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
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For many of you this is the end of your employment with the Maine Forest Service for this season. It is also the time of inventories, requisitions, and purchases; then later comes the winter period of reports and planning for another season. I should like to extend to all seasonal personnel now going off the payroll my sincere appreciation for the excellent job done and your cooperation in the respective fields of work.

As many of you know, this is a legislative year. Your department has prepared a 2-year budget which we feel is conservative in requests to continue operational services with some expansion and new activities which will require additional funds over and above current services. It will mean mustering the support of all groups of people who are interested in the work of the department. Through this unity of cooperation we are hopeful of successful passage of our budget requests. It is normal each legislative year to have a number of legislative bills. The department is sponsoring a few of its own which are amendments to correct ambiguities. Others will be those initiated by legislative members.

This also is the season when the department will prepare its 33rd Forest Commissioner's biennial report. Preparations are already under way and it is our hope to have the report published in time so copies can be placed on the desk of each legislator before adjournment.

Although your Commissioner did not make the trip to Missoula, Montana, to attend the annual meeting of the Association of State Foresters, he was appointed chairman of the Legislative Committee. This is an important assignment whereby contacts are made with representatives in the Congress to promote and encourage additional funds under the cooperative programs of fire control, planting, and small woodland assistance. Maine receives a proportional allotment from all of these funds. This year it is planned to request of the Congress $10 million dollars for fire control, $2-1/2 million for small woodland management, and $1 million for nursery work. Contacts have already been made and we are hopeful of success for these requested funds which will not only mean increased allotments to Maine but to all states that are engaged in these cooperative programs.

I am most pleased with the continuation of our monthly staff meetings with division heads. This is a policy-forming group and I believe much has been accomplished and we can set our sights for increased improvement in the cooperation and coordination of all the activities of the department.

I wish to conclude that I have always felt we are a closely knitted team and look forward to another year of continued advancement.

AUSTIN H. WILKINS
Forest Commissioner
"Contacted pulp cuttings at Connor. Levesque's crew burned a hornet nest in the pulp cutting and the fire burned 6 feet square before they got it under control. I think fly spray would be much safer for hornet control."

Tesla Watson - 8/14/60 - District #7

"Had a bad accident about a mile above storehouse Saturday afternoon, 4:20. I had been up checking telephone line to Whitney. On the way back I was doing about 50 MPH when I looked in the mirror and saw a car coming at a terrible speed. He started by on the crest of the hill and met head on with a car coming in the other direction. I notified State Police, ambulance, and doctor.

Was awful glad for the first aid which we have had in training school. Some were treated as shock victims, while one fellow we just made comfortable until the doctor arrived."

Willis Lane - 9/3/60 - Mattawamkeag Dist.

"Awoke to the sound of raindrops at usual time. Promptly went back to sleep, not coming to until 7:30. Arose thinking what a quiet day ahead, mowed grass and intended to do several small jobs. That frame of mind was soon displaced by the increasing winds and the raindrops that were soon dried up. Received call to Lowell to investigate fire. Went with town warden and found Massachusetts man with an old broken down stove minus legs setting in dead grass trying to cook his dinner. This stove was also minus stovepipe and covers. This was within ten feet of camp and the grass covered the surrounding area which included other homes as well as woods. When I finished with this gentleman, the only reply I received was, "I didn't see what harm it could do, fire goes straight up." The 64 dollar question: How many more of these characters have camps in the woods and where?"

Irvin Caverly - 9/10/60 - District #5

"Had fire on east side of Harris Mt. Saturday P.M. Burned in hardwood cutting. Luck was with us. Town Manager from Hermon spotted smoke from Route No. 9 and called Watchman Norris. Smoke under ridge and not visible from tower. 200-300 yards away. Norris took ribbing from local boys. Norris' comment, "Holy Mackinaw, if he hadn't called, I'd burned to death." Don likes to make fun of himself. This makes him so likeable."

Norman Withee - 9/20/60 - District #5

"My hat's off to the lady camper at Cupsuptic who lined her fireplace inside with heavy tinfoil to prevent ground fires."

Don Wilcox - 9/12/60 - Rangeley District

"Fitted up another tandem wheel trailer and started for Maine about 9:30. Arrived at Wells about 4:30. No mishaps but the trailer Jr. Noyes and I were hauling had a flat tire. It was a tandem wheel affair, so we got it fixed and were on our way with no trouble. We had a nice lodging place and good food but a bit expensive - an 8 ounce glass of milk was 25¢ - Wowee!"

George Fox - 9/24/60 - District 2 Watchman

"On Monday got a call from Harris Mt. to check fire in Newburg. By the time I got there the Newburg Department had the fire out. It was contained to grassland. Person that set the fire was our old friend Leslie Cole. Cole was given 60 days last year for burning without permit and we picked him up on August 30 this year for having fire in the same area. At that time he denied that he set the fire."
This man has been burned out three times and is always burning sometime or another. He is supposedly mentally unbalanced and draws a pension from the government for this. (Sometimes I wonder if he’s not brighter than most of us.) I could rave on about Cole all day but to make a long story short, we took him in for burning without permit and the Judge gave him 30 days and $50 fine. On default of paying the fine he was given another 60 days. "This will give us a rest and also the Salvation Army where Cole lives most of the time."

Norman Withee - 10/4/60 - District #5

BOARD OF REVIEW ON 4TH MACHIAS LAKE FIRE

A board of review was held on the 4th Machias Lake fire to determine means of improving future operations. The Board consisted of Earle Williams, Charles Robinson, Robert Hutton, Duluth Wing, Robert Pendleton, and Fred Holt as chairman.

Commissioner Wilkins reviewed his action of calling on the Compact for aid. Pumps and hose were sent from New Hampshire and New York. Rhode Island and New York each sent two fire control people to the fire as observers.

The fire burned 800 acres of cut-over land in three different townships involving ownership of Eastern Pulp Wood Company and St. Regis Paper Company. Eastern Corporation was operating wood on St. Regis lands in Twp. 4 ND and Eastern Pulp Wood Company was operating on their own lands in Twp. 5 ND. A small acreage was burned on St. Regis lands in Twp. 42 MD. The complicated nature of ownership and operation, combined with dry conditions, involved a number of interesting problems. Holding and mop-up on this fire were critical because the soil was so dry that ground fires posed a constant threat. This was the primary reason for the high costs which will probably exceed $80,000.

Recommendations have not been completed by the Board as yet but will be available soon. In general, it appears the fire was handled well. After the initial run on the afternoon of September 3, no further extension of the fire perimeter took place.

Willard Wight, as fire boss, and Brud Davis, as his assistant, did a fine job under trying circumstances and with little relief during the nine-day period from September 3-11.

Wilbur Libby just completed the standard first-aid course for 25 members of the Bethel Ski Patrol and they currently are working on an advance course.

As of October 1, there have been 430 fires burning over approximately 2600 acres.

The gross value of products manufactured by the furniture industry in Maine increased 47% between 1954-1958.
CONTROL OF HARDWOOD BY AERIAL SPRAYING OF 245-T IN MAINE

Control of unwanted and inferior growth of hardwoods, usually in the brush stage, overtopping desirable softwood species such as white and red pine, spruce, fir, and hemlock has become a regular management practice in Maine during the past few years by means of aerial application of herbicides, or brushkillers as they are commonly known.

This work was formerly done under a cooperative program with the U. S. Forest Service, known as Title IV of the Soil Bank Act, and the Maine Forest Service. Since the ending of this program last year, the work is carried on alone by the Maine Forest Service under Chapter 347, Public Laws 1959. Its main purpose is to rehabilitate poorly stocked and understocked lands by tree planting or releasing preferred species from undesirable growths of grey birch, alders, etc.

During August of 1960, 1827 acres were sprayed with one quart of 245-T in a mixture of 2-3/4 gallons of fuel oil under this program, along with an additional 193 acres under the Agricultural Conservation Program of the USDA for a total of 2020 acres.

Wiggins Airways, of Norwood, Mass., were the successful bidders on this job and with their experienced pilot, Al Barufaldi, gunning the job, and with the kindly cooperation of Mother Nature with the right kind of weather, the job went off smoothly without a hitch. The past few years' experience of our foresters in this work paid off heavily in a smooth running job also. For the first time balloons with helium were used to mark corners of spray lots, and if some of the bugs can be worked out of this problem of corner marking it should cut the costs considerably.

Service Foresters Richard Arsenault of Springvale and Floyd Farrington of Sanford, Toppan Kimball of Cornish, Bob Smith of Skowhegan, Jim LaCasce of Dover-Foxcroft, were the foresters in whose territory this work was done.

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SERVICE FORESTERS' DOINGS

Service Foresters Malcolm McFarlin and Bernard Zwolinski have left the Maine Forest Service to return to school; McFarlin to Boston University and Zwolinski to the University of New Hampshire. Forester Dave Clements will be leaving October 1 for a six-month hitch in the Service.

The Eastern States Exposition exhibit was gunned and made up largely through the work of Bob Umberger, service forester of Rockport. As the work was along the Christmas tree line, this was right up Bob's alley, and he was an eager worker and inventor, an attribute much needed by anyone in this work of exhibitions. Service Foresters Bill Adams, Walter Gooley, Jr., and Floyd Farrington also assisted in the work at the Eastern States Exposition as well as many of the wardens who will be mentioned by their own writers.

Since coming to the Maine Forest Service in June, Francis Carter, our service forester in-training, has had a new baby girl and Arthur Bellwood is expecting one by the time this goes to press. Bellwood has also purchased a Jeep in the hope of offsetting the high cost of running a car over the back roads so he can save enough to pay for the baby. This is only a forlorn thought, however, and will not come to pass.
The following attended the Society of American Foresters meeting in Manchester, N. H., in September: Bob Dinneen, Bob Locke, Duncan Gilchrist, Ruel Foster, Clift Foster, Blynn Merrill, Wayne Jackson, Walter Gooley, Toppan Kimball, Dick Arsenault, and Floyd Farrington. White pine management and the control of unwanted hardwoods featured the program, which was one of the best conducted trips the Society has had in the past few years.

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**LOST OR BEWILDERED**

Every year a few outdoor recreation seekers manage to wander off their course and end up with the nerve tingling realization that they are lost.

Here are a few pointers - should you become lost - that can save your life and will certainly make it easier for those who may have to search for you:

1. Stop, sit down, and try to figure out where you are. Use your head, not your legs.

2. If caught by night, fog or a storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered spot. Gather plenty of dry fuel.

3. Don't wander about. Travel only downhill.

4. If injured, choose a clear spot on a mountain spur and make a signal smoke.

5. Don't yell, don't run, don't worry, and above all, don't quit. Better yet -- write to the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for their pamphlet No. 0-23 "What to do when Lost in the Woods."

"Got a stamp, Bud?"

**Jail Bird!!**

Recently Waldo Clark, Leland King, and Joel Marsh were escorted around the Lincoln County Seat by Sheriff Winn Foster.

Leland stepped into one of the jail cells and Foster slammed the door.

Waldo said, "A good place for him."

Marsh took a picture for evidence.
LETTER FROM LEW BISSELL

Editor's Note:
The following letter was received from Lewis Bissell, Extension Forester at the University of Maine, who is taking a sabbatical leave to study for his doctorate at Oregon State College.

3560 Harrison
Corvallis, Oregon

Dear friends in the Maine Forest Service:

It is hard to believe that it is barely four weeks since we were hurrying to pack up things in Brewer to bring with us to Oregon, and to pack away other things so we could rent our house. But we did manage to get things sorted out and leave as planned. We had a wonderful trip West, with stops at Atlantic City, of all places, Purdue University for the National Christmas Tree meeting, Denver to see my sister and my folks who now live there, the Tetons and Yellowstone, and Seattle for the Forestry Congress. We arrived in Corvallis a week ago and the girls started school immediately in a fine new Junior High School. Last week I wrote some reports and finished some more revisions of the Christmas tree bulletin, and this week I am in the throes of plotting my graduate studies.

We are all looking forward to an interesting winter. Yesterday we visited the Oregon Coast and had a fine time beachcombing in spite of the fog which rolled in and out all day. Already I have been invited to meetings of various kinds which I want to attend along with going to school again after all these years. Tomorrow we have a seminar with Dr. Bitterlich of prism fame, and Friday I am off to Portland with one of the Extension Foresters to a meeting of the Christmas tree growers of Oregon and Washington. And Saturday we are off to Eugene for supper with Dick Cranch, Maine 1942, and a roommate of mine at Yale. He is now with a plywood company in Eugene. We want to do our sightseeing while the sun shines, for they all warn us that the "monsoon" can start anytime and last most of the winter. Classes start next week so it will soon be back to books.

We were fortunate to have rented a fine house through the kind help of Mike Huber, formerly of the Maine Extension Service and now with Oregon State as agricultural engineer. I can walk to school in about 20 minutes. Our yard has apple, plum, walnut, filbert, and holly trees. The plums were fine, and the nuts are just getting ready to be gathered. The house has a garage for the car and the girls' bicycles which we brought along in our trailer, and even a shed for the trailer, and the rent is the same as we are getting for our house in Maine.

Some things are cheaper here, but some other things are high. Gasoline has run all the way up to 40 cents a gallon in western states. And gas mileage pulling a trailer was about 14 mpg for the 4700 mile trip out! We have lots of color slides if they all come out right. Enough for now. I will try to keep you informed on how this old student makes out. Some people are surprised that I am a full-time student, and so am I!

Sincerely,

Lew Bissell
CHRISTMAS TREES FROM MAINE
Another Product of Maine's 17,000,000 Acres of Woodlands

This was the theme of the Maine Forest Service exhibit at the Eastern States Exposition this year.

The 11 x 40 foot exhibit consisted of a 6 x 10 foot model of a typical Christmas tree harvesting operation. Cutting, bundling, and grading of Christmas trees were shown in this model, as well as a Christmas tree plantation showing how trees are pruned and shaped to improve their quality.

The center 20 feet of the exhibit was devoted to a display of the three U. S. Government approved grades for Christmas trees. A fully decorated, rotating, premium tree brought a great many comments from the viewing public.

The remaining 10 feet of the exhibit was devoted to a display of wreaths, garlands and sprays which are made from fir tips and boughs.

Al Willis, Phil Noyes Jr., Walt Gooley, and Bob Umberger set the exhibit up at Springfield and tended it during the first four days. John Walker, Bob Merrill, Floyd Farrington, and Bill Adams relieved the above crew and finished out the remainder of the show and brought the exhibit back.

Credit is due Manley Nelson for his construction of the turntable for the tree and making it possible to have the rotating tree illuminated. John Walker and Bob Umberger did an excellent job on constructing the 6 x 10 foot model of the Christmas tree harvesting scene. A large bouquet goes out to Mrs. Umberger, who went down with her husband to take in the sights and ended up by making signs for the exhibit.

The 6 x 10 foot model of the harvesting operation is available for use at fairs and other places where exhibits are requested from the Forest Service. For information on this, contact Al Willis at the Augusta office.

FUEL IS IMPORTANT

One day Supervisor Kenneth Hinkley said to Maurice Weaver,

"Gee, Maurice, you are getting quite a pod on you."

Maurice answered,

"You gotta feed fuel to a tractor."
TREE FAR1 PROGRESS

As of September 20, 1960, there have been 438 tree farmers certified, with a total of 304,595 acres under continuous production.

On September 27, at the Oxford Tree Farm Family-Pulpwood Contractor gathering in Newry, Marlin L. Thurston, of West Peru, was honored and presented with a special certificate for becoming New England's 1,000 Tree Farmer. The certificate was made possible by the American Forest Products Industries, and the presentation was made by Forest Commissioner Austin Wilkins.

Arthur W. Frecker, Jr., of Farmington, has been selected as Maine's Outstanding Tree Farmer for 1960. Mr. Frecker will be presented with a bronze plaque and a new chain saw before the Maine State Grange session in Brewer on Wednesday, October 26. The selection was made by the Tree Farm Committee from 30 applicants and the awards will be made possible by the Maine State Grange and The Grange Herald.

HOW TO GET OUT OF A SUBMERGED CAR

Every year in the U. S., an estimated 400 persons are trapped in autos which plunge into water. In Holland the rate is even higher, so to reduce the number of drownings the Dutch have a new kind of driver-safety course on "How to Escape from a Closed Submerged Car."

The rider trapped under water usually tries frantically to open the door, but it will not open because of the pressure of water outside. He then panics and drowns needlessly.

Calmly let the car fill with water. When the inside pressure equals outside pressure the door will open easily.

If the car lands upright, a pocket of air remains inside, more than enough to last 10 or 15 minutes, and by that time the car will be filled. As it fills, simply keep the head in the air pocket, which is usually in the top portion of the car.

When the water stops rising, the pressure inside compares to outside pressure. Take a deep breath, open the door, push out and up to the surface. No need to hurry, the air pocket remains after the door is opened. DO NOT PANIC. Take turns getting out if there are more than one person in the car.

Taken from Safety Newsletter - Sept./60

The Unknown Lake or 4th Machias Lake fire should have been named "George's Fire." All that anybody reporting for duty had to do was ask for George and they got action. Georges from our department were: George Johnson, George Hill, George Curtis, George Thompson, and George McLaughlin.

Fire payrolls also listed George Fenlason, George Smearer, Jr., George Ray, George Smearer, Sr., George Hatt, George Roberts, George McKenzie, George King, George Ripley, George Bailey, George Dorion, George Bagley, and George Bartlett.

It was lucky the fire bosses' names were Bill and Brud.
To: All Employees
Re: Standard Procedure Instructions in Death of Employees

It has been brought to the attention of this office that many employees have been dying while on duty and apparently for no good reason at all. Furthermore, the same employees are refusing to fall over after they are dead.

THIS PRACTICE MUST STOP AT ONCE

On or after date any employee found sitting up after he has died will be dropped from the payroll at once without investigation under Regulation 72, Section 810.

Where it can be proved that the employee is being held up by a desk, drafting table, or typewriter, or any other support which is the property of the company, a ninety day period of grace will be granted.

The following procedure will be strictly adhered to:

If, after several hours, it is noticed that an employee has not moved or changed positions, a department head will investigate. Because of the highly sensitive nature of our employees, and a natural resemblance between death and their natural working attitude, the investigation will be made quietly so as to prevent waking the employee if he is sleeping. If some doubt arises as to his true condition, extending a pay check is a fine test. If the employee does not reach for it, it may be reasonable to assume that he is dead. (Note: in some cases, the instinct is so strongly developed, however, that a spasmodic clutcher reflex action may occur. Don't let this fool you.) In all cases, a sworn statement by the dead person must be filled out on a special form provided for the purpose. Fifteen copies will be made, three copies to be sent to the employer and two to the deceased. The other copies will be promptly lost in the department files.
As the old saying goes, "these boys, Duluth Wing, Vaughn Thornton, and Pat Gourde, earned their salt this past winter." Through their continuous effort of working in all kinds of weather most of the planned field work was completed this past winter.

Following is a brief summary of the field work accomplished:

Magalloway Plantation, 1,000 acres, Oxford County, WBKP. Marked spruce and hardwood approximately 1,000 MBF, 300 cords of hardwood. Bushed, spotted, painted 1 mile of boundary line.

Dennistown Plantation, 1,000 acres, Somerset County, NBKP. Marked 75 MBF hardwood.

Grand Lake Stream Plantation, 1,000 acres, Washington County, TS. Marked hardwood, hemlock, pine, 300 MBF and 300 cords. Bushed, spotted, chained, painted 6 miles of boundary line.

Plantation 21, 640 acres, Washington County, ED. Marked white pine, 75 MBF. Bushed, spotted, painted, chained 5 miles of boundary line.

T. 1, R. 13, 640 acres, Piscataquis County, WELS. Marked spruce, fir, hardwood, approximately 600 MBF. Bushed, spotted, chained, painted 4 miles of boundary line.

Coplin Plantation, 500 acres, Franklin County, WBKP. Marked hemlock, hardwood, approximately 200 MBF, 200 cords.

Seboeis Plantation, 1,000 acres, Penobscot County, NWP. Marked spruce, pine, hardwood, 200 MBF, 300 cords.

In all cases cutting was governed by a marked tree basis or diameter limit basis and periodic inspections of public lots were made to guide and assist the "jobber" to stay within regulation of awarded cutting permit.

In addition to the field work, a composite map of public lots showing reserve lands designations was compiled. Also, a brief summary was made of public lot income by year and county.

Many thanks to Supervisors Bob Pendleton, Bob Hutton, and Bill Wight for their assist in last season's work load.

John Walker, Forester

EXCELLENT PUBLICITY BUT NOT THE RIGHT KIND

During the past year some of the Service Foresters have received excellent publicity in various newspapers, appearing in conjunction with articles on "How to wear snowshoes"; "Christmas trees in front of the Armory"; "Forester talks to Cub Pack"; and "Fall Coloration."

The above are minor aspects of the job of the Service Forester. How about more interesting newspaper stories on their major activity, forest management.
PLANTING IDLE LAND TO FOREST TREES IS GOOD BUSINESS

In Maine there are thousands of acres of idle land which are seeding in with undesirable species of shrubs and trees. It would be sound advice and good forest management to plant these areas to income-producing forest trees.

Owners are paying taxes on these idle lands so why not plant them to bring them into full production for an increased income for the future.

Last spring owners planted over 3,500,000 trees and this fall very few trees were planted due to the extremely dry ground condition.

The sign-up for the Soil Bank program ended in 1960 and has not been extended by Congress in Washington. At the present time trees can be planted under the Agriculture Conservation Program, Maine Forest Service Rehabilitation Program, and by private planting by individuals.

The forest nursery at Greenbush is growing four major forest species which are white pine, red (Norway) pine, white spruce, and Norway spruce. These are available at $10.00 per thousand.

There are now 41 tree planting machines available for planting trees in Maine. Eight are owned privately, four by industry, twelve by Soil Conservation Districts, and seventeen by the Maine Forest Service. These machines are available for rental at a cost ranging from $3.00 to $5.00 per thousand trees planted. Under good planting conditions, one planter can plant from 6,000-8,000 trees per day. Some of the industry planters are available to their Tree Farm Family members at relatively no cost.

Orders for trees to be planted in 1961 should be made as soon as possible through your district Service Forester. All tree planting quotas and allocations are made in January and February of each year.

For further information, including recommendations for tree planting, contact your district Service Forester, or the Maine Forest Service in Augusta.

SURPLUS TRAILERS FOR DEPARTMENT

Early in October many of the Forestry personnel travelled to the Navy base at Newport, R.I.

George Fox showed his strength by picking up two trailer undercarriages at a time and placed them in position under each trailer.

The convoy of 24 house trailers returned to Maine with no mishaps.

The trailers will be used in Organized Towns to supplement warden headquarters and in the District for patrolman-quarters in remote areas. One trailer has been assigned to John Walker for his use in Public Lot work.
WHITMAN'S WANDERINGS IN ITALY

June 23, 1960

To all my friends in the Forestry Department:

This letter is being written on the "Cristoforo Colombo" sister ship of the ill-fated Andrea Doria, and will describe the last leg of our European trip.

On May 30, we entrained at Interlaken, Switzerland, for Venice, Italy. The journey took 10 hours, and it was a most scenic ride through the St. Gothard Pass. Most of the way the train paralleled rivers, through mountains, snow covered, and beautifully forested. Many villages, each with their beautiful churches, houses and gardens are passed. The brown Swiss cows, each with their own tinkling bell, forage high up on the mountainsides. What a job it must be to round them up for milking. Almost every village has a Nestle milk processing plant.

At 1 P.M. we arrived at the first stop in Italy. There was no dining car attached to the train so we purchased a package lunch at the station. It consisted of eight slices of delicious salami, two of ham, a quarter of a broiler, a large portion of soft Italian cheese, two rolls, two apples, and a quarter liter of red Chianti wine. Salt, napkins, and toothpicks completed the package - cost $1.15. Each item was individually wrapped and very tasty. Northern Italy, especially in the Lake Maggiore vicinity, is very scenic with beautiful villas, palms, flowers, vineyards, and fruit groves.

We arrived in Venice at 7 P.M. The railroad station is similar to all others with one major exception. When you leave it, instead of taking a taxi you hire a gondola to take you to your hotel. The gondolier stands at the stern of the boat and pushes on his twelve foot oar; when he nears a canal intersection, he shouts, if there is no answer he keeps going; if another gondolier answers, quite an argument takes place as to who has the right of way. Everything moves by boat, including funerals, food, building materials, etc. There are no automobiles in Venice. All of the buildings are built up on larch and oak piles. St. Marks Square, with its thousands of pigeons, is the center of attraction with its 300 ft. clock tower, the Doges Palace and St. Marks Basilica (cathedral) with its altar, (containing 67 pounds of gold, studded with diamonds and rubies) and magnificent mosaics. The Doges (Dukes) Palace contains many priceless art treasures and elaborately decorated rooms.

Our next stop was Florence, noted for its silversmiths and art collections. The Pitti Palace and the Ufizzi Galleries have been competing for centuries to obtain masterpieces of paintings, statuary, articles of silver and gold, and tapestries. The result is an unforgettable display.

Next on to Rome, the Eternal City. To see all that is to be seen and to fully understand everything would take a lifetime. We only had five days. The best way to see the highlights of any city is to take guided bus tours with English speaking guides.

We visited the Vatican Museum and then the Sistine Chapel, where the election of the Pope takes place. The walls and ceiling are covered with frescoes by Michaelangelo, Botticelli, Signorelli and many other artists of the 15th and 16th Century, and depict Biblical scenes from both the Old and New Testaments. I do not recall the exact dimensions of this chapel, it is about 100 ft. wide, 300 ft. long and 100 ft. high.

The ruins of ancient Rome are stark reminders of what can happen to a civilization, great in its own glory but oblivious of the fact that a nation cannot
survive that disregards the rights of others. How true were the last words of
English Cardinal Wolsey (1508) "And when man thinks that all is well, there comes
a frost that nips his roots, and then he dies, as I do." Those words are very
apropos today!

Many people wonder what caused the apparent damage to the Colosseum. About
one half its granite walls were used in the construction of St. Peters, and other
churches. Many of the ancient Roman structures were used as quarries. There are
many fountains in Rome, the most famous of which is the Trivi (Three coins in the
fountain). There the legend is that if you throw a coin over your shoulder and
make a wish, it will come true. The children in the neighborhood have many of
their wishes realized as they remove the coins at night, including the ones we
threw in.

One of our guided tours was to St. Peters. This edifice was started in the
early 1500's and was completed 175 years later. Many famous artists and archi­
tects had a hand in its design and construction, such as Raphael, and Michael­
angelo. It is huge and most impressive with its many mosaics, bronzes, marbles
and statues. We together with over 25,000 other visitors did not fill it for the
audience with Pope John. Regardless of one's personal religion, seeing the Pope
in St. Peters is a tremendous thrill. St. Peters square with its colonnade,
statues, obelisk and fountains has held over 500,000 persons.

The last city in our itinerary was Naples. The Bay of Naples is semicircular
and is dominated by Mt. Vesuvius. The water is the bluest blue that can be imag­
ined. The city itself is one of contrasts with its miserable slums on the one
hand, and its beautiful modernistic workers' apartment buildings. The city is
demolishing immense areas of old housing and replacing with wide streets, parks,
and new dwellings. Along most of the bay front is a modern auto road and prome­
nade. How wonderful it would be if we had such a road along the shores of Maine's
beautiful rivers and bays.

We visited the ruins of Pompeii. The city was destroyed in 79 A.D. by an
eruption of Mt. Vesuvius and covered with about 25 feet of dust and volcanic ash.
It has been partly excavated. The cobbled streets show the ruts made by chariots
thousands of years ago. Lead water pipes can be seen. The buildings were brick,
the standard size brick seemed to be about 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)"x1\(\frac{1}{4}\)"x1\(\frac{1}{2}\)". They were laid with
mortar, and the ends, rather than the sides were the exterior, making the walls
about 1 foot thick. On the interior plastered walls can be seen many frescoes
and paintings, still showing their original colors.

After our tour of Pompeii, our bus went to Salerno, then along the Amalfi
Drive. The road was cut along the cliff bordering the Mediterranean. It varies
in height up to 1000 ft., and in a stretch of 20 miles or so contains 1050 hairpin
turns. The area produces oranges, lemons, and olives. Bougainvillaea and cactus
grow wild as do many species of palms. This particular bus ride was the most
spectacular and produced more thrills per mile than any that we took, and was a
fitting climax to our tour.

On June 16 we embarked. The ship was filled to capacity. Thousands of
people were on the dock at Naples to bid farewell to their friends and relatives.
There was much shouting, handkerchief waving, and excitement, with few dry eyes.
We were very happy to have had such an enjoyable tour and to be on our way home.

On the ship's program on the second day out appeared this notice: "Important!
All passengers are warned that the Italian Line does not take any responsibility
during Ship's call at Gibraltar, if any controversy should arise in bargaining
between passengers and merchants boarding the ship in rowing boats as well as to
any eventual injury caused by the long lines thrown on board from those boats."

As we dropped anchor in the straits of Gibraltar, a half dozen boats each manned by three men approached our ship and threw their long lines to all of the decks. They had on board an assortment of rugs, straw hats and bags, scarves, kerchiefs, knick-knacks and novelties. Each merchant would put perhaps a half dozen items in a straw basket and ask for bids from the passengers. When a deal had been made the passenger would haul up his "bargain" and lower his payment in the basket. A very brisk business was done. Based on the merchandise that I saw, I am convinced that everybody that made a purchase was stuck with the cheapest, the gaudiest, and poorest quality junk obtainable. The "Rock" was a most interesting stop for an hour. The next day we passed the Azores, a very beautiful group of eleven islands that took us about five hours to pass. The voyage was very smooth, the swimming pools on deck were in constant use as were the steamer chairs on the sun deck.

We were away from home 84 days, slept in 22 different beds, travelled over 10,000 miles, saw riches and rags, met wonderful people from Hong Kong, Australia, South Africa, Hawaii, England, made many friends on board ship as well as in the countries that we visited. The cost of the trip was the best investment we ever made as it gave us new experiences, new visions, lessons in art, history, and appreciation of beauty, many happy memories, but most of all a deeper appreciation of what a wonderful place the United States is to live in - Arrivederci!

Sincerely,
Bill Whitman

HONEY BEES GO ASTRAY

Honey-bees' uniformity of procedures have been written about so extensively that deviations are a matter of much curiosity. Such is the case with a swarm which built five combs in Augusta this summer on the eaves of State Purchasing Agent John Dyer's home. Principal deviation is the fact that these combs were built in an area totally exposed to approaching cold weather instead of being in an enclosed area and will, therefore, be unable to survive the winter. This is a rarity in northern climates but does occur to some extent in the South. Combs are normally built in a confined area to allow maintenance of livable temperatures during the winter through clustering of the bees while a portion of them fan their wings to produce hive warmth by body activity.

When bees swarm with a queen from an established colony to start a new home, they usually make a first stop on the branch of a tree or similar convenient place. Scouts then find a suitable cavity - usually in a hollow tree - and lead the swarm to it. Occasionally they build their nests in partitions of a building.

The five combs shown were produced since early July, each is the size of a large dinner plate. One sage offers the opinion that this swarm of bees brought its wares to Mr. Dyer to convince him to include honey in State food purchases.
WHAT THE GAME LAWS SHOULD BE

1. Hunters and fishermans wot got half-shot before he start, will have a gardeen 'pint hover it. Every man have rite to danger himself and 'fambly but not outsider. For the above reason he mus' drink his licker at home.

2. All hunters must' be proteck - let de game took care of itself.

3. All dose who reply for lissens to hunt mus' be able to tole de moose frum de steer, de hen frum de partridge, de collie frum de fox and so on. Even de farmer has his rites wich mus' be inspected.

4. Crows, owl, porky-pine, and odor song birds mus' not be kill at any time excep' for feed.

5. Lines, taggers, and hoder beasts of prayer may be took at any time if not in company wit his keeper.

6. De fine for shoot de farmer and hoder game bird is honder dollar. Hired man and stray cattle in promotion.

7. Boatrockers, book agent and order poison reptile danger to life and happy, is class houtsde its mind and treat accordion namely; bug house for life if he live long enuf.

8. A man wot shoots his fren wit a gun wots loaded is goin' to have fair trial; but de fellar wot shoot his fren wit a gun ain't loaded is a fool and is put hout of his misery de same day.

9. Boys under 15 will hav dere cartridges debullitize before going in de woods. Dey will got jes as much game and less danger to himself and frens.

10. Mens who crawl under a wire fence and drag her gun after him will be refuse de franchise.

Taken from the Down East Magazine and sent in by Helon Taylor.

Editor's Note: Now that the hunting season is upon us the above seems to be quite appropriate.

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HATS OFF

At this time I take the opportunity of thanking all the men that participated in the recent house trailer project. We appreciate that you men put in many long, hard hours on this project. The department has acquired 24 house trailers at a very reasonable cost through your efforts.

Special thanks goes to Cliff Chapman who ironed out most of the details.

Kenneth A. Hinkley, Supervisor
HE LIKES SALESMEN UP TO THE BUYING POINT
By William M. Clark
Kennebec Journal

(Editor's Note: We often speak of salesmanship in our daily contacts with the public. This article when read carefully with an appreciation of point of view contains some interesting thoughts.)

My Aunt Margie once hit a book salesman with a bottle of catsup. He ran for three blocks before he realized that his wounds were only superficial. Even then, he sent a policeman back after his car.

I never was made of such stern stuff. Salesmen always intrigue me because I always wonder just exactly why anyone would take up a career in the first place that put him at the mercy of every householder who owned an irate dog.

I'm not talking about big shot salesmen who go from one firm to another jotting down orders in a little book and making fantastic commissions and giving expense account dinners to every prospective buyer. I am talking about those men who come up on the front porch with a leather bag and solicit your cooperation in their campaign to sell brushes, vacuum cleaners, soap products or mail order clothing.

These men have to have a quick enticing smile for even the most savage, sloppily dressed, insulting housewife. They have to get their bag of tricks open in a flash to display their dazzling aluminum or their weirdly shaped brushes that are guaranteed to reach every corner of every house. They have to be as quick on the trigger as Fast Draw John Law or they will find the doors closing in their faces with the speed of a Polaris taking off after a general alarm.

I never turn one of these men from my door. I don't ever buy anything from them, but their approach is such a delicate study of general psychology and the loopholes in sales resistance that I am always reluctant to cut them off in the middle of their speeches. I like their eagerness. I like it up to the point where I am expected to say that I will take this or this or some of that. Then I don't like their eagerness any more and I am forced to bring the interview to a close.

Now there must be something to this direct selling because men continue to get out there and scuffle from door to door with their cases and their order books. Someplace along the line they must make some sales or else there must be a constant supply of newcomers waiting to take their places after they starve to death. It seems to me that I have read someplace along the line that it is the law of averages that keeps them in the black. If they hit a hundred houses a day they will end up with ten sales or some such thing. The thing is never to skip a house and never to assume that you are not going to get a sale.

The men who come to see me are well trained in these techniques. They call you by name, for one thing, having read it from the mailbox or asked your neighbor who lives next door. They speak genially of what a nice looking house you have, even though it looks as though an eskimo trader had just unpacked his gear in your living room. They then produce credentials so you won't think that they come from the F.B.I. or the Income Tax Bureau. Then, bang, open comes the bag. You are handed a brush or a toy kettle or something and the patter begins.

The patter is usually canned. If you stop one of these boys in the middle of a sentence, he will never forget where he was and he will always be able to pick up the thread of sales pitch exactly where he laid it down.
One other thing that is a little thought provoking about these gentry is that their line of products can usually be predicted. Washing machines, for instance are not sold from door to door. Sewing machines, however, are. Vacuum cleaners, yes, television sets, no. Who decides? I don't think I ever had a salesman call on me and offer to sell me a set of china. Yet there are aluminum men behind every bush. Books are peddled in this manner, magazines, of course, are notorious, but paper and envelopes and electric light fixtures are not. Insurance men usually come only when you have sent your name in on a card, but an auto salesman can stop casually if he sees a heap more than three years old in your doorway.

How come power lawn mowers never moved into the vacuum cleaner class as far as door to door pitches were concerned? It's just as logical for a man to come and mow your lawn as it is for him to come and clean your carpet. In fact, from my point of view it is even more logical because I do not like to mow the lawn and Dottie seems to like to vacuum. At least I find the cleaner going every time I step inside the house.

WE HAVE A JOB TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC

There is an increased public demand for use of the outdoor camping and picnic areas. During 1959 the Maine Forest Service issued over 7,000 campfire permits, with the heaviest areas located at Seboomook, Chesuncook, Parlin Pond, and Katahdin.

We have a big job ahead of us to construct new camp sites and maintain old ones so that these areas will be presentable for the increased public use.

The figures for 1960 have not been completed to date, but it is assumed that more people, both resident and non-resident, used our areas along with State Parks this past summer.

...as seen by the forest ranger
Letter of the Day

Maine Forest Service
Augusta, Maine

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

Please send me some of the nice Smokey Bear posters that I saw on the trees in Baxter Park last week.

I would like to show them to my schoolmates and tell them to be careful of fire.

I hope there are some woods left to hunt in when I get big.

From
James P. Lawrence

P.S. Maybe I will be a fire warden some day.

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MAINE'S MAJESTIC PINE

Here, where I have stood in silent splendor
For more score years than can be told,
With trunk as straight as a vessel's spar,
And boughs that reach out long and bold.

Though storms and gales have battered me,
Still majestically I stand - Maine's Old Pine Tree.

I, a mansion of boughs and branches
Where song birds take shelter at night,
Where squirrels play tag in day time,
And give rest to the fledglings first flight
Whenever in danger, with confidence they flee
To their haven in the boughs of the old Pine Tree.

I grew with great pride to my lofty height
There where the crew stands at dawn's first light,
Great were the picnics and parties galore,
Held with much gaiety on my soft needle floor.

My years are great, yet I am sound you see
For majestically I stand - Maine's Old Pine Tree.

Some seem not content with their station in life,
And seek for grandeur, or to be
A castle in Spain, a Pallas in Rome
The head of a nation, a Queen on a throne.

But with God's grace I wish to be
The friend of all creatures, Maine's Old Pine Tree.

By: Lucia Helen Jewett
 Mathematical Cont.  

MAINE FOREST SERVICE CHEER FUND  

Financial Statement  

Balance on hand January 1, 1960  $39.61  

Receipts  

Contributions  $212.00  

$251.61  

Disbursements  

Expenditures  $120.79  

Bank Service Charge  4.38  

125.17  

Balance as of October 1, 1960  $126.44  

During the past month George Hill, of the Beddington District, has been on three fires - Duck Lake, Trescott, and No Name Pond. He was only home once with his wife during this 4-week period. (August-September)  

George has been watching the paper carefully to see if his wife was filing for divorce.  

25 YEARS SERVICE  

Friday, September 23, 1960, was a day of surprises for Lillian Tschamler. This date marked 23 years of service with the department and she was honored by her fellow workers.  

In the morning, shortly after arriving in the office, she received a corsage of 3 red roses. Later in the day she was presented with a 25-year pin and certificate of appreciation by Austin Wilkins. Pictures were taken by Joel Marsh. Still later on, in the afternoon, refreshments of ice cream and a specially decorated cake were served in the conference room.  

Much credit goes to Lillian, who worked as secretary to Waldo Seavey, Raymond E. Rendall, A. D. Nutting, and now Austin Wilkins.  

FALL COLORATION  

Again this fall the Maine Forest Service cooperated with the Department of Economic Development in alerting the general public as to the progress of the foliage coloration.  

We wish to thank all of our field personnel who cooperated each Wednesday by radioing in to Augusta the condition of the foliage within their areas. This information was compiled and turned over to the Department of Economic Development. Because of the combined effort, we received excellent coverage on radio, TV, and in daily newspapers.  

The peak of fall coloration was reached during the first week of October in the north and lasted through October 15 in central, southern, and coastal areas.
Bob Hutton's division has completed the renovation of the hangar at Greenville. Much credit goes to his men for sticking with this job over a long period of time. Whenever we are away from our own district we know that most of our work will be right there for us to do when we get these special assignments completed.

Following this job, repairs were made to the Squaw Brook fish hatchery buildings which were purchased from the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game. These buildings were basically sound but needed new roofing and one large building had to have garage doors put in on the first floor to accommodate truck storage. This building is on a concrete foundation, 2-1/2 stories high, and should be helpful in providing space for division storage. There is a small living quarters in good condition, a two car garage, plus two other small buildings for storage at this location.

After this winter this area will be found by watching for a Highway picnic area sign. The sign points to the old road location which leads east from the new road location between Greenville Junction and Rockwood.

Russ Cram, assisted by innumerable men from all over the state, has his two buildings combined under one roof at Windsor. Right now he's sweating (but not much) about getting a new furnace set up.

As the new radios on high frequency are installed, the old ones will have to go into storage until a purchaser is found. We're not too optimistic that we can find such an animal. Plans right now are to store these units for the Western Division at Squaw Brook and for the Eastern Division at Lee.

Of course, everyone will say, "I've got just the place for one of those units." However, to keep the radio network operating and under control, these old units will not be held at any present location or assigned to any new location without the Commissioner's approval. The line forms on the right but we doubt if any make it.

Ken Hinkley and his crew, mostly District 1 and 2, have moved 24 trailers from Newport, R. I., to the old Wells State Police Barracks. (The barracks has been taken over by this department as a replacement of the North Berwick warden headquarters.) These trailers were acquired through the Excess Property setup in General Services Administration. Twelve were 6 man units and twelve 4 man units. MFD divisions are transferring them to their areas of use.

Only 12 undercarriage setups were available, meaning these had to be attached, hauled to Wells, detached and hauled back and put under the next trailer. Lights, wiring, mirrors, moving permits from 4 states were necessary to add to usual problems of getting movement of men coordinated.

These trailers will lend flexibility to operations. For instance, a new watchman or patrolman may be moved in with a family too large for the existing
Odds and Ends Cont.

camp. The trailer will add more sleeping accommodations without delay. In some instances a patrolman location may need to be changed because of a new road being opened up; a trailer will serve until a permanent camp can be built or perhaps the road closed, depending on the local situation.

Most of the trailers need only a cleaning and paint job but are otherwise complete.

Ralph Bagley will be using men from the Eastern Division to close in the Topsfield storehouse this fall.

Wilbur Libby has a pole barn well underway at Poland warden headquarters.

Howard Rowell is finishing grading around the pole barn built at Benton.

Fred Holt went down to University of Maryland for three days to discuss with other fire control people the possibility of starting a National Staff and Command school for people who may be tied into large fire command positions. This seminar was sponsored by the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization and they will probably set up such a school eventually. The proposal in general would be to pattern the school after the FBI schools except that location for the present would be at three OCDM locations presently used for other instructional work.

Fred Atchison is pretty well settled at his quarters in Olamon. He had a short hold up on moving his family in, the well went dry, the septic tank erupted. The latter has been repaired and a well has been drilled.

The Nursery lifted a little over 600,000 seedlings for fall planting.

Bob Dinneen will be attending the Cooperative Forest Management Supervisors meeting at Galeton, Pennsylvania, on October 24-28. Other division heads of the department will be attending a conference on Administrative Management at Augusta that week.