply of both of these has run out and the new edition should be printed by June. We have also revised our mimeographed leaflets on shade tree and household pests. These are used as a quick means of answering inquiries concerning damage.
A real cleaning of the laboratory was made to dispose of out-modeled material. The interior of the lab has been painted. Numerous odd jobs were also completed to put the final touches on the addition to the building made last winter.

Socially, we have had two suppers and evening get-together at the laboratory. One was for the entomology group, the other for the rest of the Augusta departmental members.

THERE GOES MY SPAGHETTI SAUCE!!

After one of the lab get-togethers Mrs. Nash asked Bob to take the kettle of meatballs and spaghetti sauce that was left over from the dinner out to the car, with the plan to put it in their freezer for future home use.

Unfortunately, Bob slipped on a patch of ice in the driveway which was followed by some loud unmentionable oaths and spaghetti sauce all over his new suit.

STATE FOREST NURSERY
CONE COLLECTIONS 1938 SEASON

During the 1938 fall cone collection season approximately 1,100 bushels of white pine cones and 465 bushels white spruce cones were received from forestry personnel and from paid outside help.

From these cones, which were dried, extracted and dewinged here at the Nursery, we realized 500 pounds of white pine seed and 191 pounds of white spruce seed.

Due to the fact that these are native Maine seed and the cones came from areas all over the state, we should have a superior seedling for transplanting within the state. While these seed might be slightly higher in cost to produce we feel that the value of the tree grown from these native seed will compensate for the extra cost.

At this time we wish to thank all who aided in this work and for the fine cooperation in making the project a success.

During the winter Bob Dinneen, Supervisor of Forest Management, had six portable exhibits constructed for use by his foresters in the field. Each exhibit features six 11 x 14 photographs with proper titles and captions. There is also space available for the forester concerned to put in local information on management in his area. Already these have been shown several times with considerable interest.

If you need a management exhibit, contact the nearest forester in your area.
SMOKEY TRAVELS AGAIN

During the period of March 23 to April 17, Smokey, the Bear, made 89 showings in schools in York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Knox, Waldo, Kennebec and Sagadahoc Counties. Seventeen thousand schoolchildren heard Smokey's message of forest fire prevention.

Approximately 6,000 Smokey Comic Books, 6,000 "Woody" booklets, 4,500 bookmarks, 700 "Smokey the Bear" song sheets, 300 Smokey posters, 500 calendars were given to the various schools visited.

From May 17 to May 24, Joel Marsh and Lawrence St. Peter, of the Madawaska District, will accompany Smokey to Bathurst on Nepisiguit Bay in northeastern New Brunswick. A specially prepared program in cooperation with the Province featuring Conservation Week has been planned by the Canadian Forestry Association. Smokey will visit schools and group meetings, talking both in English and French. Smokey and his helpers will be guests of New Brunswick for this occasion.

KEEP MAINE GREEN

(Editors' Note: The following poem, dedicated to the State of Maine, was sent in by a grade school student in Eliot, Maine.)

A Forest Fire

A man walking in the woods one day
Dropped carelessly a match in hay
Within less than one sure hour
The fire had burned up every flower.

The birds and bees
Were excitedly fleeing from their trees
It was a very shameful sight
To see every little animal in fright.

It takes but one spark
To ruin every tree and bit of bark
So always make sure your match you crush
And wildlife won't be in such a rush.

"Smokey," Maine's Forest Fire Prevention Bear, was the guest of "Sparky" Portland Fire Department's Fire Prevention Dog, during the week of March 30, 1959.

They visited all schools in Portland and made a special trip on the Fire Boat to Island schools in Casco Bay. Al Willis accompanied Smokey.
RADIO SYSTEM TO BE CONVERTED TO HIGH FREQUENCY

After much discussion last summer, with expert advice from the U.S.D.A. representative, William Claypool of Beltsville, Maryland, it was decided that the radio system should be converted to high frequency. The reason for even considering this move was the fact that many of our sets could not be narrow banded to comply with Federal Communications Commission's regulations effective in 1963.

Mr. Claypool also emphasized that the U. S. Forest Service in all of its new installations was converting to high frequency to avoid skip interference.

Present plans call for retaining some units on the old frequency, particularly at the key towers, for administrative traffic and long messages which need to be relayed. The Eastern Division will be the first area to be converted to high frequency and is scheduled to be in operation during the fire season of 1960. Each division will have a frequency assigned to it alone and all divisions will have one frequency which will be common statewide. This will avoid much interference between divisions and give us greater flexibility of operation.

THE THINKING MAN

Do you think only when buying a pack of butts—or do you hedge your actions so as to stay operational in the face of all adversity? In other words, Mac, do you keep an ace in the hole?

It's common practice for us to underrate or over-simplify a bit and get had before wising up. Going off half-cocked, making with the big wheel and deal, making promises, taking chances, then having to retrench or renege when asked to put up or shut up.

Lots of times you can't retrench gracefully, or save face as the Orientals put it, cause your rear end is so vulnerable. If you renege, you'll get something akin to a shot in the head already.

When you can't duck gracefully, you've passed the point of no return. If you know what you're doing, you can pass this point safely. If not, you'll suffer in the pocketbook, lose your freedom, self respect, security, the love of others, or maybe your life.

Typical points of no return are:

Saying "I do."
Signing on the dotted line.
Passing on a curve.
Promising the spouse a fur piece.
Working without instruction.
Insulting a bigger guy.
Seeing a cop while running a light.
Forgetting a butt in a No Smoking zone.
3, 2, 1, zero, blast off!
Acting without thinking.
D. O. A. (Dead on Arrival)

No one's trying to tell you what to think, Mac. Just make Safety First your thinking man's filter.

(Taken from SAFETY NEWS)
PERSONNEL CHANGES

Since the last issue of "Forest Protectors" there have been several changes of personnel within the department.

Anna Stanley of the clerical staff resigned and Errie Hasty took her place.

Stan Hood left the entomology division to work as chief of pest control for the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources.

Kenneth Hinkley, formerly chief warden in the Rangeley District, is now Supervisor of Organized Towns (as most of you already know). Donald Wilcox is now chief warden of the Rangeley District.

We now have a new pilot by the name of George Johnson. George is a native of Scarboro and has spent 8-1/2 years in the Marine Corps, with much of this time flying helicopters.

We are sorry to announce the death of Floyd Wilson, seasonal warden in District 5. Floyd had been with the department since 1945. The new man is Norman Withee, formerly with Blister Rust Control.

The day after his first day of employment for the season, Henry Fox, of District 2, was found dead at the foot of the tower. Henry had worked for the department since 1944. His son George, who has worked on Coburn Mt. in Parlin Pond District for several seasons, is taking his place on Sabattus Mt.

Since the first of the year, we are pleased to announce that three future foresters were born to the following families: Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. John Dimond.

Bill Whitman has moved from Monmouth into a new home in Hayford Heights, Farmingdale. He has a wooded area in back of his house which he would like to keep "wild." Some of you folks may feel the word "wild" is subject to broad interpretation, but what he really is interested in is obtaining some wild flowers.

THE DEPARTMENT HAS A NEW HELICOPTER

Comment: What kind of service is it going to give us?
A Bell helicopter has been obtained through excess government property channels and is expected to be in operation by the first of May after a thorough overhaul at Wiggins Airway in Norwood, Mass. Although the overhaul job was extensive and ran into several thousand dollars, the acquisition of the "copter" was made without any transfer of funds. The helicopter is to be based at Greenville along with the Cessna 180.

There has been much speculation as to how much the helicopter will be used. The maintenance costs are high and it is anticipated only those fires located a considerable distance from water in inaccessible areas will justify its use. There may be, of course, other special circumstances where its flying characteristics will prove helpful.

Rain Washing

(Editor's Note: The following extract by Bob Hannelly of Washington to the editor of the magazine from which this was taken should be of interest to the wardens at this time when we could use a little rain.)

Dear Burton: Both our side and the Russians are working like beavers to control the weather. The idea is to make it rain on the other guy until he hollers "Uncle." Progress is so rapid that it looks as though the next generation will spend most of its life in hip boots.

Our project is called "Operation Overflow." It's classified top-to-bottom secret and nobody in it is supposed to know what anybody else is doing. This differs from many Washington projects where the average official knows everybody's job but his own.

A friend of mine works in the thunder-and-lightning division. He loves his work and spends his weekends at home rolling out handsome peals of artificial thunder for the children. He's so good he can make the thunder play "Old Man River," punctuated with bolts of lightning. This is expected to frighten Communists into becoming capitalists overnight. In fact, it's so awesome, it may also turn capitalists into Communists. To combat this, the weather control people are working on a hush-hush anti-thunder device.

Weather control - or "rain finalizing" as it's known in government circles - may render all other forms of warfare obsolete, but that's a risk you have to run. The Pentagon regards the thing as so important that the three services are locked in a bitter struggle to gain jurisdiction. The Air Force claims that it should be the chief rainmaker because rain falls through the air. The Army contends raindrops fall on land, while the Navy argues the whole business is water from beginning to end and thus exclusive Navy property.

Work is proceeding so swiftly that the government plans to build a fleet of houseboats and arks to float key personnel in times of emergency. Only one big problem. Neither side has learned how to make it stop raining. Oh, well, a good bath never hurt anyone.

Sincerely,
Bob Hannelly
"First of week the leaves dried very rapidly - crisp and inflammable from camp to tower. Very noisy traveling for hunters. Thursday A.M. very dense fog on mountain until 11 - gradually fading into heavy haze - 2 miles visibility by 5 P.M. here. Wind increased as overcast moved in - rain started about 8 P.M. Really stormed here all day Friday - high winds brought leaves down in swirling clouds. Went out during a lull - rain down to a drizzle - and walked right into a "family outing" under the beech trees. When the shooting died away there were three bear dead around me! About 45 seconds from 1 shot to 5th. Two yearlings and mother. Got them into camp by dark - one by one. The yearlings all skinned out, meat cut up and packed to go - cooled out good. The old one I skinned by moonlight this evening - hanging from the apple tree to freeze tonight. Will cut up and pack in the morning early - take a load down in the morning to car - the rest tomorrow night and take to the freezer. They are fat as corn fed hogs - and better eating to me. Deer very scarce - haven't seen one since season opened."

Donald K. Smith - Oct. 25, 1958

"Believe this year was our best training session yet, due to the part industry took the first day. Also, the True or False Quizzes got the MFD boys to talking and thinking out loud. John Walker did a very good job getting the first aid across which was much needed and more of it would be good."

Harold Weeks - April 4, 1959

EARL CRABB RETIRES

On Saturday, March 28, a dinner party was held at the Tri City Fish and Game Clubhouse to honor Earl Crabb on the occasion of his retirement after 29 years with the department.

A group of over fifty of Earl's co-workers, their husbands and wives, and several special guests, gathered to wish him luck. Among the honor guests were Mr. and Mrs. Nutting, Doc Peirson, Rex Gilpatrick, Blanche Violette, and Miss Lillian Coleman. Perhaps one of the highlights of the evening was the presence of Miss Coleman, who had been in the office when Earl started his long career with the Forest Service and had been very helpful to him.

Commissioner Wilkins acted as Master of Ceremonies and presented gifts from the members of the department - a Polaroid camera, and a trophy made up of a small gold colored airplane mounted on a base suitably inscribed. He was also given a Certificate of Appreciation. Lillian Tschamler presented a bouquet of roses to Mrs. Crabb.

Both the Commissioner and Mr. Nutting spoke about Earl's fine career with the department and Earl responded with a few words of thanks, after which an informal reception was held and everyone joined in wishing Earl the best of everything in the years to come.

EARL SHOULD BE PROUD
East met the West as the national aspect of Arbor Day was demonstrated in a tree planting ceremony of an Alaskan cedar at Harpswell Commons. The tree, air freighted from Juneau, Alaska, was appropriately received and dedicated at a program sponsored by the local 4-H Club.

Soil from all 48 states and Hawaii was appropriately placed around the tree following acceptance of the tree by the town's selectmen, and the dedication of the tree to the state by Governor Clauson.

Comments suitable to the occasion were given by Forest Commissioner Austin Wilkins and other state leaders as a crowd of 300 gathered to witness this memorable event.

STANDARD FIRE FIGHTING ORDERS

1. Keep informed on FIRE WEATHER conditions and forecasts.
2. Know what your FIRE is DOING at all times — observe personally, use scouts.
3. Base all actions on current and expected BEHAVIOR of FIRE.
4. Have ESCAPE ROUTES for everyone and make them known.
5. Post a LOOKOUT when there is possible danger.
6. Be ALERT, keep CALM, THINK clearly, ACT decisively.
7. Maintain prompt COMMUNICATION with your men, your boss, and adjoining forces.
8. Give clear INSTRUCTIONS and be sure they are understood.
9. Maintain CONTROL of your men at all times.
10. Fight fire aggressively but provide for SAFETY first.

Taken from FIRE CONTROL NOTES, April '59.

(Editor's Note: These orders are now in general use by the Forest Service and are also being used by some state and private fire protection agencies having fire suppression responsibilities.)

Town appropriations for blister rust control work in 1959 are about $21,000. Although a little less than in 1958, this is well above the average for the past five years.

The Editor would appreciate receiving any items of interest and ideas for sketches for the next issue of "Forest Protectors."
Stolen Canoes

Sometime prior to April 20, two canoes were stolen from outside the Fishery and Game offices at the University of Maine in Orono. One of these canoes, property of the Fishery Division is described as follows:

Grumman, 18 foot canoe, unpainted, standard weight, with a shoe keel, Serial #172-6-5-18.

The Game Division canoe that was reported as stolen is described as follows:

Gruman 13 foot, olive drab or marsh brown in color, Serial #207-3-5-13.

(Editor's Note: This item was released by Commissioner Cobb, of the Fish and Game Department. If you have any information in regard to this, kindly get in touch with your superior immediately.)

Newsprint Consumption

The publication of one Sunday edition of the New York Times requires the growth from about 6,000 acres of commercial forest land, according to some recent calculations by Dwight Hair (Forest Economics Research) and Dorothy Martin (I&c) of the Washington Office.

On the average each Sunday paper of the New York Times weighs 3 pounds 14 ounces and the publication of the entire Sunday edition requires about 3,000 cords of pulpwood. The New York Times is currently consuming for all editions about 200,000 tons of newsprint a year or about 255,000 cords of pulpwood.

Total newsprint consumption in the United States in 1958 amounted to 6.5 million tons - the equivalent of about 8.3 million cords of pulpwood. With present growth rates this would represent the growth from approximately 16.5 million acres of commercial forest land.

Arbor Day

Trees and forests have long been associated with the growth and development of Maine. Their importance has been expressed in song, poems, history books, and acts of the legislature. In every day living this great natural resource affects all of us aesthetically, recreationally, and economically. With a state so richly endowed Arbor Day takes on an added significance.

Appropriate exercises were held in schools throughout the country on April 24. By act of the legislature and by Governor's Proclamation the last Friday in April of each year shall be set aside as National Arbor Day.

Fire wardens and foresters were helpful to the teachers in planning these exercises. An eastern white pine (State Tree) was presented to the Lou Bucker School in Augusta as a fitting species for planting at this school in the Capitol city. Through the medium of these Arbor Day exercises much can be accomplished in stimulating our youth to the importance and value of trees and forests.